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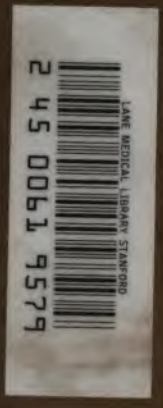


# TABLES

FOR

# DOCTOR AND DRUGGIST

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| | | PAGES. |
|---|---|---|
| I. | SOLUBILITIES | 1-13 |
| II. | REACTIONS AND INCOMPATIBLES | 14-64 |
| III. | DOSES AND USES | 65-132 |
| IV. | SPECIFIC GRAVITIES | 133-134 |
| V. | POISONS AND ANTIDOTES | 135-146 |
| VI. | THERMOMETRIC EQUIVALENTS | 147 |
| VII. | THE METRIC SYSTEM | 148-149 |


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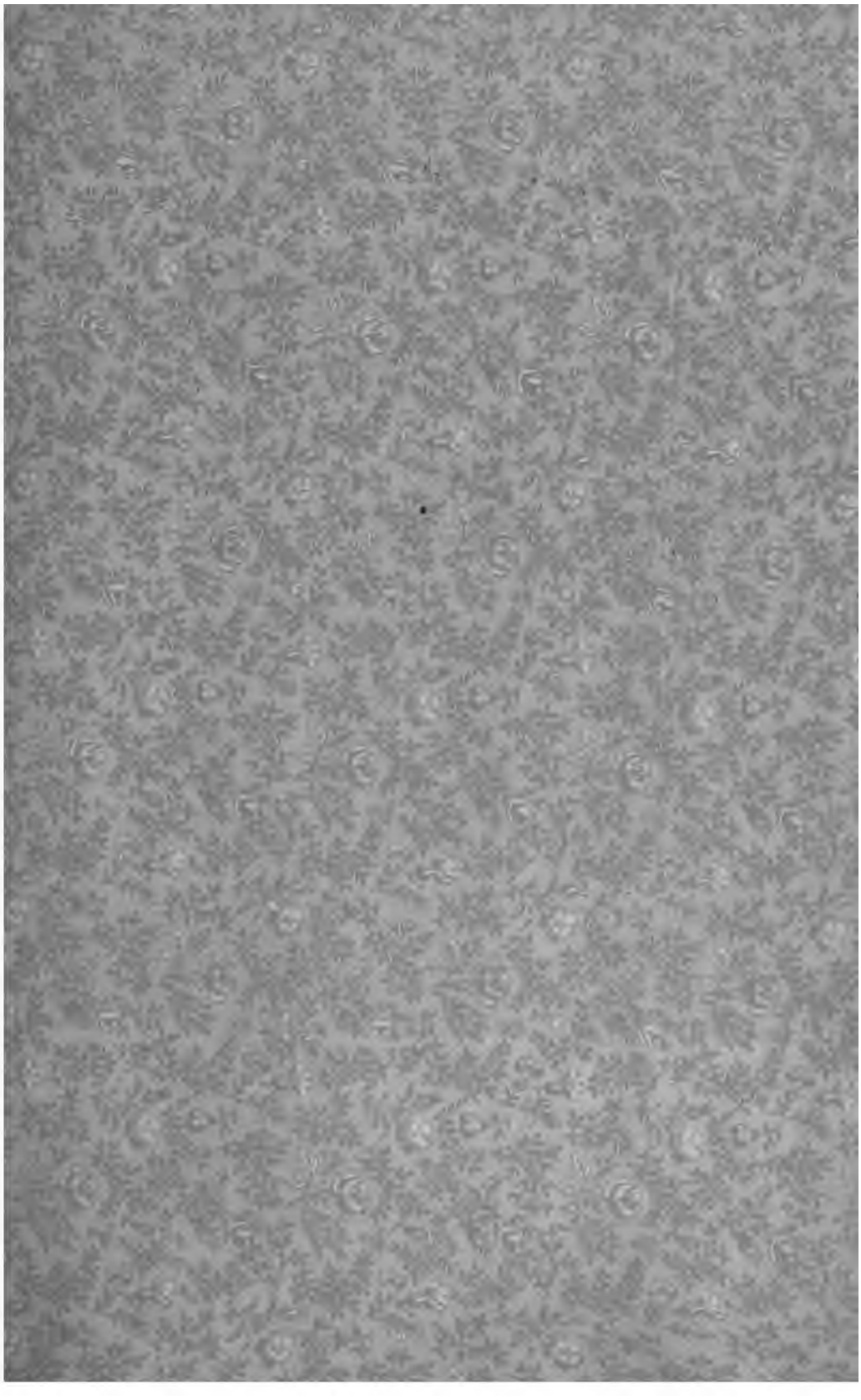

# TABLES

FOR

# DOCTOR AND DRUGGIST

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COMPRISING:

I. TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES.
II. TABLE OF REACTIONS AND INCOMPATIBLES.
III. TABLE OF DOSES AND USES OF MEDICINES.
IV. TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.
V. TABLE OF POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.
VI. TABLE OF THERMOMETRIC EQUIVALENTS.
VII. TABLES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM AND AIDS TO ITS USE.

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**SECOND EDITION**—**Revised and Enlarged.**

---

COMPILED BY

ELI H. LONG, M.D.,

Professor of Materia Medica, Buffalo College of Pharmacy; Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica, Medical Department, and Professor of Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Dental Department, University of Buffalo.

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# PREFACE.

The object of this compilation is to bring into convenient form for ready reference information that is wanted daily by the physician and pharmacist.

The Table of Solubilities combines into one, what is usually found in two separate tables; and the liberty is taken of interposing any collateral facts that will add to the practical value of the list.

The Table of Reactions and Incompatibles constitutes the distinctive feature of the work. It is not intended to be a technical guide for the chemist, but is arranged rather with a view to the practical needs of the practitioner. In its preparation it was found difficult to decide upon a standard of reliability for the admission of stated instances of incompatibility, for it is evident that verification of all the reactions given would be impossible. Certain reactions depend upon precise conditions, and in experiment the exact conditions might not be attainable, although they might be present incidentally at other times. The rule has been followed, however, of including no reactions that are not recognized by good authority, or that are chemically improbable. In the case of the complex organic drugs little has been attempted beyond enumeration of their principal constituents as furnishing a guide to their probable reactions.

The Table of Doses furnishes a very complete list of medicinal substances now employed, with their doses and principal uses.

The Table of Specific Gravities includes not only all official but many unofficial liquids.

The Table of Poisons is designed to occupy a place between the smaller lists of poisons included as a matter of course in most dose-books and physicians' visiting lists, and the large special works on Toxicology. It is accordingly made to include symptoms of poisoning, toxic doses, and treatment in detail, with frequent explanatory notes.

In the preparation of the work the compiler has had the valuable assistanee of John A. Miller, Ph.D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical Department of Niagara University, who reviewed critically the Table of Reactions and Incompatibles and the Table of Poisons and Antidotes. The value of his additions and suggestions is appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

Many valuable suggestions have also been received from Prof. Oscar Oldberg of Chicago and from Prof. Willis G. Gregory of this city, and their counsel, which was cheerfully placed at command, has been profitably employed during the prosecution of the work.

ELI H. LONG.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 10th, 1891.

104061

I.

## 'ABLE OF SOLUBILITIES.

| Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | |
| | 18 | 5 | 0.4 | Ether, Benzol. |
| | sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| | | ..... | ..... | |
| | | uble | soluble | |
| | | | | Glycerin |

# PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

The second edition of this work has been delayed in order to permit conformity to the new U. S. Pharmacopœia.

The entire book has been thoroughly reviewed, and Tables I and III have been extended by the addition of much new matter. There have also been added Parts VI and VII, which comprise a Table of Thermometric Equivalents and Tables of the Metric System with aids to its use.

The compiler desires to acknowledge aid derived from the Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, also from Dr. David Cerna's Notes on the Newer Remedies, which have furnished much information in regard to the newer substances.

The new edition is put forth with the hope that it may merit the hearty reception accorded to the previous edition and fill the same place as a work of reference.

E. H. L.

Buffalo, N. Y., January 15th, 1894.

I.

# TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES.

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Acacia | 2 | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Acetanilid | 194 | 18 | 5 | 0.4 | Ether, Benzol. |
| Acid, Acetic, glacial | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| " Agaric | spar. sol. | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| " Anisic | insoluble. | ..... | soluble | soluble | |
| " Anticyclic | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Glycerin. |
| " Arsenious { amorph. | 30 | 15 | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | Hydrochloric acid, Alkalies, Alkal. carbonates, 5 parts of Glycerin. *Solubility in water increased by Hydrochloric and Tartaric acids.* |
| " Arsenious { crystal. | 80 | | | | |
| " Benzoic | 500 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 10 parts of Glycerin, 3 of Ether. 7 of Chloroform, Oils, Alkaline solutions, Benzol, Carbon Disulphide. |
| *With equal part Borax* | 100 | | | | |
| " Boric | 25.6 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 10 parts of Glycerin. *Solubility in water increased by Hydrochloric acid.* |
| *With a little Magnesia* | 5 | | | | |
| " Camphoric | insoluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Fixed oils. |
| " Carbolic | 15 to 20 | soluble | very sol. | very sol. | Glycerin, Ether, Chloroform, Fixed and Volatile oils, Benzol, Carbon Disulphide. |
| " Cathartinic | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Chromic | very sol. | very sol. | decomp. | decomp. | Ether free from alcohol and water. |
| " Cinnamic | ..... | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | Ether. |
| " Citric | 0.63 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 11 parts of Ether, 2 of Glycerin, Amylic and Methylic alcohols. |
| " Formic | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | Glycerin. |
| " Gallic | 100 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 12 parts of Glycerin, 40 of absolute Ether, Soln. of Potassium Citrate. |
| " Oleic | insoluble | insoluble | very sol. | very sol. | Ether, Chloroform, Fixed and Volatile oils, Benzin, Benzol. |
| " Osmic | slowly sol. | slowly sol. | soluble | soluble | Ether. |
| " Oxalic | 8 | very sol. | 2.5 | 1.8 | *Solubility in water increased by Nitric acid.* |
| " Palmitic | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Ether. |
| " Phosphoric, glacial | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| " Picric | 86 | soluble | soluble | soluble | Ether. |
| " Pyrogallic | 1.7 | soluble | 1 | soluble | In 1.2 parts of Ether. |
| " Salicylic | 450 | 14 | 2.5 | very sol. | 2 parts of Ether, 80 of Chloroform, 2 of Olive oil, 60 of Glycerin. |
| " Sclerotic | soluble | soluble | spar. sol. | ..... | |
| " Stearic | insoluble | insoluble | 45 | very sol. | Ether. |
| " Succinic | 5 | 2 | soluble | soluble | |
| " Sulpho-carbolic | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Glycerin. |
| " Sulpho-salicylic | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Tannic | 1 | very sol. | 0.6 | very sol. | Glycerin, Oil of Bitter Almond. |
| " Tartaric | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.2 | Glycerin, Ether, Methylic alcohol |
| " Trichloracetic | very sol. | very sol. | ..... | ..... | |
| " Valerianic | 30 | soluble | soluble | soluble | Ether. |
| Aconitine | 150 | 50 | very sol. | very sol. | Ether, Chloroform. |
| " Nitrate | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| Adonidin | slightly | slightly | soluble | soluble | Amylic alcohol. |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Agathin | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Albumen | very sol. | coag. | coag. | coag. | |
| Aloes | partly | alm. entire in 4, less in more | soluble | soluble | |
| Aloin | 60 | very sol. | 20 to 30 | very sol. | |
| Alum | 9 | 0.3 | insoluble | insoluble | Warm Glycerin. |
| " dried | slwly in 20 | 0.7 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Aluminium Hydrate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Hydrochloric and Sulphuric acids, Solution of Potassa or Soda. |
| " Sulphate | 1.2 | very sol. | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Amber | ..... | ..... | partly | partly | Ether, Chloroform, Volatile oils. |
| Ambergris | insoluble | insoluble | ..... | soluble | Warm Fixed and Volatile oils. |
| Ammoniacum | insoluble | insoluble | partly | partly | Warm conc. Sulphuric acid. |
| Ammonium Arseniate | partly | partly | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Benzoate | 5 | 1.2 | 28 | 7.6 | |
| " Bicarbonate | 8 | decomp. | alm. insol. | decomp. | |
| " Bromide | 1.5 | 0.7 | 30 | 15 | Sparingly in Ether. |
| " Carbonate | 5 | decomp. | decomp. | decomp. | Dilute acids with effervescence. |
| " Chloride | 3 | 1 | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| " Iodide | 1 | 0.5 | 9 | 3.7 | |
| " Nitrate | 0.5 | very sol. | 20 | 3 | |
| " Phosphate | 4 | 0.5 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Sulphate | 1.3 | 1 | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| " Valerianate | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | Ether. |
| Amygdalin | 12 | 1 | 1000 | 10 | |
| Amyl Nitrite | insoluble | insoluble | very sol. | very sol. | Ether, Chloroform, Benzol, Benzin. |
| Amylene Hydrate | 8 | soluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform. |
| Analgen | alm. insol. | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Anemonine | insoluble | insoluble | ..... | soluble | |
| Annidalin | insoluble | ..... | spar. sol. | ..... | Ether, Chloroform. |
| Anthrarobin | insoluble | insoluble | 5 | soluble | Glycerin. |
| Antimonium | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | [drochloric acid. Hot Hydrochloric acid, Nitro-Hy- |
| " Oxide | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | insoluble | insoluble | Hydrochloric acid, Warm solution of Tartaric acid, Boiling solution of Potassium Bitartrate. |
| " Sulphurated | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Hydrochloric acid with evolution of Hydrogen Sulphide. |
| Ant. and Potass. Tartrate | 17 | 3 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Antimonium Trisulphide | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Hydrochloric acid with evolution of Hydrogen Sulphide. |
| Antipyrin | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Chloroform. |
| " Salicylate | spar. sol. | ..... | very sol. | ..... | |
| Antiseptol | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Apiol | insoluble | ..... | soluble | soluble | Ether. |
| Apomorphine Hydrochlor. | 45 | decomp. | 45 | decomp. | Excess of Solution of Soda. |
| Argentum, *Silver* | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute Nitric acid. |
| " Chloride | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Water of Ammonia, 200 parts of concentrated Hydrochloric acid, 600 parts of dilute Hydrochloric acid; Aqueous solution of Sodium Hyposulphite, Solution of Potassium Cyanide. |
| " Cyanide | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Boiling Nitric acid with evolution of Hydrocyanic acid; Water of Ammonia, Solution of Sodium Hyposulphite. |
| " Iodide | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | 2,500 parts of Stronger Water of Ammonia, Aqueous solution of Potassium Cyanide, Conc. solution of Potassium Iodide. |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Argentum Nitrate | 0.6 | 0.1 | 26 | 5 | |
| " Oxide | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | insoluble | insoluble | Nitric acid, Aqueous solution of Sodium Hyposulphite. |
| Aristol | insoluble | insoluble | spar. sol. | decomp. | Ether, Collodion, Fixed oils. |
| Arsenic, *see* Acid Arsenious | | | | | |
| Arsenum Iodide | 7 | decomp. | 30 | decomp. | Ether, Carbon Disulphide. |
| Asafœtida | partly | partly | partly | partly | Partly in Ether. |
| Aspidospermine | insoluble | insoluble | 48 | soluble | Ether. |
| " Hydrochlorate | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Sulphate | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| Atropine | 130 | 35 | 3 | very sol. | 50 parts of Glycerin, 4 parts of Chloroform, 16 parts of Ether. |
| " Sulphate | 0.4 | very sol. | 6.2 | very sol. | |
| Aurum, *Gold* | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Concentrated Nitro-Hydrochloric acid, Liquids generating Chlorine. |
| Aur*ic* Chloride | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Ether. |
| Aurum and Sodium Chl'de | very sol. | soluble | partly | partly | |
| Balsam of Peru | ..... | Cinnamic acid sol. | 5 | very sol. | Chloroform, Glacial Acetic acid. |
| " of Tolu | alm. insol. | Cinnamic acid sol. | soluble | soluble | Chloroform, Solutions of fixed Alkalies, Volatile oils, Ether. |
| Barium Carbonate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Hydrochloric acid, Aqueous solution of Ammonium Chloride or Carbonate. |
| " Chloride | soluble | soluble | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| " Nitrate | 8 | 3 | ..... | ..... | |
| " Sulphate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Great excess of dilute Hydrochloric acid. |
| Beberine | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | Ether. |
| " Sulphate | soluble | soluble | very sol. | very sol. | Freely in acidulated water. |
| Benzoin | ..... | Benzoic acid sol. | 5 | soluble | Solution of Potassa. Partly in solution of Lime and Alkaline solutions. |
| Benzoyl-Eugenol | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform. |
| Berberine | 100 | very sol. | spar. sol. | very sol. | |
| " Hydrochlorate | spar. sol. | very sol. | spar. sol. | very sol. | |
| Betol | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Fixed oils. |
| Bismuthum Chloride | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Small quantity of acidulated water. [*Much water decomposes.*] |
| " Citrate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Water of Ammonia, Solutions of [Citrates of the Alkalies. |
| " and Ammonium Citrate | very sol. | very sol. | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| " Lactate | slowly sol. | slowly sol. | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Nitrate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Small quantity of acidulated water. [*Much water decomposes.*] |
| " Oxide | insoluble | insoluble | ..... | ..... | Nitric acid diluted with one-half its volume of water. |
| " Salicylate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Acids. |
| " Subcarbonate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Nitric and Hydrochloric acids with effervescence. |
| " Subnitrate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Mineral acids. |
| " Sulphate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Small quantity of acidulated water. [*Much water decomposes.*] |
| Borax, *see* Sodium Borate. | | | | | |
| Boroglyceride | slowly sol. | soluble | slowly sol. | soluble | Glycerin. |
| Bromal Hydrate | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| Bromamide | insoluble | insoluble | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | Ether, Chloroform, Fixed oils. |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Bromine | 30 | ..... | sol. with gradual change of solvent | ..... | Ether with gradual decomposition of solvent; Chloroform, Carbon Disulphide. *Solubility in water increased by Potassium Bromide.* |
| Bromoform | 300 | ..... | soluble | soluble | Ether. |
| Brucine | 850 | 500 | very sol. | very sol. | |
| Butyl-Chloral Hydrate | spar sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | |
| Cadmium | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Nitric acid. |
| " Iodide | 2 | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Sulphate | 1 5 | very sol. | ..... | ..... | |
| Caffeine | 80 | 9.5 | 33 | very sol. | 7 parts of Chloroform. |
| " Citrated | { 3* / 25 | soluble | soluble | soluble | *The solution in 3 parts of water, when diluted, precipitates Caffeine, which re-dissolves with 25 parts of water. |
| Calcium Bromide | 0.7 | very sol. | 1 | very sol. | |
| " Carbonate | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | insoluble | insoluble | Hydrochloric, Nitric and Acetic acids with effervescence. *Solubility in water increased by Ammonium salts and by Carbonic acid.* |
| " Chloride | 1.5 | very sol. | 8 | 1.5 | Methylic Alcohol. |
| " Hypophosphite | 6 8 | 6 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Iodide | 0.5 | 0.5 | ..... | ..... | |
| " Oxalate | insoluble | insoluble | ..... | ..... | Dilute Hydrochloric acid. |
| " Phosphate | insoluble | partly decomp. | insoluble | insoluble | Hydrochloric and Nitric acids, Solutions of neutral Alkali salts, Solution of Carbon Dioxide. |
| " Sulphate | 410 varies | 476 varies | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute Hydrochloric and Nitric acids. Saturated solutions of Potassium Nitrate, Sodium Hyposulphite and various Ammonium salts. |
| " Sulphite | 800 | 800 | ..... | ..... | *Excess of acid increases solubility in water.* |
| Calx, *Lime* | 750 | 1300 | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute Acetic, Hydrochloric and Nitric acids. |
| " Chlorata | partly | partly | partly | partly | Dilute Hydrochloric acid with change; Dilute Acetic acid with evolution of Chlorine gas. |
| " Sulphurata | slightly | partly decomp. | insoluble | insoluble | Acetic acid with change. |
| Camphor | spar sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Benzin, Sulphuric acid, Fixed and Volatile oils. With Chloral, Carbolic acid, Menthol and Thymol forms clear liquids. |
| " Monobromated | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Fixed and Volatile oils, Cold Sulphuric acid; slightly in Glycerin. |
| Cannabine Tannate | insoluble | insoluble | spar. sol. | ..... | Alkaline aqueous solutions. |
| Cantharidin | insoluble | insoluble | spar sol. | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Acetic acid, Oils. |
| Caoutchouc, *India Rubber* | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Carbon Disulphide, Ether when entirely free from alcohol, Chloroform, Petroleum, most Fixed and Volatile oils. |
| Carbon Disulphide | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Fixed and Volatile oils. |
| Carmine | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Water of Ammonia, Alkalies; slightly in Ether. |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Castor | insoluble | insoluble | partly | partly | |
| Catechu | partly | partly | soluble | soluble | |
| Celluloid | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Camphor at its melting point. |
| Cellulose | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Ammoniacal solution of Copper. |
| Cerium Bromide | partly | partly | soluble | soluble | |
| " Nitrate | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Oxalate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Diluted Hydrochloric and Sulphuric acids. |
| Chinoidin | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | soluble | soluble | Chloroform, Dilute acids; partially in Ether. |
| Chinoline | spar. sol. | partly | 5 | soluble | Ether, Chloroform. |
| " Salicylate | 80 | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Tartrate | 80 | soluble | 150 | soluble | |
| Chloralamid | 20 | decomp. | 1.5 | decomp. | |
| Chloralimide | spar. sol. | ..... | soluble | soluble | |
| Chloral-Ammonium | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | |
| Chloral-Camphor | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Chloral-Carbol | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Chloral Cyanhydrate | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Chloral Hydrate | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Glycerin, Ether, Chloroform, Fixed and Volatile oils. Liquefies with Carbolic acid, Camphor, Menthol and Thymol. |
| Chloral-Menthol | ..... | ..... | soluble | soluble | Chloroform, Benzin. |
| Chloroform | 200 | 200 | soluble | soluble | Ether, Benzin, Benzol, Fixed and Volatile oils. |
| Chrysarobin | spar sol. | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | 150 | Ether, 33 parts of boiling Benzol, Solutions of Alkalies, Sulphuric acid. |
| Cinchonidine | insoluble | insoluble | 20 | soluble | 76 parts of Ether, Dilute acids. |
| " Sulphate | 70 | 1.42 | 66 | 8 | Dilute acids. |
| Cinchonine | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | 116 | 26.5 | Dilute acids. |
| " Sulphate | 66 | 14 | 10 | 3.25 | 78 parts of Chloroform, Dilute acids. |
| Cocaine | 704 | soluble | soluble | soluble | Freely in Ether. |
| " Hydrochlorate | 0.48 | very sol. | 3.5 | very sol. | 17 parts of Chloroform. |
| " Phenate | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Codeine | 80 | 17 | 3 | very sol. | 30 parts of Ether, 10 parts of Benzol, 2 parts of Chloroform. |
| " Phosphate | soluble | soluble | spar. sol. | ..... | |
| Colchicein | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | soluble | Chloroform. |
| Colchicine | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Chloroform. |
| Coniine | slightly | slightly | very sol. | very sol. | |
| " Hydrobromate | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Convallamarin | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Sulphuric acid. |
| Convallarin | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | |
| Convolvulin | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Hydrochloric and Sulphuric acids, Caustic Potassa. |
| Copaiba | insoluble | insoluble | readily in absolute alcohol | ..... | Ether, Chloroform, Fixed and Volatile oils. |
| Copper, *see* Cuprum. | | | | | |
| Cotoin | spar sol | soluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Alkalies. |
| Cotton | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Ammoniacal solution of Copper. |
| Creasote | 150 turbid soln | 120 | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Benzin, Acetic acid, Fixed and Volatile oils. |
| Creolin | miscible | miscible | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform. |
| Cuprum, *Copper* | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Nitric acid, Boiling Sulphuric acid. |
| " Acetate | 15 | 5 | 135 | 14 | |
| " Chloride | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| " Sulphate | 2.6 | 0.5 | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | |
| Curare | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Dextrin | soluble | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Digitalin, (crystallized) | insoluble | insoluble | 12 | 6 | Chloroform. |
| Diuretin | soluble | soluble | ..... | soluble | |
| Elaterin | insoluble | insoluble | 337 | 34 | 24 parts of Chloroform, Solutions of Alkalies. |
| Eosin | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| Euonymin | soluble | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Euphorin | slightly | ..... | soluble | soluble | |
| Euphthen | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Oils. |
| Exalgine | 6 | soluble | soluble | soluble | Glycerin. |
| Ferrum, *Iron* | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute Hydrochloric or Sulphuric acid. |
| Ferr*ic* Acetate | soluble | soluble | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| Ferrum Albuminate | soluble | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute Alcohol. |
| Ferrum Ammoniatum | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| Ferr*ous* Arseniate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute Hydrochloric acid. |
| Ferr*ous* Bromide | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Ferr*ous* Carbonate, Saccharated | partly | partly | insoluble | insoluble | Hydrochloric acid with evolution of Carbonic acid gas. |
| Ferr*ic* Chloride | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| Ferr*ic* Citrate | soluble | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | *Solubility diminishes with age.* |
| Ammonio-Ferr*ic* Citrate | soluble | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Quinino-Ferr*ic* Citrate | soluble | soluble | partly | partly | *Solubility diminishes with age.* |
| Strychnino-Ferr*ic* Citrate | soluble | soluble | partly | partly | |
| Ferr*ic* Ferrocyanide | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Solution of Oxalic acid. |
| Ferr*ic* Hydrate (Ferri Oxidum Hydratum, U.S.P.) | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Hydrochloric acid, Acetic acid. |
| Ferr*ic* Hypophosphite | slightly | slightly | ..... | ..... | Dilute Hypophosphorus or Hydrochloric acid, Acetic acid, Solutions of Citrates of Alkalies. |
| Ferr*ous* Iodide | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | Glycerin. |
| Ferr*ous* Iodide, Sacchar'ted | 7 | ..... | partly | ..... | |
| Ferr*ous* Lactate | 40 | 12 | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | Solutions of Citrates of Alkalies. |
| Ferr*ous* Nitrate | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Ferr*ous* Oxalate | slightly | slightly | insoluble | insoluble | Cold conc. Hydrochloric acid, Hot diluted Sulphuric acid. |
| Ferr*ic* Phosphate | soluble | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | Solutions of Citrates of Alkalies. |
| Ferr*ic* Pyrophosphate | soluble | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | Solutions of Citrates of Alkalies. |
| Ferrum Subcarbonate, *see* Ferric Hydrate. | | | | | |
| Ferr*ic* Sulphate (Subsulphate) | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| Ferr*ous* Sulphate (Ferri Sulphas, U. S. P.) | 1.8 | 0.3 | insoluble | insoluble | Solution of Sodium Pyrophosphate. |
| Ammonio-Ferr*ic* Sulphate | 3 | 0.8 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Ferr*ous* Sulphide | insoluble | insoluble | ..... | ..... | Dilute acids with change. |
| Ammonio-Ferr*ic* Tartrate | very sol. | very sol. | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Potassio-Ferr*ic* Tartrate | very sol. | very sol. | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Ferr*ic* Valerianate | insoluble | decomp. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| Fuchsine | soluble | soluble | freely sol. | freely sol. | |
| Gallacetophenone | ..... | soluble | soluble | soluble | Glycerin. |
| Gamboge | insoluble | insoluble | partly | partly | Partly in Ether. In solution of Potassium or Sodium Hydrate. |
| Gelatin | slowly sol. | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | Warm Glycerin, Acetic acid, Dilute Mineral acids. |
| Glucose | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Glycyrrhizin | spar. sol. | very sol. | soluble | soluble | |
| " Ammoniated | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Gold, *see* Aurum. | | | | | |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Guaiac Resin | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Solution of Potassa or Soda, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia. |
| Guaiacol | 200 | ..... | soluble | soluble | Benzin. |
| " Benzoate | insoluble | insoluble | ..... | soluble | Ether, Chloroform. |
| " Salicylate | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Guarana | partly | partly | soluble | soluble | |
| Gutta-Percha | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Chloroform, Oil of Turpentine, Carbon Disulphide, Benzin, Benzol, Boiling Ether. |
| Hæmatoxylin | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Homatropine | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Hydrobromate | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hydrastine | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform. |
| Hydrastinine | slightly | slightly | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform. |
| " Hydrochlorate | 0.3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | |
| Honey | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Hydronaphtol (*Beta-Naphtol*) (*Iso-Naphtol*) | 1000 | 75 | 0.75 | very sol. | Ether, Chloroform, Oils, Alkaline solutions. |
| Hyoscine Hydrobromate | 1.9 | soluble | 13 | soluble | |
| Hyoscyamine | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | very sol. | very sol. | Ether. |
| " Hydrobromate | 0 3 | soluble | 2 | soluble | |
| " Sulphate | 0.5 | soluble | 2.5 | soluble | |
| Hypnone | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Benzin. |
| Ichthyocolla | partly | almost entirely | insoluble | insoluble | Almost entirely in boiling diluted Alcohol. |
| Ichthyol | soluble | soluble | partly | partly | Mixture of equal volumes of Alcohol and Ether. |
| Indigo | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Digest for several days in conc. Sulphuric acid, will then mix with water. |
| Iodine | 5000 | spar. sol. | 10 | soluble | Ether, Carbon Disulphide, Chloroform. *Solubility in water increased by Iodides and by Tannin.* |
| Iodoform | insoluble | insoluble | 52 | 12 | 5.2 parts of Ether, Chloroform, Fixed and Volatile oils. |
| Iodol | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | 3 | soluble | 3 parts of Absolute Ether, Chloroform, Fixed oils. |
| Isinglass, *see* Ichthyocolla. | | | | | |
| Jalap (Convolvulin | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Hydrochloric or Sulphuric acid, Caustic Potassa. |
| (Jalapin | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | Water of Ammonia, Ether, Chloroform. |
| Kairine | 6 | soluble | 20 | soluble | |
| Kamala | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Alkaline solutions. |
| Kino | alm. insol. | soluble | soluble | soluble | Alkaline solutions. |
| Koussein | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Alkalies. |
| Lactucin | insoluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Lanolin | miscible | ..... | partly | ..... | Ether or Chloroform forming a turbid solution. |
| Lard | insoluble | ..... | spar. sol. | ..... | Ether, Chloroform, Benzin. |
| Lithium Benzoate | 4 | 2.5 | 12 | 10 | *Solubility in water increased by Sodium Benzoate.* |
| " Bromide | 0.6 | 0.3 | very sol. | very sol. | Ether. |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Lithium Carbonate | 80 | 140 | insoluble | insoluble | Acids with effervescence. *Solubility in water increased by saturation with Carbon Dioxide.* |
| " Citrate | 55 | 2.5 | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | Glycerin. |
| " Salicylate | 1 | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| Litmus (Orcein, coloring matter. | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Lobeline Sulphate | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Lysol | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Glycerin, Chloroform. |
| Magnesia | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute acids. |
| Magnesium Acetate | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Carbonate | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute acids with effervescence. |
| " Citrate. Granulated | 2 | very sol. | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | |
| " Phosphate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Sulphuric acid. |
| " Salicylate | 10 | ..... | 10 | ..... | |
| " Sulphate | 1.5 | 0.7 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Sulphite | 20 | 19 | insoluble | insoluble | 4 parts of dilute Sulphuric acid. |
| " Tartrate | soluble | decomp. | ..... | ..... | |
| Manganum Carbonate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Carbonic acid water. |
| " Chloride | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Dioxide | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | In hot Hydrochloric or Sulphuric acid with formation of Manganous salt and evolution of Chlorine or Oxygen. |
| " Iodide | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Phosphate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute Phosphoric or Hydrochloric acid. |
| " Sulphate | 0.8 | 1 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Manna | 6 | soluble | ..... | almost wholly in 15 | |
| (Mannit. | 6 slowly | very sol. | ..... | soluble | |
| Mastiche | insoluble | insoluble | partly | partly | Ether, Chloroform, Oil of Turpentine. |
| Menthol | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Fixed oils. Liquefies with equal weight of Camphor, Chloral Hydrate or Thymol. |
| Mercury | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Nitric acid, Boiling Sulphuric acid. |
| " Ammoniated | alm. insol. | decomp. | insoluble | insoluble | Cold solution of Sodium Hyposulphite; Warm Hydrochloric, Acetic or Nitric acid; Cold solution of Ammonium Carbonate. |
| Mercur*ic* Carbolate | insoluble | insoluble | ..... | soluble | Ether. |
| Mercur*ous* Chloride (Hyd. Chloridum Mite, U. S. P.) | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Boiling Hydrochloric, Nitric or Sulphuric acid. |
| Mercur*ic* Chloride (Hyd. Chloridum Corrosivum, U. S. P.) | 16 | 2 | 3 | 1.2 | 4 parts of Ether, 14 parts of Glycerin. *Solubility in water increased by Chloride of Ammonium or of Sodium. Solubility in Alcohol and Ether aided by Camphor.* |
| Mercur*ic* Cyanide | 12.8 | 3 | 15 | 6 | |
| Mercur*ous* Iodide (Hyd. Iodidum Flavum. U. S. P.) | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | insoluble | insoluble | Hydrochloric acid, partly in Ammonia. In solution of Potassium Iodide with decomposition. |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Mercuric Iodide (Hyd. Iodidum Rubrum, U. S. P.) | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | 130 | 15 | Solution of Potassium Iodide or in solutions of Mercuric salts; Hydrochloric acid, Fixed oils. |
| " Oxide (Hyd. Oxidum Flavum, U. S. P.) (Hyd. Oxidum Rubrum, U. S. P.) | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute Nitric or Hydrochloric acid, Solution of Ammonium Carbonate or Chloride. |
| " Sulphate (basic) (Hyd. Subsulphas Flavus, U. S. P.) | 2000 | 600 | insoluble | insoluble | Nitric or Hydrochloric acid, Solution of Sulphate of Potassium or of Sodium. |
| " Sulphide (red) | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Boiling Sulphuric or Nitro-Hydrochloric acid, with separation of Sulphur. |
| Metaldehyde | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Methacetine | 260 | ..... | soluble | soluble | Glycerin. |
| Methylal | very sol. | very sol. | soluble | soluble | |
| Methylene Blue | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Morphine | 4350 | 455 | 300 | 36 | |
| " Acetate (fresh) | 2.5 | 1.5 | 47.6 | 14 | 60 parts of boiling Chloroform. |
| " Hydrochlorate | 24 | 0.5 | 63 | 31 | 19 parts of Glycerin. |
| " Lactate | 8 | very sol. | 93 | soluble | |
| " Sulphate | 21 | 0.75 | 702 | 144 | 5 parts of Glycerin. |
| " Tartrate | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| Muscarine | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Musk | partly | partly | partly | partly | |
| Myrrh | partly | partly | partly | partly | |
| Naphtalin | insoluble | insoluble | 15 | very sol. | Ether, Chloroform, Oils. |
| Naphtol (U. S. P.) (*Beta-Naphtol*) (*Hydronaphtol*) (*Isonaphtol*) | 1000 | 75 | 0.75 | very sol. | Ether, Chloroform, Oils, Solutions of the Alkalies. *Solubility in water increased by Boric acid.* |
| Nicotine | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | Ether. |
| Nickel Bromide | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Sulphate | 3 | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Nitroglycerin | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | very sol. | very sol. | Ether, Methylic alcohol. |
| Oils, Fixed | insoluble | insoluble | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | Ether, Chloroform, Benzin, Benzol. |
| " Volatile | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Benzin, Benzol. |
| Orexin | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Orsin | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Ouabaine | spar. sol. | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| Pancreatin | soluble | destroyed | insoluble | destroyed | |
| Papain, *Caricin* | soluble | destroyed | insoluble | destroyed | Glycerin. |
| Paraffin | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Benzin, Fixed and Volatile oils. |
| Paraldehyde | 8.5 | 16.5 | miscible | miscible | Miscible with Ether and Oils. |
| Pelletierine | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Tannate | 700 | ..... | 80 | ..... | |
| Pepsin | almost entirely in 100 | destroyed | insoluble | destroyed | Water acidulated with Hydrochloric acid. |
| Petrolatum | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | 64 parts of absolute Alcohol; Ether, Chloroform, Benzin, Fixed and Volatile oils. |
| Phenacetine | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | 16 | very sol. | |
| Phenocoll Hydrochlorate | 16 | soluble | soluble | soluble | |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Lithium Carbonate | 80 | 140 | insoluble | insoluble | Acids with effervescence. *Solubility in water increased by saturation with Carbon Dioxide.* |
| " Citrate | 55 | 2.5 | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | Glycerin. |
| " Salicylate | 1 | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| Litmus | | | | | |
| Orcein, coloring matter, | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Lobeline Sulphate | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Lysol | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Glycerin, Chloroform. |
| Magnesia | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute acids. |
| Magnesium Acetate | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Carbonate | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute acids with effervescence. |
| " Citrate, Granulated | 2 | very sol. | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | |
| " Phosphate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Sulphuric acid. |
| " Salicylate | 10 | ..... | 10 | ..... | |
| " Sulphate | 1.5 | 0.7 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Sulphite | 80 | 19 | insoluble | insoluble | 4 parts of dilute Sulphuric acid. |
| " Tartrate | soluble | decomp. | ..... | ..... | |
| Manganum Carbonate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Carbonic acid water. |
| " Chloride | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Dioxide | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | In hot Hydrochloric or Sulphuric acid with formation of Manganous salt and evolution of Chlorine or Oxygen. |
| " Iodide | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Phosphate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute Phosphoric or Hydrochloric acid. |
| " Sulphate | 0.8 | 1 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Manna | 6 | soluble | ..... | almost wholly at 15 | |
| Mannit | 6 slowly | very sol. | ..... | soluble | |
| Mastiche | insoluble | insoluble | partly | partly | Ether. Chloroform. Oil of Turpentine. |
| Menthol | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | Ether. Chloroform. Fixed oils. Liquefies with equal weight of Camphor, Chloral Hydrate or Thymol. |
| Mercury | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Nitric acid, Boiling Sulphuric acid. |
| " Ammoniated | alm. insol. | decomp. | insoluble | insoluble | Cold solution of Sodium Hyposulphite; Warm Hydrochloric, Acetic or Nitric acid; Cold solution of Ammonium Carbonate. |
| Mercuric Chloride | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | soluble | Ether. |
| Mercurous Chloride (Hydrargyrum Chloratum Mite, U. S. P.) | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Boiling Hydrochloric, Nitric or Sulphuric acid. |
| Mercuric Chloride (Hydrargyrum Chloratum Corrosivum, U. S. P.) | 16 | 2 | 3 | 1.2 | 4 parts of Ether, 11 parts of [illegible] |
| Mercuric Iodide | [illegible] | 5 | | | |
| Mercurous Iodide | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | | | |
| [illegible] U. S. P. | | | | | |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Phlorizin | 1000 | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| Phosphorus | insoluble | insoluble | (abs. alc. 350) | (abs. alc. 240) | Carbon Disulphide (*Caution:* highly inflammable), 80 parts of absolute Ether, 50 parts of Fixed oils. |
| Physostigmine | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | very sol. | very sol. | Dilute acids. |
| " Salicylate | 150 | 30 | 12 | very sol. | |
| " Sulphate | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| Picrotoxin | 240 | 25 | 9 | 3 | Acids, Solutions of the Alkalies; Ether, Chloroform, Fixed oils. *Caustic Alkalies increase solubility.* |
| Pilocarpine | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | very sol. | very sol. | Ether, Chloroform. |
| " Acetate | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform. |
| " Hydrobromate | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Chloroform. |
| " Hydrochlorate | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| " Nitrate | soluble | soluble | spar. sol. | very sol. | |
| " Phosphate | soluble | soluble | spar. sol. | soluble | |
| Piperazine | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| Piperin | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | 30 | 1 | |
| Pitch, Burgundy | ..... | ..... | spar. sol. | very sol. | Ether; almost entirely in 2 parts of Glacial Acetic acid. |
| Platinum | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Nitro-Hydrochloric acid (free or nascent Chlorine). |
| Platinic Chloride | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| Platinous Chloride | insoluble | insoluble | ..... | ..... | Hydrochloric acid. |
| Plumbum, *Lead* | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Nitric acid. |
| " Acetate | 2.3 | 0.5 | 30 | 1 | Turbid solutions cleared by adding a few drops of Acetic acid. |
| " Carbonate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute Acetic or Nitric acid with effervescence. |
| " Iodide | 2000 | 200 | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | In solutions of the fixed Alkalies and their Acetates; Solutions of Iodides or of Sodium Hyposulphite. |
| " Nitrate | 2 | 0.75 | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | |
| " Oxide | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | insoluble | insoluble | Acetic acid, Dilute Nitric acid, Warm solutions of the fixed Alkalies. |
| Podophyllum Resin | insoluble | alm. insol. | soluble | soluble | Alkaline liquids; partly in Ether. |
| Potassa | 0.5 | very sol. | 2 | very sol. | |
| " Sulphurata | 2 | soluble | partly | partly | |
| Potassium Acetate | 0.36 | very sol. | 1.9 | very sol. | |
| " Bicarbonate | 3.2 | decomp. | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | |
| " Bichromate | 10 | 1.5 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Bisulphate | 2 | 1 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Bitartrate | 201 | 16.7 | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | Warm solution of Potassa. |
| " Bromide | 1.6 | 1 | 200 | 16 | |
| " Carbonate | 1.1 | 0.65 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Chlorate | 16.7 | 1.7 | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | *Ammonium Nitrate increases solubility in water.* |
| " Chromate | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Citrate | 0.6 | very sol. | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| " Cyanide | 2 | 1 decomp. | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| " and Sodium Tartrate | 1.4 | 1 | alm. insol | alm. insol. | |
| " Ferricyanide | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| " Ferrocyanide | 4 | 2 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Hypophosphite | 0.6 | 0.3 | 7.3 | 3.6 | |
| " Iodide | 0.75 | 0.5 | 18 | 6 | In 2.5 parts of Glycerin. |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Potassium Nitrate | 3.8 | 0.4 | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | |
| " Oxalate | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Perchlorate | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Permanganate | 16 | 3 | decomp. | decomp. | |
| " Phosphate | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Picrate, (explosive by heat or violence) | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| " Silicate | ..... | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Sulphate | 9.5 | 4 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Sulphite | 4 | 5 | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| " Tartrate | 0.7 | 0.5 | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | |
| " Tellurate | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| Pyoktanin | 75 | 50 | soluble | soluble | |
| Pyrocatechin | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Ether. |
| Pyrogallol, *see* Acid, Pyrogallic. | | | | | |
| Pyroxylin | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Mixture of 1 part of Alcohol and 3 parts of Ether by volume. |
| Quassin | spar. sol. | soluble | very sol. | very sol. | *Acids or Alkalies increase solubility.* |
| Quebrachine | ..... | ..... | spar. sol. | soluble | |
| Quinamine | insoluble | insoluble | 100 | very sol. | Ether. |
| Quinidine | 2000 | 750 | soluble | soluble | Ether. |
| Quinidine Sulphate | 100 | 7 | 8 | very sol. | Chloroform, Acidulated water. |
| Quinine | 1670 | 760 | 6 | 2 | |
| " Arsenite | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Ammonia, Dilute acids. |
| " Bisulphate | 10 | very sol. | 32 | very sol. | |
| " Carbamide Hydrochlorate | 1 | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| " Carbolate | 400 | soluble | 80 | soluble | |
| " Hydrobromate | 54 | very sol. | 0.6 | very sol. | Ether, Chloroform, Glycerin. |
| " Hydrochlorate | 34 | 1 | 3 | very sol. | Chloroform. |
| " Hypophosphite | 25 | 1.5 | 10 | soluble | |
| " Phosphate | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Salicylate | 225 | ..... | 20 | soluble | |
| " Sulphate | 740 | 30 | 65 | 3 | 40 parts Glycerin, Dilute acids. |
| " Tannate | alm. insol. | ..... | alm. insol. | ..... | |
| " Valerianate | 100 | 40 | 5 | 1 | |
| Quinoline, *see* Chinoline. | | | | | |
| Resins | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Volatile oils. |
| Resorcin | 0.6 | very sol. | 0.5 | very sol. | Ether, Glycerin. |
| Saccharin | 400 | soluble | 30 | soluble | Glycerin, Alkaline solutions. |
| Saccharum, *Sugar* | 0.5 | 0.2 | 175 | 28 | Glycerin. |
| " Lactis | 6 | 1 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Salicin | 28 | 0.7 | 30 | 2 | Acetic acid, Alkaline liquids. |
| Salicylamide | spar. sol. | ..... | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform. |
| Salipyrin, *see* Antipyrine Salicylate. | | | | | |
| Salol | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | 10 | very sol. | Ether, Fixed oils. |
| Santonin | alm. insol. | 250 | 40 | 3 | 140 parts of Ether, 4 of Chloroform, Solutions of the Alkalies, Volatile oils, Acetic acid. |
| Sapo, *Soap* | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| Scammony Resin | insoluble | insoluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Oil of Turpentine, Solutions of Alkalies with aid of heat. |
| Scoparin | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Sevum, *Suet* | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | 44 | 60 parts of Ether. Slowly in 2 parts of Benzin. |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Soda | 1.7 | 0.8 | very sol. | very sol. | |
| Sodium Acetate | 1.4 | 0.5 | 30 | 2 | |
| " Arsenate | 4 | very sol. | spar. sol. | 60 | |
| " Benzoate | 1.8 | 1.3 | 45 | 20 | |
| " Bicarbonate | 11.3 | decomp. | insoluble | insoluble | Glycerin. |
| " Bisulphite | 4 | 2 | 72 | 49 | |
| " Borate | 16 | 0.5 | insoluble | insoluble | 1 part of Glycerin at 80° C. |
| " Bromide | 1.2 | 0.5 | 13 | 11 | |
| " Carbonate | 1.6 | 0.2 | insoluble | insoluble | Glycerin. |
| " Chlorate | 1.1 | 0.5 | 100 | 40 | Glycerin. |
| " Chloride | 2.8 | 2.5 | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | |
| " Citrate | very sol. | very sol. | ..... | ..... | |
| " Formate | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | Glycerin. |
| " Hypophosphite | 1 | 0.12 | 30 | 1 | |
| " Hyposulphite | 0.65 | decomp. | insoluble | insoluble | Slightly in Oil of Turpentine. |
| " Iodide | 0.6 | 0.33 | 3 | 1.4 | |
| " Naphtolate | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| " Nitrate | 1.3 | 6.6 | 100 | 40 | |
| " Nitrite | 1.5 | very sol. | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| " Oxalate | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Phosphate | 5.8 | 1.5 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Pyrophosphate | 12 | 1.1 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Salicylate | 0.9 | very sol. | 6 | very sol. | Glycerin. |
| " Santoninate | 3 | 0.5 | 12 | 3.4 | |
| " Silicate | ..... | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Sulphate | 2.8 | 0.47 | insoluble | insoluble | Glycerin. |
| " Sulphite | 4 | 0.9 | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| " Sulphocarbolate | 4.8 | 0.7 | 132 | 10 | |
| " Tartrate | soluble | soluble | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| " Tellurate | soluble | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| " Valerianate | very sol. | very sol. | soluble | soluble | |
| Somnal | ..... | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Sozoiodol | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | soluble | Glycerin. |
| Sparteine | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform. |
| " Sulphate | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| Spermaceti | insoluble | insoluble | alm. insol. | soluble | Ether, Chloroform, Carbon Disulphide, Fixed and Volatile oils. |
| Starch | insoluble | soluble | insoluble | insoluble | Soluble in cold water in the presence of deliquescent or freely soluble salts; Hot Glycerin. |
| Storax | insoluble | insoluble | ..... | soluble | |
| Strontium Bromide | 1.05 | 0.5 | soluble | soluble | |
| " Iodide | 0.6 | 0.27 | soluble | soluble | |
| " Lactate | 4 | 0.5 | soluble | soluble | |
| " Nitrate | 1.5 | soluble | ..... | ..... | |
| Strophanthin | very sol. | very sol. | soluble | soluble | |
| Strychnine | 6700 | 2500 | 110 | 12 | 7 parts of Chloroform, 300 parts of Glycerin. |
| " Acetate | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| " Nitrate | 60 | soluble | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| " Sulphate | 50 | 2 | 109 | 8.5 | 26 parts of Glycerin. |
| Sulphonal | 450 | soluble | 65 | soluble | Ether. |
| Sulphur, Precipitated | insoluble | insoluble | slightly in absolute alcohol. | ..... | Benzin, Benzol, Oil of Turpentine and many other oils, Ether, Chloroform, Carbon Disulphide; Boiling aqueous solutions of Alkaline hydrates. |
| Sulphur, Sublimed (*Flowers of Sulphur*) / Sulphur, Washed | insoluble | insoluble | slightly in absolute alcohol. | ..... | Benzin, Benzol, Oil of Turpentine and many other oils, Ether, Chloroform; Boiling aqueous solutions of Alkaline hydrates. |

| Substance. | Parts of Water. | | Parts of Alcohol. | | In other Solvents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One part soluble in | At 15° C. | Boiling. | At 15° C. | Boiling. | |
| Sulphur Iodide | alm. insol. | alm. insol. | dissolves out Iodine | dissolves out Iodine | 60 parts of Glycerin, Carbon Disulphide. |
| Svapnia | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Tar, *Wood-Tar* | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | Solution of Potassa or Soda, Fixed and Volatile oils, Ether. |
| (Pyrocatechin | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | Ether. |
| Terebene | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | 1 | soluble | Glacial Acetic acid, Carbon Disulphide. |
| Terpin | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Hydrate | 250 | 32 | 10 | 2 | 100 parts of Ether. |
| Thalline | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Sulphate | 7 | very sol. | 100 | soluble | |
| " Tartrate | 10 | soluble | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | |
| Theine, *see Caffeine.* | | | | | |
| Theobromine | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | |
| Thiol | soluble | soluble | .. ..... | ..... | Glycerin. |
| Thymol | 1200 | 900 | 1 | very sol. | Ether, Chloroform, Fixed and Volatile oils; 100 parts of warm Glycerin. |
| Tragacanth | partly | partly | insoluble | insoluble | |
| Trimethylamine | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Hydrochlor. | soluble | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| Uralium | insoluble | ..... | 20 | soluble | Ether. |
| Urethane | 1 | soluble | 0.6 | soluble | Ether, Glycerin. |
| Vanillin | spar. sol. | soluble | soluble | soluble | Ether, Chloroform. |
| Veratrine | spar. sol. | spar. sol. | 3 | very sol. | 96 parts of Glycerin, 6 of Ether, 2 of Chloroform. |
| Wax | insoluble | insoluble | spar. sol. | almost wholly | 35 parts of Ether, 11 of Chloroform, Fixed and Volatile oils, Benzin, Warm Benzol, Carbon Disulphide. |
| Woorari, *see* Curare. | | | | | |
| Zinc Acetate | 2.7 | 1.5 | 36 | 3 | |
| " Bromide | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| " Carbonate, Precipitated | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Water of Ammonia; Dilute acids with effervescence. |
| " Chloride | 0.3 | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| " Cyanide | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Solutions of Alkali Cyanides, Mineral acids, Solution of Potassium Hydrate, Stronger Water of Ammonia. |
| " Iodide | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | Ether. |
| " Lactate | 60 | 6 | insoluble | insoluble | |
| " Nitrate | very sol. | very sol. | soluble | soluble | |
| " Oxide | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute acids, Water of Ammonia. |
| " Phosphate | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Phosphoric and other acids. |
| " Phosphide | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | insoluble | Dilute Hydrochloric or Sulphuric acid with evolution of Phosphoretted hydrogen. |
| " Sozoiodolate | 20 | soluble | soluble | soluble | |
| " Sulphate | 0.6 | 0.2 | insoluble | insoluble | 3 parts of Glycerin. |
| " Sulphocarbolate | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | very sol. | |
| " Valerianate | 100 | turbid sol. | 40 | turbid sol. | Excess of Water of Ammonia. |

## II.

# REACTIONS AND INCOMPATIBLES.

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Acacia.** | | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | Acid. | Alcohol..... | White ppt.—*Arabin.* |
| Mucilage..... | | Soln. of Nitrate of Lead..... | |
| Syrup..... | | Soln. of Subacetate of Lead. | |
| | | Soluble Silicates..... | |
| | | Solns. of Ferric salts..... | Gelatination. |
| | | Conc. solution of Borax..... | |
| **Acetanilid** (Antifebrin)..... | | Heat with Chloride of Zinc.... | Yellow substance, soluble in Hydrochloric acid. |
| | | Heat with conc. soln. of Potassium or Sodium Hydrate.... | Odor of Aniline. |
| Hot aqueous solution.... | Neutral. | Ferric Chloride..... | Red color. |
| Solution in Hydrochloric acid..... | Acid. | Chloroform..... | Turbidity. |
| Solution in solution of Mercuric Nitrate..... | Acid. | Conc. Sulphuric acid..... | Blood-red color. |
| **Acid, Acetic**..... | Acid. | Carbonate of Ammonium.... | *Acetate of Ammonium.* |
| " " Glacial.. | | Ferric Chloride..... | Red color, no ppt. unless boiled. |
| " " Diluted.. | | | |
| Neutral solns. of Acetates | Neutral. | *Same reactions as Acetic acid.* | |
| **Acid, Arsenious** (Arsenious Oxide)..... | Acid. | Heat with Fixed oils..... | Adhesive mass. |
| | | Chromic acid..... | Decomposition. |
| Aqueous solution..... | Acid. | Nitrate of Silver with Alkali... | Yellow ppt.—*Arsenite of Silver*—soluble in excess of Ammonia. |
| | | Sulphate of Copper with Alkali | Green ppt.—*Arsenite of Copper*—soluble in excess of Ammonia. |
| | | Salts of Calcium..... | Less soluble salts. |
| | | " Iron..... | |
| | | " Magnesium..... | |
| | | Tannic acid..... | Ppts. |
| | | Vegetable astringents..... | |
| | | Infusion of Cinchona..... | |
| Aqueous soln. acidulated with Hydrochloric or Sulphuric acid..... | Acid. | Hydrosulphuric acid..... | Yellow ppt.—*Sulphide of Arsenic*—soluble in solution of Carbonate of Ammonium. |
| **Liquor Potassii Arsenitis**..... | Alkaline. | *Same reactions as Aqueous solution of Arsenious acid.* | |
| **Acid, Benzoic**..... | Acid. | Fuming Nitric acid..... | *Nitrobenzoic acid.* |
| | | Chlorine..... | *Chlorine derivative.* |
| Solutions in Alkalies, neutralized..... | Neutral. | Hydrochloric acid..... | Ppt.—*Benzoic acid.* |
| | | Dil. Nitric acid..... | |
| | | Dilute solns. of Ferric salts.... | Flesh-colored ppt.—soluble in Alcohol and in Hydrochloric acid. |
| | | Acetate of Lead..... | White ppt. |
| | | Bichloride of Mercury..... | |
| | | Nitrate of Silver..... | |
| **Acid, Boric**..... | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | Acid. | Carbonates..... | Decomposed with formation of *Borates.* |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Acid, Carbolic**..... | Feebly acid | Albumen..... | Coagulation. |
| | | Chloral ..... | Liquefaction. |
| | | Collodion ..... | Ppt.—*Nitrocellulose.* |
| | | Bromine..... | *Ortho-* and *Para-bromphenol.* |
| | | Chlorine..... | *Ortho-* and *Para-chlorphenol.* |
| | | Nitric acid..... | *Picric acid* and other products. |
| | | Conc. Sulphuric acid ..... | *Sulphocarbolic acid.* |
| | | Ferrous Sulphate..... | Lilac color. |
| Conc. Alcoholic solution. | ..... | Ferric Chloride..... | Brown liquid. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Bromine water ..... | White ppt. |
| Dilute Aqueous solution. | ..... | Ferric Chloride..... | Violet color. |
| | | Diluted solution of Antipyrin.. | Ppt.—*Antipyrin Carbolate.* |
| **Acid, Chromic**..... | Acid. | Alcohol, Ether, Glycerin and other organic solvents..... | Decomposition. Oxidation of these substances apt to be explosive. |
| | | Spirit of Nitrous Ether ..... | |
| | | Oxidizing and oxidizable substances..... | |
| | | Arsenious acid ..... | |
| | | Sulphurous acid..... | |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid ..... | |
| | | Hydrochloric acid..... .... | |
| | | Lactic acid ..... ..... | *Formic* and *Acetic acids* produced. |
| | | Amylic alcohol..... | *Valerianic acid* produced. |
| **Acid, Chrysophanic** ..... | | Melt with Potassa..... | A blue mass. |
| **Acid, Cinnamic** ..... | Acid. | Chromic acid..... | Oxidized to *Benzoic acid.* |
| | | Chlorinated Lime..... | Oxidized to *Oil of Bitter Almond,* and then to *Benzoic acid.* |
| | | Hot diluted Nitric acid ..... | |
| | | Bichromate of Potassium and Sulphuric acid..... | |
| | | Fused with excess of Potassa.. | *Benzoic* and *Acetic acids* produced. |
| **Acid, Citric**..... | | Heat w. conc. Nitric acid..... | Yields *Oxalic acid.* |
| Aqueous solution..... | Acid. | " " Sulphuric acid | Decomp. liberating *Carbon Dioxide* |
| Syr. Acidi Citrici ..... | | " soln. of Potassa .... | Yields *Oxalic* and *Acetic acids.* |
| | | Alkalies ..... | *Alkaline Citrates* formed. |
| Alkaline Citrates ..... | Alkaline. | Chlorine ..... | *Chloroform* and *Carbon Dioxide.* |
| **Acid, Formic** ..... | Acid. | Heat with solutions of salts of Mercury, Silver, Gold and allied metals..... | Salts reduced. |
| Salts of..... | ..... | Solutions of Ferric salts..... | Dark-brown or red color. |
| **Acid, Gallic**..... | Acid. | Solution of Potassa or Soda ... | Deep green color, changed to purplish-red by acids. With excess of reagent a yellow color changing to red and brown. |
| Aqueous solution..... | Acid. | Ferric salts ..... | Bluish-black color which disappears upon heating. |
| | | Ammonia..... | Yellow color. With excess of reagent red and brown color. |
| | | Alkaline Carbonates..... | Yellow color changed to red by Hydrochloric acid. |
| | | Lime water..... | Ppt. turning blue and green, soluble in excess of Lime water with a pink color, and in excess of Gallic acid with a brown color. |
| | | Salts of Silver, Gold, Platinum and allied metals..... | Salts gradually reduced. |
| **Acid, Hydriodic**.... | Acid. | Solution of Nitrate of Silver.... | Ppt.—*Silver Iodide.* |
| Syr. Acidi Hydriodici.. | | | |
| **Acid, Hydrobromic** | Acid. | Chlorine water..... | *Bromine* liberated. |
| " " Diluted | | Nitric acid..... | |
| | | Solutions of salts of Lead, Mercury and Silver..... | White or yellowish-white ppts. of *Bromides.* |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Acid, Hydrochloric** | Acid. | Alkalies | Neutralized; *Chlorides* formed. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver*—soluble in Ammonia. |
| " " Diluted | Acid. | Heat w. Dioxide of Manganese. | *Chlorine* given off. |
| | | Carbonates of Calcium and Magnesium<br>Many Metallic oxides and salts<br>Carbonates of Alkalies | Decomposed, corresponding *Chloride* being formed. |
| **Acid, Hydrocyanic Diluted** | Acid. | Solution of Nitrate of Silver | White ppt.—*Silver Cyanide.* |
| | | Alkalies | Poisonous salts—*Alkaline Cyanides.* |
| Anhydrous Hydrocyanic Acid | Acid. | Conc. Mineral acids | Solidification. |
| | | Metallic oxides | Corresponding *Cyanide* formed. |
| Aqueous solution | Acid. | Chlorine | *Cyanogen Chloride* formed. |
| | | Neutral solutions of salts of Morphine | *Hydrocyanate of Morphine*—insoluble. (Precipitation prevented by Alcohol or Hydrochloric acid.) |
| **Acid, Hydrofluoric** | Acid. | Glass<br>Most organic and inorganic compounds<br>(*Does not affect Lead, Paraffin, Platinum, or Gutta-percha.*) | Corrodes. |
| **Acid, Hydrosulphuric** | Acid. | Metallic solutions | Ppts.—*Sulphides.* |
| | | All Metals whose sulphides are insoluble in water and in dilute acids | Ppts.—*Sulphides.* [of Ammonium. |
| | | Antimony solutions | Orange-red ppt.—soluble in Sulphide |
| | | Arsenic solutions | Yellow ppt.—soluble in Sulphide of Ammonium. |
| | | Cadmium solutions | Yellow ppt.—insoluble in Sulphide of Ammonium. |
| | | Stannous salts<br>Stannic salts | Brown ppt— both soluble in Sulphide of Ammonium.<br>Yellow ppt— |
| | | Salts of Bismuth, Copper, Lead, Mercury and Silver | Dark brown or black ppts.—insoluble in Sulphide of Ammonium. |
| | | Salts of Gold and Platinum | Black ppts.—soluble in Sulphide of Ammonium. |
| | | Chlorine | Decomposition; *Sulphur* deposited. |
| **Acid, Hypophosphorous Diluted** | Acid. | Solution of Nitrate of Silver | Metallic *Silver* deposited. |
| | | Heat with solution of Sulphate of Copper | [coming reddish-brown.<br>Yellow ppt.—*Copper Hydride*—be- |
| **Acid, Lactic** | Acid. | Milk<br>Albumen | Coagulation. [formed. |
| | | Acetates and Carbonates | Acids displaced and soluble *Lactates* |
| | | Nitric acid | Oxidized, yielding *Oxalic acid.* |
| | | Chromic acid | *Formic* and *Acetic acids* formed. |
| | | Dioxide of Manganese and Hydrochloric acid | *Aldehyd* and *Chloral* formed. |
| **Acid, Nitric** | Acid. | Most Metals | *Oxides* or *Nitrates.* |
| " " Diluted | Acid. | Alkalies | Neutralized; *Nitrates* formed. |
| | | Alkaline Carbonates | Decomposed; *Nitrates* formed. |
| | | Most organic compounds<br>Salts of Calcium, Lead, Mercury and Silver | Decomposed. |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Acid, Nitrohydrochloric** | Acid. | Gold | Dissolves with formation of *Chloride [of Gold.* |
| | | Platinum | Dissolves with formation of *Chloride [of Platinum.* |
| | | Alkalies, Alkaline Carbonates, Salts of Calcium, Lead, Mercury and Silver | Decomposed; *Chlorides* formed. |
| **Acid, Nitrohydrochloric,** Diluted | Acid. | Iodide of Potassium | Liberation of *Iodine.* |
| **Acid, Oleic** (pure, fresh | Neutral. | Heat with Alkaline and Earthy Carbonates | *Oleates* formed. |
| (Commercial | Acid. | Melt with Potassa | Decomposed into *Palmitic* and *Acetic acids.* |
| | | Nitrous acid | Isomeric *Elaidic acid.* |
| | | Nitric acid | Attacks with energy, producing many *Volatile* and *Fixed acids.* |
| | | With bases | Forms *Oleates.* |
| **Acid, Oxalic** | Acid. | Heat w. strong Sulphuric acid | Decomposed, yielding *Carbon Monoxide* and *Carbon Dioxide.* |
| | | Heat with Glycerin | Decomposed, yielding *Formic and Carbonic acids.* |
| Aqueous solution | Acid. | Iron, Fruit juices | Removes stains of. |
| | | Soln. Sulphate of Iron | Ppt.—*Oxalate of Iron.* |
| | | Lime water | White ppt.—*Oxalate of Lime.* |
| Soluble Oxalates | ..... | Solutions of Calcium salts | |
| | | Alkalies | Neutralized. |
| **Acid, Phosphoric.** (U. S. P.) ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID. | Acid. | Soln. of Acetate of Lead | Ppt.—*Phosphate of Lead*—soluble in Nitric acid. |
| | | " " Uranium. | Ppt.—*Phosphate of Uranium*—soluble in Nitric acid. |
| **Acid, Phosphoric,** Diluted | | " Nitrate of Silver | Yellow ppt.—*Phosphate of Silver.* |
| Supersaturated with Ammonia | Alkaline. | Mixture of Ammonium and Magnesium salts | White crystalline ppt.—*Ammonio-Magnesium Phosphate.* |
| ACID, METAPHOSPHORIC (Glacial Phosphoric Acid) | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution | Acid. | Albumen | Coagulation. |
| | | Ferric Chloride | Ppt.—*Metaphosphate of Iron.* |
| | | Nitrate of Silver | White gelatinous ppt.—*Metaphosphate of Silver.* |
| ACID, PYROPHOSPHORIC | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution | Acid. | Nitrate of Silver | White ppt.—*Pyrophosphate of Silver*—soluble in Nitric acid. |
| | | Ferric Chloride, Acetate of Lead, Nitrate of Lead | Ppts. of *Pyrophosphates.* |
| **Acid, Picric** | Acid. | Heat w. conc. soln. of Potassa | *Ammonia* evolved. |
| Aqueous solution | Acid. | Gelatin | Ppt. |
| | | Albumen | Ppt. |
| | | Alkaloids | Ppt. of *Picrates.* |
| Salts of | ..... | Heat or concussion | Explosive. |
| **Acid, Pyrogallic.** (PYROGALLOL.) | | | |
| Aqueous solution | Neutral. | Exposure to air | Gradually becomes acid and brown. |
| 10 % soln. | ..... | Solutions of salts of Gold, Mercury and Silver | Salts reduced. |
| **Acid, Salicylic** | Acid. | Chlorate of Potassium, Hydrochloric acid | *Chloranil* formed. |
| | | Fuming Nitric acid | *Nitrobenzoic acid.* By prolonged action *Picric acid.* |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Acid, Salicylic** (continued.) | | | |
| Aqueous solution | Acid. | Solution of Ferric Chloride | Violet-red color. |
| | | Chlorine | *Chlorbenzoic acid.* |
| | | Solution of Permanganate of Potassium | Gradual decolorization. |
| | | Carbonates | Effervescence; *Salicylates* formed. |
| | | Exposed to air with Alkalies | Brown color. |
| **Acid, Succinic** | Acid. | Fused with Potassa | *Oxalic* and *Acetic acids* formed. |
| In solution | | Ferric salts | Brown ppt.—*Ferric Succinate.* |
| | | Permanganate of Potassium | *Carbon Dioxide* and *Oxalic acid.* |
| **Acid, Sulphuric** | Acid. | Alkalies | Decomposition; *Sulphates* formed. |
| | | Soap | Decomposition. |
| | | Chalk, Magnesia, Carbonates | *Carbon Dioxide* expelled. |
| | | Heat with Carbon, Copper, Mercury, Phosphorus, Silver or Sulphur | Decomposed, yielding *Sulphurous acid.* |
| | | Metallic oxides | *Sulphates.* [*Zinc Sulphate.* |
| | | Zinc | Decomposed, yielding *Hydrogen* and |
| | | Chlorate of Potassium and Sugar | Combustion. |
| | | Organic substances | Charred. |
| " " Diluted<br>" " Aromatic.<br>Soluble Metallic Sulphates | Acid. | Chloride of Calcium | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Calcium.* |
| | | Solutions of Barium salts | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| | | " Lead salts | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Lead.* |
| **Acid, Sulphurous** | Acid. | Hydrochloric Acid and Zinc | Decomposition; *Hydrogen Sulphide* [evolved. |
| | | Chromic, Arsenic, Iodic, Nitric, Permanganic and other acids | Deoxidation. |
| | | Argentic, Ferric, Mercuric and other salts | |
| | | Vegetable colors | Bleaches. |
| | | Carbonates | Displaces *Carbonic acid.* |
| | | Solution of Iodine | *Hydriodic acid.* |
| **Acid, Tannic** | Acid. | Triturate with Chlorate of Potassium | Explosive. |
| Aqueous solution | Acid. | Ferr*ous* salts | No change in the absence of Oxygen. |
| | | Ferr*ic* salts | Reduction to *Ferrous* compounds with blue-black or green-black color and ppt. of *Tannate of Iron.* |
| | | Alkaloids, Albumen, many neutral principles, Gelatin and Starch | Ppts. |
| | | Tartrate of Antimony and Potassium, Lime water and most Metallic salts | |
| | | Heat with Mineral acids | *Gallic Acid* formed. |
| Conc. Aqueous solution | Acid. | Ammonia, Potassa and Soda | Ppts.—soluble in excess of Alkali. |
| **Acid, Tartaric** | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution | Acid. | Conc. soln. of Ammonium salt | Ppt.—*Acid Tartrate of Ammonium.* |
| | | Conc. soln. of Potassium salt | Ppt.—*Acid Tartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Acetate of Potassium and Alcohol | [*sium.* White ppt.—*Bitartrate of Potas* |
| | | Alkalies | *Tartrates* formed. |
| | | Ammoniacal solution of Nitrate of Silver | [in solution. Ppt. of *metallic Silver; Oxalic acid* |
| | | Solution Chloride of Calcium | White ppt.—*Tartrate of Calcium.* |
| | | Solution of a neutral or acid Tartrate in diluted Hydrochloric acid | Ppt.—*Acid Tartrate.* |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Aconitum.** | | | |
| Fluid extract (root)... } Tincture (root)..... } | ..... | Water ..... | Cloudiness. |
| **Aconitine**..... | Alkaline. | | |
| Solution in diluted Phosphoric acid..... | Acid. | Evaporate ..... | Violet color. |
| Solution of Salt of..... | ..... | Caustic Soda or Potassa..... | Ppt.—*Aconitine.* |
| **Æther**..... } " Fortior..... } | Neutral. | Air and flame..... .. | Vapor explodes. |
| **Æther, Acetic**..... | Neutral. | Heat with solution of Soda or Potassa or other Oxide. .. | *Acetic acid* and *Alcohol* formed. |
| **Albumen**..... | Neutral. | Corrosive Sublimate..... } Sulphate of Copper..... } | Inert compounds—insoluble. |
| | | Collodion ..... } Carbolic acid ..... Aniline ... ..... Alum ..... ..... Tannic acid. ..... Mineral acids, except Phosphoric..... Alcohol..... } | Coagulation. |
| **Alcohol**..... | Neutral. | Solutions of Gums..... | Ppts. |
| | | Albumen ..... | Coagulation. |
| | | Chromic acid ..... | Oxidation; *Aldehyd* first, then *Acetic acid* formed. |
| | | Chlorine gas..... | *Chloral Alcoholate.* |
| | | Chlorine with Alkalies..... | *Chloral* is first formed, which is decomposed by the Alkali into *Chloroform.* |
| | | Sulphuric acid ..... | *Ethyl Sulphuric acid.* |
| **Alcohol, Amylic**..... | Neutral. | Chromic acid .. ..... | *Valerianic acid* produced. |
| | | Sulphuric acid..... | Deep red color. |
| | | Conc. Nitric acid ..... | Violent oxidation. |
| **Alcohol, Methylic**... | Neutral. | Permanganate of Potassium .. | Oxidation; *Formic acid*, *Carbon Dioxide* and *Water* formed. |
| (1 part | ..... | Conc. Sulphuric acid (2 parts) | *Methylic Ether* formed. |
| **Aldehyd**..... | Neutral. | Ammonia..... ..... | Crystalline compound of *Aldehyd* and *Ammonia.* |
| | | Alcoholic solution of Potassa.. | Yellow resin—*Aldehyd Resin.* |
| | | Exposed to air..... | *Acetic acid.* |
| | | Ammoniacal solution of Nitrate of Silver..... | Metallic *Silver* separated, *Acetic acid* being formed. |
| | | Hydrochloric acid vapor .... } Chloride of Zinc ..... } Sulphuric acid ..... } | Converted into *Paraldehyd* and *Metaldehyd.* |
| **Alkaloids**..... | Alkaline. | Nitric acid..... | Change of color in some and formation of *Nitrates* in others. |
| In solution..... | ..... | Tannic acid ..... | Ppt. |
| | | Phospho-molybdic acid..... (*Sonnenschein*) | Yellowish ppt. |
| | | Phospho-tungstate of Sodium. (*Scheibler*) | Ppt.—soluble in solutions of the Caustic Alkalies and their Carbonates. |
| | | Antimonic Chloride and Phosphoric acid (*Shultze*) ..... | White ppt. |
| | | Solution of Corrosive Sublimate in Iodide of Potassium (*Mayer*) ..... | White ppt.—soluble in Alcohol. |
| | | Picric acid ..... ..... | Ppt. |
| **Salts of**..... | ..... | } Alkalies . ..... } Alkaline Carbonates..... } | Ppt. of the free Alkaloid. |
| | | Tannic acid..... | Ppt. |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Aloin** | | In Alkaline solutions | Aloin decomposed. |
| Aqueous solution | | Solution of Ferric Chloride | Greenish-black color. |
| | | Solution of basic Acetate of Lead | Ppt. |
| **Alumen,** *Alum* | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Iron, Zinc and other metals soluble in diluted Sulphuric acid | Dissolved with evolution of *Hydrogen.* |
| | | Solution of Chloride of Barium | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| | | Alkalies | Ppt.—*Hydrate of Aluminium.* |
| | | Alkaline Carbonates | |
| | | Aqua Ammoniæ | |
| **Aluminii Sulphas** | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Aqua Ammoniæ | White ppt.—soluble in solution of Potassa or Soda. |
| | | Solution Chloride of Barium | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| | | Solution of Potassa or Soda | Ppt.—soluble in excess of reagent. |
| Diluted Aqueous solution | | Alcohol | Flaky ppt. |
| **Ammoniacum** | | Chlorinated Lime | Orange color. |
| | | Potassa | Yellowish color. |
| | | Warm conc. Sulphuric acid | Dissolves with red color. |
| **Ammonia.** (*See* Aqua Ammoniæ.) | | | |
| **Ammonii Benzoas** | Neutral. | Heat | Vapors of *Ammonia* and *Benzoic acid* evolved. |
| Aqueous solution | | Heat with Potassa | *Ammonia* evolved. |
| (Same reactions also as soln. of *Benzoic Acid.*) | | Ferric salts | Yellowish or flesh-colored ppt.—*Benzoate of Iron.* |
| | | Acidulated with Hydrochloric or Nitric acid | Deposits *Benzoic acid.* |
| **Ammonii Bromidum.** | | | |
| Aqueous solution | Feebly acid | Chlorine water | *Bromine* liberated. |
| | | Heat with Potassa or Soda | *Ammonia* evolved. |
| 10 parts in Aqueous soln. | | With 17 parts Nitrate of Silver in aqueous solution | Yellowish ppt.—*Bromide of Silver.* |
| **Ammonii Carbonas** | Alkaline. | Acids | Effervescence. |
| | | Heat with Potassa | *Ammonia* evolved. |
| **Ammonii Chloridum** | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Heat with Potassa, Soda or Lime | *Ammonia* evolved. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver*—soluble in Ammonia. |
| | | Heat to boiling | *Ammonia* evolved. |
| | | Chlorine | *Chloride of Nitrogen,* explosive. |
| Hot solution and vapor have same action on metals as Hydrochloric Acid | | | Action of the vapor is due to free *Hydrochloric acid,* Ammonium Chloride being dissociated as soon as vaporized. |
| **Ammonii Iodidum** | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution | Feebly acid | Heat w. Potassa, Soda or Lime | *Ammonia* evolved. |
| | | Nitric acid | *Iodine* liberated. |
| | | Chlorine water | |
| | | Nitrate of Silver | Yellowish-white ppt.—*Iodide of Silver.* |
| **Ammonii Nitras** | Neutral. | Heat | Decomposed into *Nitrous Oxide* and *Water.* |
| | | Sulphuric acid | *Nitrous vapors* evolved. |
| Aqueous solution | | Heat with Potassa, Soda or Lime | *Ammonia* evolved. |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ammonii Phosphas** | | | |
| Aqueous solution | Neutral or feebly alkaline. | Heat | Decomposition. |
| | | Heat with Potassa or Soda | *Ammonia* evolved. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver | Yellow ppt.—*Phosphate of Silver*—soluble in Nitric Acid and in Ammonia. |
| | | Ammonio-Sulphate of Magnesium | Crystalline ppt.—*Ammonio-Magnesium Phosphate.* |
| **Ammonii Sulphas** | Neutral. | Heat with Potassa, Soda or Lime | *Ammonia* evolved. |
| Aqueous solution | | Chloride of Barium | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| **Ammonii Valerianas** | Neutral. | Heat with Potassa or Soda | *Ammonia* evolved. |
| | | Stronger acids | Decomposition; oily layer of *Valerianic acid* separated. |
| **Amyl Nitrite** | Neutral. | Hydrochlorate of Morphine | Red color. |
| | | Solution of Potassa | Gradual decomposition, producing *Amylic Alcohol* and *Nitrate of Potassium.* |
| **Aniline** | Neutral. | Oxidizing agents | Various colors produced. |
| | | Albumen | Coagulation. |
| | | Solutions of salts of Iron, Zinc and Aluminium | Ppts. |
| | | Acids | Form salts. [*Aniline.* |
| Salts of | | Alkalies | Decomposition, with separation of |
| **Antimonium** | | Nitric Acid | Metal oxidized to *Pentoxide.* |
| Salts of | | Water | Decomposed unless sufficient free acid is present. (Tartaric acid prevents.) |
| Solutions of | | Potassa / Ammonia | White ppt.—soluble in excess of Potassa but not of Ammonia. |
| Acid solutions of | Acid. | Hydrosulphuric acid | Orange-red ppt.—*Sulphide of Antimony.* |
| **Antimonii et Potassii Tartras** | Feebly acid | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Carbonate of Potassium | Permanent turbidity—ppt. of *Trioxide of Antimony.* |
| | | Solutions containing Tannin | Yellowish-white ppt. |
| | | Alcohol | Salt pptd. |
| | | Alkalies and salts of most metals and earths | Ppt.—*Trioxide of Antimony.* |
| | | Mineral acids | White ppt.—*Oxy-salt of Antimony*—soluble in Hydrochloric acid. (Prevented by previous addition of Tartaric acid.) |
| Aqueous soln. acidulated with Hydrochloric acid | Acid. | Hydrosulphuric acid | Orange-red ppt. |
| **Antimonii Oxidum** (Contains some Antimonium Sulphuratum.) | | | |
| Soln. in Hydrochloric acid | | Water | White ppt. of *basic salt.* [*mony.* |
| | | Soln. of Hydrosulphuric acid. | Orange-red ppt.—*Sulphide of Anti-* |
| **Antimonii Sulphidum** | | Hydrochloric acid. | Decomposition; *Chloride of Antimony* formed. |
| Soln. in Hydrochloric acid | | Water | White ppt. of *basic salt.* |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid | Orange-red ppt. |
| **Antimonium Sulphuratum.** Solution in Hydrochloric acid | | Water | White ppt. |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid | Orange-red ppt. |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Antipyrin.** | | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Nitrous acid<br>Sweet Spirit of Nitre when acid | Greenish color or ppt. |
| Dilute Aqueous solution | | Dilute soln. of Carbolic acid | Ppt. |
| **Apomorphine** | Alkaline. | Water | Beautiful green solution. |
| | | Conc. Nitric acid | Violet-red, red-brown and finally red. |
| | | Iodic acid | Brown color due to Iodine. |
| | | Ferric Chloride | Rose-red, violet and finally black. |
| Solution in Sulphuric acid | | Ammonia | Ppt. becoming reddish-brown. |
| Aqueous and Alcoholic solns. of, and of salts | | Exposure | Green color. *Medical properties lost.* |
| **Apomorphine Hydrochlorate** | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous or Alcoholic solutions | | Exposure | Green color. *Medical properties lost.* |
| Aqueous solution | | Heat | Green color. |
| | | Soln. Bicarbonate of Sodium | White ppt.—*Amorphous Apomorphine*—turns green on exposure. |
| | | Solution of Nitrate of Silver | White ppt. |
| | | Nitric acid | Blood-red color. |
| Conc. Aqueous solution | | Permanganate of Potassium | Green ppt. |
| | | Iodide of Potassium | White gelatinous ppt.—*soluble in Ammonia.* |
| | | Fumes of Hydrochloric or Acetic acid with Ammonia gas | White fumes of *Ammonium Chloride* or *Acetate.* |
| | | Acids | Neutralized. |
| | | Tartaric acid<br>Acid Tartrate of Sodium | White ppt. |
| **Aqua Ammoniæ** | Alkaline. | Iodine | *Iodide of Nitrogen*—explosive. |
| **Aqua Ammoniæ Fortior** | Alkaline. | Chloride of Platinum | Orange-colored crystalline ppt. of *Ammonium Platinic Chloride.* |
| Solns of Ammonium salts | | Solution of Iodo-Hydrargyrate of Potassium (*Nessler's reagent*) | Brown-red or orange ppt. |
| | | Aqueous solution of Corrosive Sublimate rendered alkaline by Carbonate of Potassium (*Einbrodt's reagent*) | White ppt. or cloudiness. |
| **Aqua Amygdalæ Amaræ** | | *See* Acid, Hydrocyanic Diluted | |
| **Aqua Aurantii Florum.** | | | |
| (Distilled from flowers. | | Acids | Sometimes acquires a red color. |
| **Aqua Chlori,** *Chlorine Water* | | Exposure to light | Decomposed into *Hydrochloric acid* and *Oxygen.* |
| | | Gelatin | Ppt. |
| | | Vegetable colors | Bleaches. |
| | | Organic substances | Oxidation. |
| | | Solution of Iodide of Potassium | Deep red color; *Iodine* separated. |
| | | Solution of Nitrate of Silver | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver.* |
| | | Cyanide of Silver | *Hydrocyanic acid* liborated. |
| One fluidounce with | | Ferrous Sulphate, 14 grains | Converts to *Ferric Sulphate.* |
| (*See* Chlorine.) | | | |
| **Aqua Cinnamomi** | | Exposure to air | Oxidation of Volatile oil; *Cinnamic acid* and *Resin* separated. |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Argenti Chloridum** (*See also below*—Solutions of Silver salts.) | | Exposure to light | Blackens. |
| | | In presence of organic matter | |
| | | Metallic Iron or Zinc in presence of water | Reduction of Silver salt. |
| **Argenti Cyanidum** (*See also below*—Solutions of Silver salts.) | | Chlorine water | Decomposed with liberation of *Hydrocyanic acid.* With boiling Nitric acid *Nitrate of Silver* formed, and with Hydrochloric acid *Chloride of Silver.* |
| | | Warm solutions of Chlorides and Iodides | |
| | | Boiling concentrated acids | |
| | | Dilute Hydrochloric acid | |
| | | Exposure to light | Gradually becomes brown. |
| | | Alkaline Cyanides | Double salts formed. |
| **Argenti Iodidum** (*See also below*—Solutions of Silver salts.) | | Ammonia water | Becomes white—yellow restored by washing with water. |
| | | Warm solution of Potassa | Brown color. |
| | | Boiling solution of Potassa | Decomposition. |
| Soln. in aqueous soln. of Cyanide of Potassium | | Hydrosulphuric acid / Sulphide of Ammonium | Black ppt.—*Sulphide of Silver.* |
| **Argenti Nitras** | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Albumen | Coagulation. |
| (*See also below*—Solutions of Silver salts.) | | Hydrochloric acid | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver*—soluble in Ammonia. |
| | | Chlorine water | |
| | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium | White ppt.—*Ferrocyanide of Silver.* |
| | | In the presence of organic matter or exposed to light | Becomes dark. |
| Aqueous solution acidulated with Nitric acid | | Heat with Alcohol | *Fulminating Silver*—explosive. |
| Alcoholic solution | | Exposure to light | Gradually decomposed; *Silver* separated. |
| **Argenti Oxidum** | | Ammonia water | Partially soluble, leaving black powder (*Berthellot's Fulminating Silver*), and depositing black crystals of same—VERY EXPLOSIVE. |
| | | Exposure to light | Liable to reduction. |
| | | Mixed with Creasote, Tannin, Amorphous Phosphorus, Precipitated Sulphur, Sulphide of Arsenic, Sulphide of Antimony, Other easily oxidizable or inflammable substances | Renders these spontaneously combustible. |
| | | Solutions of Bromides | Corresponding Silver salts. |
| | | " Chlorides | |
| | | " Iodides | |
| | | Acids | Formation of salts. |
| Solutions of Silver salts | | Iron, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Zinc and other Metals | Reduction to metallic state. |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid | Black ppt.—*Sulphide of Silver.* |
| | | Caustic Alkalies | Brown ppt.—*Oxide of Silver*—soluble in Ammonia. |
| | | Alkaline Carbonates | White ppt.—*Carbonate of Silver*—soluble in Ammonia. |
| | | Phosphate of Sodium | Yellow ppt.—*Orthophosphate of Silver.* |
| | | Chromate of Potassium | Red-brown ppt.—*Chromate of Silver.* |
| | | Bichromate of Potassium | |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Solutions of Silver salts (continued) | | Phosphorus | Reduction to metallic state. |
| | | Phosphorous acid | |
| | | Organic compounds | |
| | | Deoxidizing agents | |
| | | Cyanides | White ppt.—*Cyanide of Silver.* |
| | | Chlorides | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver.* |
| | | Bromides | Yellowish-white ppt.—*Bromide of Silver.* |
| | | Iodides | Yellow ppt.—*Iodide of Silver.* |
| **Aristol** | | Exposure to heat or light | Decomposed. |
| Ethereal solution | | Alcohol | Pptd. |
| **Arsenic** | | Most Metals, Sulphur, Bromine, Chlorine, Iodine and Fluorine | Combination. |
| **Arseni Bromidum** | | Water | Decomposed into *Arsenious acid* and *Hydrobromic acid.* |
| **Arseni Chloridum** | | Water | Decomposed into *Arsenious acid* and *Hydrochloric acid.* |
| **Arseni Iodidum** | Neutral. | Water | Gradually decomposed into *Arsenious acid* and *Hydriodic acid.* |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid | Yellow ppt.—*Sulphide of Arsenic*—soluble in solution of Carbonate of Ammonium. |
| | | Heat with dilute Nitric acid | *Iodine* liberated. |
| **Arseni Oxidum** (Arsenic Oxide.) | | Heat | Decomposed into *Arsenious Oxide* and *Oxygen.* |
| | | Moisture—Water | Deliquesces to an oily-looking liquid—conc. solution of *Arsenic acid.* |
| **Atropine** | Alkaline. | Acids | Neutralized, forming salts. |
| | | Prolonged contact with Potassa or Soda | Decomposed into *Tropine* and *Tropic acid.* |
| | | Heat with Soda | |
| | | Hydrochloric acid | |
| Evaporated to dryness with Baryta water | | Heat | Odor of Hawthorn blossoms. |
| Evaporated with a drop of fuming Nitric acid and cooled | | A drop of Alcoholic Potash | Violet color which passes into red. |
| Aqueous solution | | Chloride of Gold | Ppt. |
| Alcoholic solution | | Cyanogen gas | Blood-red color. |
| (*See also* Alkaloids.) | | | |
| Salts of Atropine | | Prolonged contact with Potassa or Soda | Decomposed. |
| Solutions of salts of | | Chloride of Gold | Yellow oily ppt., later crystals. |
| | | Iodine | Brown oily ppt., later crystals. |
| | | Picric acid | Crystalline ppt. |
| | | Potassio-Mercuric Iodide | White curdy ppt. |
| | | Tannin | White ppt.—soluble in dilute acids. |
| **Atropine Sulphate** | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Solution of Potassa | Turbidity, *Atropine* pptd. |
| | | Solution of Chloride of Barium | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| Conc. Aqueous solution | | Soln. of Carbonate of Sodium. | White ppt.—*Atropine.* |
| (*See also above*—Salts of Atropine.) | | | |
| **Aurum,** *Gold* | | Conc. Nitro-Hydrochloric acid | Dissolves. |
| | | Liquids generating Chlorine | |
| **Auri Chloridum.** (Auric Chloride.) | | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Iodide of Potassium | Dark green ppt.—*Iodide of Gold.* |
| | | Solution of equivalent weight of Cyanide of Potassium | Yellow ppt.—*Cyanide of Gold.* |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aqueous solution of Auric Chloride (continued).... | ..... | Oxalic acid ..... | Reduced slowly to metallic state. |
| | | Solution of Ferrous Sulphate.. | Brown ppt. of metallic *Gold.* |
| | | Stannous Chloride..... | Dark brown or purple ppt.—"*Purple of Cassius*" |
| | | Charcoal ..... | Reduced to *Gold, Hydrochloric acid* and *Carbon Dioxide.* |
| Cold dilute solution..... | ..... | Hydrosulphuric acid..... | Yellow ppt.—*Auric Sulphide*—soluble in Ammonium Sulphide. |
| Boiling solution..... | ..... | Hydrosulphuric acid..... | Dark brown ppt.—*Aurous Sulphide*—soluble in Ammonium Sulphide. |
| **Auri et Sodii Chloridum.** | | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | Feebly acid | Solution of Nitrate of Silver... | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver*—soluble in Ammonia. |
| | | Solution of Ferrous Sulphate.. | Brown ppt. of metallic *Gold.* |
| | | Stannous Chloride..... | Dark-brown or purple ppt.—"*Purple of Cassius.*" |
| | | Oxalic acid ..... | Reduced slowly to metallic state. |
| **Balsamum Peruvianum**..... | Acid. | Digest with solution of Potassa | 60 % separates, mostly *Cinnamein.* |
| | | Triturate one part with two parts of Sulphuric acid..... | Tough, red mixture. |
| | | Excess of Alcohol and Ether as solvents..... | Deposits a little resin. |
| | | Excess of Disulphide of Carbon | Brown resin pptd. |
| **Balsamum Tolutanum**..... | Acid. | Sulphuric acid ..... | Cherry-red color. |
| **Barium Chloride.** | | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Hydrochloric acid..... } Nitric acid ..... } | Partly pptd. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver..... | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver*—soluble in ammonia. |
| | | Sulphate of Potassium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| | | Dilute Sulphuric acid..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| | | Phosphates ..... | Ppt.—*Phosphate of Barium.* |
| | | Carbonates..... | Ppt.—*Carbonate of Barium.* |
| | | Salts of most organic acids.... | Ppt. |
| **Benzin**..... | ..... | Exposure to air and flame..... | Vapor explosive. |
| **Benzoin.** | | | |
| Alcoholic solution..... | ..... | Water..... | Milky appearance. |
| **Benzol**..... | ..... | Fuming Nitric acid ..... | *Nitrobenzol.* |
| | | Cinchonine ..... | Gelatinous mass. |
| **Berberine**..... | ..... | Bromine..... | Blood-red color. |
| Hot solution..... (*See* Alkaloids.) | ..... | Excess of an acid ..... | Crystals of neutral or acid salt obtained. |
| Salts of Berberine. | | | |
| Solutions of..... | ..... | Ferrocyanide of Potassium . | Greenish-brown ppt. |
| | | Picric acid ..... | Yellow ppt. |
| | | Chloride of Gold, of Platinum or of Mercury. ..... | Yellow ppt. |
| | | Bromine,..... | Blood-red color. |
| Hot Alcoholic solution... | ..... | Solution of Iodine in Iodide of Potassium. ..... | Brown or green scales separated. |
| **Berberine Hydrochlorate**..... | ..... | Chlorine..... | Blood-red color. |
| **Betol.** | | | |
| Soln. in Sulphuric acid .. | ..... | Nitric acid ..... | Olive-green color. |
| **Bismuthi Citras.** | | | |
| Ammoniacal solution.... (*See also* Bismuth salts.) | ..... | Hydrosulphuric acid..... | Black ppt.—*Sulphide of Bismuth.* |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras** | Neutral or alkaline. | By exposure | Loses Ammonia, becoming less soluble. *A few drops of Aqua Ammoniæ will aid solution.* |
| Aqueous solution | | Boil with solution of Potassa | Vapor of *Ammonia* evolved. |
| (*See also* Bismuth salts.) | | Hydrosulphuric acid | Black ppt.—*Sulphide of Bismuth.* |
| **Bismuthi Oxidum.** | | | |
| Solution in Mineral acid | | Hydrosulphuric acid | Black ppt.—*Sulphide of Bismuth.* |
| (*See also* Bismuth salts) | | Alkalies<br>Alkaline Carbonates<br>Excess of water | White ppts. |
| **Bismuthi Subcarbonas** | | Nitric acid | Dissolves with effervescence. |
| Solution in Nitric acid | | Water | White ppt.—*Subnitrate of Bismuth.* |
| (*See also* Bismuth salts.) | | Excess of Water of Ammonia | White ppt.—*Hydroxide of Bismuth.* |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid | Black ppt.—*Sulphide of Bismuth.* |
| **Bismuthi Subnitras** | Acid. | | |
| Solution in equal parts of Sulphuric acid and Water | | Crystal of Ferrous Sulphate | Black color. |
| (*See also* Bismuth salts.) | | Excess of Ammonia | White ppt.—*Hydroxide of Bismuth.* |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid | Black ppt.—*Sulphide of Bismuth.* |
| **Bismuth Salts.** | | | |
| Solutions of | | Hydrosulphuric acid | Black ppt.—*Sulphide of Bismuth.* |
| | | Alkalies | White ppt.—*Hydroxide of Bismuth.* |
| | | Iodide of Potassium | Yellowish-brown ppt., becoming red on addition of water. |
| | | Zinc or Copper | Dark-grey mass—metallic *Bismuth.* |
| **Borax,** *see* Sodii Boras. | | | |
| **Bromal Hydrate** | | Alkalies | *Bromoform* and *Formiates.* |
| **Bromine** | | Oil of Turpentine | Violent action. |
| | | Chlorine gas | *Chloride of Bromine* vapor. |
| | | Vegetable colors | Bleaches. |
| | | Many organic compounds | Alters or destroys. |
| | | Albumen | Coagulation. |
| | | Water at low temperature | Red *Hydrate*, crystalline. |
| Aqueous solution | | Exposed to sunlight | Bleached; *Hydrobromic acid* formed. |
| | | Starch paste | Brown-yellow color |
| | | Solution of Berberine or its salts | Blood-red color. |
| **Bromoform** | | Heat with Alcoholic solution of Potassa | *Bromide* and *Formiate of Potassium.* |
| **Brucine** | Alkaline. | Chlorine | Blood-red color. |
| (*See* Alkaloids.) | | Nitric acid | Blood-red color changing to orange and yellow. |
| | | Sulphurous acid | Red color. |
| | | Sulphuric acid | Rose-pink color. |
| | | Mercurous Nitrate containing a little free Nitric acid, with heat | Fine carmine color. |
| **Cadmium** | | Acids | Decomposition; *Hydrogen* evolved. |
| **Cadmium Salts.** | | | |
| Aqueous solutions of | Acid. | Caustic Alkalies<br>Ammonia | White ppt.—*Hydroxide of Cadmium.* |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid | Yellow ppt.—*Sulphide of Cadmium.* |
| **Cadmium Iodide** | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Excess of Nitrate of Silver | Ppt.—*Iodide of Silver.* |
| (*See also* Cadmium salts) | | | |
| **Cadmium Sulphate** | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Excess of Nitrate of Barium | Ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| (*See also* Cadmium salts) | | | |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Caffeine** | Neutral. | Heat with solution of Barium Hydrate | Ppt.—*Carbonate of Barium. Caffeidine* formed. |
| | | Heat with Chlorine water | Purple-violet color. |
| Conc. Aqueous solution | | Nitrate of Silver | White ppt. |
| | | Corrosive Sublimate | Ppt., long needles, soluble in Hydrochloric acid. |
| | | Chloride of Palladium | Ppt., yellow scales. |
| | | Heat with fuming Nitric acid until dry and then a drop of Ammonia | Purple-red color. |
| Mineral acid salts of | | Water / Alcohol | Decomposed. |
| **Caffeine Citrate** | Acid. | *Same reactions as Caffeine.* | |
| **Calcii Bromidum** | Neutral. | Sulphuric acid | Decomposition, yielding *Hydrobromic acid*, later *Bromine* and *Sulphurous acid gas.* |
| Aqueous solution (*See also* Calcium salts.) | | Oxalic acid / Soluble Oxalates | White ppt.—*Oxalate of Calcium.* |
| | | Excess of Nitrate of Silver | Curdy ppt.—*Bromide of Silver.* |
| | | Chlorine water | *Bromine* liberated. |
| | | In contact with Lime | *Oxybromide of Calcium.* |
| **Calcii Carbonas** (*See also* Calcium salts.) | | Acetic acid / Hydrochloric acid / Nitric acid | Dissolves with effervescence, corresponding salts being formed. |
| | | Oxalic acid | *Oxalate of Calcium* formed. |
| **Calcii Chloridum** | Neutral or alkaline. | | |
| Aqueous solution (*See also* Calcium salts.) | | Oxalic acid / Soluble Oxalates | White ppt.—*Oxalate of Calcium.* |
| | | Solution of Nitrate of Silver | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver.* |
| **Calcii Hypophosphis** | Neutral. | In Aqueous solution | Gradually *Phosphate of Calcium.* |
| Aqueous solution (*See also* Calcium salts.) | | Oxalic acid / Soluble Oxalates | White ppt.—*Oxalate of Calcium.* |
| | | Soluble salts of Copper, Silver and Mercury | Reduction. |
| | | Chloride of Gold | Ppt.—metallic *Gold.* |
| | | Nitrate of Silver | White ppt., when heated turns dark by reduction to metallic state. |
| | | Corrosive Sublimate | White ppt. of *Mercurous Chloride*, when heated turns dark by reduction to metallic state. |
| Acidulated with Hydrochloric acid (*See also* Calcium salts.) | Acid. | Excess of Mercur*ic* Chloride / On further addition | White ppt.—*Mercurous Chloride.* / Metallic *Mercury* separated. |
| **Calcii Iodidum.** | | | |
| Aqueous solution (*See also* Calcium salts.) | | Exposure to air | Ppt.—*Carbonate of Calcium.* |
| | | Corrosive Sublimate | Bright red ppt.—*Mercuric Iodide.* |
| | | Oxalic acid / Soluble Oxalates | White ppt.—*Oxalate of Calcium.* |
| | | Sulphurous acid and Sulphate of Copper in excess | Grayish ppt.—*Cuprous Iodide.* |
| **Calcii Phosphas Præciptatus** | | Digest with hot solution of Carbonate of Sodium | Partly decomposed; *Carbonate of Calcium* formed. |
| | | Continued boiling with water | Decomposed; *basic Phosphate* and *Hydrophosphate* formed. |
| Solution in Acetic acid | | Oxalic acid and Oxalates | White ppt.—*Oxalate of Calcium.* |
| | | Ammonio-Nitrate of Silver | Yellow ppt.—*Phosphate of Silver.* |
| Soln. in Hydrochloric acid | | Ammonia | White ppt.—*Calcium Phosphate.* |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Calcii Sulphas.** | | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Barium salts | Ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| (*See also* Calcium salts.) | | Alcohol | Salt pptd. |
| | | Soap | Ppt.—insoluble *Lime soap.* |
| **Calcii Sulphis** | | Exposure to air | Gradually changed to *Sulphate.* |
| (*See also* Calcium salts.) | | | |
| **Calcium Salts.** | | | |
| Solutions of | | Oxalic acid<br>Soluble Oxalates | White ppt.—*Oxalate of Calcium.* |
| | | Sulphuric acid<br>Sulphates | Ppt.—*Sulphate of Calcium.* |
| | | Alkaline Carbonates | White ppt.—*Carbonate of Calcium.* |
| | | Soap | Insoluble *Calcium Stearate, etc.* |
| **Calx,** *Lime* | Alkaline. | Water | Converted to *Hydroxide of Calcium.* |
| [Monoxide of Calcium.] | | Exposure to air | Converted to *Hydroxide* and *Carbonate* by absorption of water and carbon dioxide. |
| **Calcii Hydras,** *Slaked Lime* | Alkaline. | Most Alkaline and Metallic salts | Decomposed, forming *Calcium salts.* |
| (*See also* Liquor Calcis.) | | | |
| **Calx Chlorata,** *Chloride of Lime* | Alkaline. | Dilute Hydrochloric acid | Formation of *Chloride of Calcium* with liberation of *Chlorine.* |
| | | Distilled with Alcohol | *Chloroform* generated. |
| Aqueous solution | | Litmus and Indigo | Bleaches. |
| | | Vegetable colors in general, in presence of an acid | Bleaches. |
| | | Acids in excess | *Chlorine* evolved. |
| | | Carbonic acid | *Hypochlorous acid* liberated. |
| | | Sulphate of Ammonium | *Nitrogen* evolved. |
| | | Binoxide of Manganese<br>Mercuric, Ferric and other Oxides | *Oxygen* evolved. |
| | | Mixed dry with certain organic substances | Gradual decomposition with development of heat. Explosion or spontaneous combustion possible. |
| | | Alkaline Carbonates | Ppt. of *Carbonate of Calcium.* |
| Solution in dilute Acetic acid | | Oxalate of Ammonium | White ppt.—*Oxalate of Calcium.* |
| **Calx Sulphurata** | Alkaline. | Acetic acid | *Sulphate of Calcium* pptd. and *Hydrosulphuric acid* liberated. |
| Solution of | | Oxalate of Ammonium | White ppt.—*Oxalate of Calcium.* |
| **Cambogia** (70 % resin.) | | | |
| In solution | | Acetate of Lead | Yellow ppt. |
| | | Salts of Iron | Brown ppt. |
| | | Salts of Copper | Brown ppt. |
| | | Water | *Resin* pptd. |
| Solution in Alkali | | Acids | *Resin* pptd. |
| **Camphor** | | Triturated with equal part of Chloral | Liquefaction. |
| | | Triturated with Resins | Mixture becomes soft or liquid. |
| | | Triturated with Carbolic acid (3 to 1) | Clear liquid. |
| | | Iodine in the cold | Iodine derivative formed. |
| | | Bromine | Bromine derivative formed. |
| | | Heat with Sulphuric acid | *Camphor-phoron* formed. |
| | | " " Nitric acid | *Camphoric acid* formed. |
| In solution | | Heat with Salicylic acid (84 to 65) | Colorless oily liquid, solidifies. |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Camphor, Monobromated** | Neutral. | Boil w. soln. Nitrate of Silver | Decomposed; *Bromide of Silver* [formed. |
| | | Boil with Nitric acid | *Camphoric acid* and *Bromnitrocamphor* formed. |
| | | Heat with Chloride of Zinc | Yields *Hydrobromic acid*, *Phenol* and other compounds. |
| Solution in cold Sulphuric acid | | Water | Pptd. unchanged. |
| **Carbo Animalis,** *Animal Charcoal* | | Organic coloring matters in neutral or acid solutions | Removes color. |
| | | Aq. solns. of Tannin, " " Alkaloids, " " bitter principles, " " basic Lead salts, " " other Metallic salts, " " Iodine, " " Lime | Removes these substances from their solutions. |
| | | Gases | Absorption and condensation within its pores. |
| **Carbo Ligni,** *Charcoal* | | *Similar properties to above.* | |
| **Carbonei Disulphidum** | | Nascent Hydrogen | White crystalline substance. |
| | | Metallic Sulphides | *Sulphocarbonates.* |
| Vapor | | Oxygen and flame | Explosive. |
| Alcoholic solution | | Heat with Ammonia | *Sulphocyanide of Ammonium* and *Hydrosulphuric acid.* |
| **Carbonei Tetrachloridum** | | Nascent Hydrogen | *Hydrochloric acid* and *Chloroform* or *Dichlormethane*, according to temperature. |
| **Carmine,** *Carminic Acid* | | Ammonia | Deepens color. |
| Aqueous solution | | Hydrate of Aluminium | Ppt.—*Lake.* |
| | | Most Metallic salts | Ppts. |
| | | Alkaline earths | Purplish-red ppt. |
| Alcoholic solution | | Alkalies | *Carmine* pptd. |
| Decoction of | | Alum, Bitartrate of Potassium, Oxalic acid | *Carmine* pptd. |
| **Cerii Oxalas.** | | | |
| Potassa soln. of, acidulated with Acetic acid | Acid. | Chloride of Calcium | White ppt.—*Oxalate of Calcium.* |
| **Chinoidin** (Name given to mixture of amorphous Alkaloids which are pptd. by Sodium Hydroxide after the removal of Quinine Sulphate.) | Alkaline. | | |
| Alcoholic solution | | Water | Pptd. |
| Solutions in dilute acids | | Excess of Chlorine water with Ammonia | Emerald-green color. |
| | | Chlorine water, then Ferrocyanide of Potassium, then Ammonia | Red color. |
| **Chinoline,** *Quinoline* | | Bichromate of Potassium | Yellow crystalline ppt. |
| | | Iodoform | Combination. |
| | | Bromine in Carbon Disulphide solution | *Tetrabromchinolin* formed. |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Chloralamid** | | Alkalies | Decomposed into *Chloroform*, *Ammonia* and other products. |
| **Chloral Hydrate** | Neutral. | Carbolic acid<br>Camphor | Liquefaction. |
| | | Boil with equal quantity of Mercuric Acetate | [*Dioxide* liberated.<br>*Mercurous Acetate* pptd., *Carbon* |
| | | Boil with equal quantity of Nitrate of Mercury | *Mercurous Chloride* pptd. |
| | | Alcohol | Solid crystalline body—*Chloral Alcoholate.* |
| Aqueous solution | | Hot with<br>Solution of Potassa<br>Solution of Soda<br>Water of Ammonia | Milky white mixture containing *Chloroform* and *Formiate* of base. |
| | | Potassium Iodide | Free *Iodine* and *Chloroform.* |
| | | Water of Ammonia and few drops solution of Nitrate of Silver | Metallic *Silver* deposited. |
| | | Solution of Sulphide of Ammonium | Reddish-brown ppt. |
| | | Sulphuric acid | *Chloral* and *Chloralid* formed. |
| | | Nitric acid | *Trichloracetic acid.* |
| | | Triturate with Cyanide of Potassium | Mutual decomposition with formation of *Chloride of Potassium*, *Hydrocyanic acid* and *Dichloracetic acid.* |
| | | Potassium Chlorate under influence of sunlight | Violent decomposition — *Chlorine*, *Phosgene gas*, *Carbon Dioxide* and *Chloroform* given off. |
| **Chlorine** (gas) | | Solution of Chloride of Ammonium | *Chloride of Nitrogen*—explosive. |
| | | Copper leaf<br>Powdered Antimony<br>Arsenic | Combustion; formation of *Chlorides.* |
| (*See* Aqua Chlori.) | | Hydrogen (equal parts by measure) | Explodes by electric spark, flame, or direct rays of sunlight, *Hydrochloric acid* being formed. |
| **Chloroform** | Neutral. | Heat with Alcoholic solution of an Alkali | Converted into *Chloride* and *Formiate* of the alkali. |
| **Chrysarobin.** | | | |
| In solution | | Water | Separates unchanged. |
| | | Melted Potassa | A brown mass. |
| | | Heat with Nitric acid | *Tetranitrochrysophanic acid.* |
| Solutions in Alkalies | | Agitate with air | Red color due to formation of *Chrysophanic acid.* |
| **Cinchonine** | Alkaline. | Potassa | *Chinoline*, etc. |
| | | Lead Dioxide and Sulphuric acid | *Cinchotenine.* |
| Acid solution | Acid. | Permanganate of Potassium | *Cinchotenine.* |
| | | Chlorine water and Ammonia | White ppt. |
| Alcoholic solution | | Picric acid | Yellow ppt. |
| Aqueous solution | | Tannin<br>Potassio-Mercuric Iodide<br>Chloride of Gold<br>Chloride of Platinum<br>Picric acid<br>Phosphomolybdic acid<br>Ferrocyanide of Potassium<br>Solution of Iodine in Iodide of Potassium | Ppt. |
| (*See* Alkaloids.) | | | |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cinchonine Sulphate** | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Potassio-Mercuric Iodide | White curdy ppt. |
| | | Water of Ammonia | White ppt.—*Cinchonine.* |
| | | Solution of Chloride of Barium | White ppt.—*Barium Sulphate.* |
| Saturated Aqueous soln. (*See* Alkaloids.) | | Solution of Sulphocyanide of Potassium (a drop of each). | Crystals formed. |
| **Cinchonidine Sulphate** | Neutral or alkaline. | Chloroform | Becomes gelatinous. |
| Aqueous solution | | Water of Ammonia | White ppt.—*Cinchonidine.* |
| | | Solution of Potassio-Mercuric Iodide | Ppt. |
| | | Solution of Chloride of Barium | Ppt.—*Barium Sulphate.* |
| | | Neutral Tartrates | Ppt.—*Cinchonidine Tartrate.* |
| (*See* Alkaloids.) | | Solution of Sulphocyanide of Potassium (a drop of each). | Crystals formed. |
| | | Permanganate of Potassium | Crystals—*Cinchotenidine.* |
| **Cinnamon.** (Contains Tannin, Starch, Mucilage and Volatile Oil.) | | | |
| Infusion with cold water | | Iodine or Iodide of Potassium. | Turbidity. |
| Strong tincture (*See* Aqua Cinnamomi.) | | By keeping | Becomes gelatinous, losing its astringent taste. |
| **Cocaine** | Alkaline. | Heat with Alcoholic Potassa | *Benzoate of Ethyl.* |
| | | Solution of Permanganate of Potassium | Decomposed with formation of [crystals. |
| (*See* Alkaloids.) | | Chloride of Gold | Ppt. |
| **Cocaine Hydrochlorate** | Neutral. | Prolonged heating | Decomposition. |
| Aqueous solution (*See* Alkaloids.) | | Nitrate of Silver | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver.* |
| **Codeine** | Neutral. | {Sulphuric acid 99 parts and Sodium Molybdate 1 part. (*Froehde's reagent.*)} | Dirty green color becoming blue [then yellow. |
| | | Nitric acid and heat | Yellow solution containing *Nitro-* |
| Aqueous solution | | Solutions of Metallic salts | Ppt. [*codeine.* |
| | | Chlorine water and Ammonia. | Yellowish-red color. |
| Soln. in Sulphuric acid | | Warm with Ferric Chloride | Blue color. [reddish color. |
| | | Heat to 150° C. | Brownish-green color, after cooling |
| | | To cold solution add a crystal of Potassic Nitrate | First faint greenish then reddish [color. |
| **Colchicine** | | Sulphuric acid and Nitrate of Potassium | Blue or purple color. |
| | | Dilute acids or alkalies | Yellow solution, *Colchicein* formed. |
| Aqueous solution (*See* Alkaloids.) | Neutral. | Hydrochloric acid | Yellow color. |
| **Colchicein** | Acid. | Conc. Nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.4) | Violet-blue color changing into yellow and then into green. |
| | | Conc. Sulphuric acid | Intense yellow color. |
| | | Solution of Potassa | Yellow solution. |
| | | Add drop of Nitric acid., | Dark brown zone gradually passing through violet and brown into yellow. |
| | | Ferric Chloride | Green color. [water. |
| | | Bases | Compounds mostly insoluble in |
| | | Sulphuric acid and Nitrate of Potassium | Blue or purple color. |
| In solution (*See* Alkaloids.) | | Tannin | Ptpd. |
| **Collodion** | | Carbolic acid | Ppt.—*Nitrocellulose.* |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Colocynth.** (Contains Colocynthin and Resin.) | | | |
| **Colocynthin** | | Sulphuric acid | Deep red color. |
| | | Nitric acid | Bright red color. |
| | | Hydrochloric acid | Bright yellow color. |
| **Coniine** | | Acids | Salts. |
| | | Solution of Albumen | Coagulation. |
| | | Dilute Sulphuric acid and Potassium Bichromate | *Butyric acid* formed. |
| **Convallamarin** | | Sulphuric acid | Brown solution. [colorless. |
| Moistened with water | | Sulphuric acid | Blue solution. More water renders |
| Aqueous solution | | Tannin | Pptd. |
| | | Boil with dilute acids | Yields *Glucose* and *Convallamaretin*. |
| **Convallarin** | | Boil with dilute acids | Yields *Glucose* and *Convallaretin*. |
| **Copaiba** (Contains Volatile oil and Copaivic acid.) | | Light Magnesia | *Massa Copaibæ*. |
| **Coptis.** (Contains no Tannin.) | | | |
| **Cornus.** (Contains Cornic acid.) | | | |
| Aqueous preparations | | Exposure to air or heat | Altered or destroyed. |
| **Coto** (contains no Tannin) | | | |
| **Creasote** (Contains Guaiacol, *see*.) | Neutral. | | |
| Clear Aqueous solution | | Bromine water | Red-brown resinous ppt. |
| | | Sulphuric acid / Nitric acid | Decomposition. |
| | | Dilute Nitric acid | Brown resin. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver | Silver salt reduced. |
| Alcoholic solution | | Ferric Chloride | Greenish color. |
| Solution in solution of Potassa | | Heat to boiling | *Creasote* given off. |
| **Creta Præparata.** (*See* Calcii Carbonas.) | | | |
| **Cubeb.** (Contains Volatile oil, Resin and Cubebin.) | | | |
| **Cupri Acetas** | Acid. | Heat with strong acids | Decomposed—*Acetic acid* liberated. |
| Aqueous solution | | Excess of Ammonia | Deep blue color. |
| (*See* Cupric salts.) | | Hydrosulphuric acid | Brown ppt.—*Sulphide of Copper*. |
| | | Boiling | *Acetic acid* given off and *basic* [*Acetate* deposited. |
| **Cupri Sulphas** | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Excess of Ammonia | Deep blue color, due to solution of *Cupric Hydroxide*. |
| | | Chloride of Barium | White ppt.—*Barium Sulphate*. |
| | | Boil with Alkali and Glucose | Ppt.—*Suboxide of Copper*. |
| (*See* Cupric salts.) | | Sulphate of Ammonium / Sulphate of Potassium | Double salts formed. |
| | | Albumen | Coagulation. |
| **Cupric soluble Salts** | Acid. | | |
| Solutions of | | Iron, Zinc or earth metals | Decomposition—*Copper* deposited. |
| | | Potassa | Ppt.—greenish-blue *basic salts* or blue *Hydrates*. |
| | | Carbonate of Potassium | Ppt.—Greenish-blue *basic Carbonate*. |
| | | Water of Ammonia / Carbonate of Ammonium | Ppt.—soluble in excess of reagent. |
| | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium | Brown-red ppt.—*Copper Ferrocyanide*. |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid | Brown ppt.—*Sulphide of Copper*. |
| | | Iodide of Potassium | Gray ppt.—*Cuprous Iodide*; some *Iodine* liberated. |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Curare,** *Woorari.* (Contains Resin, Gum and Curarine.) | | | |
| **Curarine**..... | Alkaline. | | |
| Concentrated solution... | ..... | Mix with dilute Glycerin and add Bichromate of Potassium | Amorphous ppt. of *Curarine Chromate* which strikes a beautiful blue color when treated with Sulphuric acid. |
| | | Nitric acid ..... | Purple color. |
| | | Sulphuric acid..... | Carmine-red color. |
| | | Sulphuric acid, then Bichromate of Potassium ..... | Violet color. |
| | | Ferricyanide of Potassium.... | Yellow ppt. |
| (*See* Alkaloids.) | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.. / Sulphocyanide of Potassium / Iodate of Potassium..... / Phosphate of Sodium..... / Arsenate of Sodium..... | White ppt. |
| **Curcuma,** *Turmeric.* (Contains Curcumin.) | | | |
| **Curcumin**..... | ..... | Alkalies ..... | Red-brown solution. |
| | | Permanganate of Potassium and other weak oxidizing agents..... ..... | Oxidation; yields some *Vanillin.* |
| | | Chromic acid..... | Oxidation; yields *Acetic* and *Carbonic acids.* |
| | | Nitric acid..... ..... | Oxidation; yields *Oxalic acid.* |
| **Cydonium** ..... | ..... | Nitric acid..... | Yields *Oxalic acid.* |
| (Contains 20 % of Mucilage.) | | Alcohol..... / Metallic salts..... | Ppt. |
| **Cypripedium.** (Contains Volatile oil, Resin and Tannin.) | | | |
| **Damiana.** (Contains Volatile oil and Resin.) | | | |
| **Digitalis**..... | ..... | Sulphomolybdic acid..... | Dark purple color. |
| | | Tannic acid..... ..... | Ppt. |
| **Digitalin** ..... | ..... | Hydrochloric acid with heat... | Green color. |
| | | Sulphuric acid and Bromine... | Red coloration which becomes emerald green on addition of water |
| **Duboisine.** (Gives same reactions as Atropine.) | ..... | Cold conc. Sulphuric acid..... | Reddish-brown color. |
| **Elaterin**..... | Neutral. | Sulphuric acid..... | Reddish-brown color. |
| | | Heat..... ..... ..... | Possibly converts into inert *Elateric acid.* |
| | | 1 or 2 drops of liquefied Phenol and then 2 or 3 drops conc. Sulphuric acid..... | Carmine color. |
| Soln. in Sulphuric acid.. | ..... | Water..... ..... ..... | Brown ppt. |
| Solutions in Alkalies .... | ..... | Acids in excess..... | Ppts. |
| **Ergotine** ..... | ..... | Moderately conc. Sulphuric acid..... ..... | Yellowish-red coloration changing to an intense violet. |
| **Erythrophlœum.** (Contains Tannin.) | | | |
| **Erythrophlœine**..... | ..... | Boil with acids or alkalies..... | *Erythrophloeic acid.* |
| | | Sulphuric acid and Permanganate of Potassium..... | Violet color changing to brown. |
| Solutions of Salts of..... (*See* Alkaloids.) | ..... | Bichromate of Potassium..... | Yellowish ppt. |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Erythroxylon.** (Contains the alkaloids Cocaine and Hygrine, and Tannin.) | | | |
| **Eucalyptus.** (Contains Volatile oil, Tannin and Resin.) | | | |
| **Euonymus.** (Contains Euonymin, Euonic acid, Asparagin and resinous matters.) | | | |
| **Eupatorium.** (Contains Eupatorin, Volatile oil and Tannin.) | | | |
| **Fel Bovis**..... (Contains Biliary salts, Cholesterin and coloring matter.) | ..... | Conc. Sulphuric acid and Sugar<br>Dilute with water and Nitric acid..... | Purple color.<br>Green color. |
| **Ferric Salts.** | | | |
| Aqueous solutions..... | ..... | Alkalies.....<br>Alkaline Carbonates (in excess)<br>Phosphate of Sodium .....<br>Meconic acid.....<br>Sulphocyanides.....<br>Ferricyanide of Potassium....<br>Ferrocyanide of Potassium....<br>Tannins.....<br>Acetates of Alkalies.....<br>Boiling w. Acetates of Alkalies<br>Hydrosulphuric acid.....<br>Sulphide of Ammonium.....<br>Metallic Iron.....<br>Sulphurous acid.....<br>Other deoxidizing agents.... | Brown ppts.—*Ferric Hydrate.*<br>White ppt.—*Ferric Phosphate.*<br>Blood-red color.<br>Blood-red color.<br>Olive-brown color.<br>Blue ppt.—*Prussian Blue.*<br>Bluish or greenish-black color and ppt.—*Tannates.*<br>Brown-red color.<br>Brown ppt.—*basic Ferric Acetate* or *Ferric Hydrate.*<br>*Sulphur* separated.<br>Black ppt. follows.<br>Reduced to *Ferrous salts.* |
| **Ferrous Salts.** | | | |
| Aqueous solutions..... | ..... | Exposure to air.....<br>Oxidizing agents.....<br>Cyanide of Potassium.....<br>Nitric Oxide.....<br>Sulphide of Ammonium.....<br>Alkalies.....<br>Alkaline Carbonates.....<br>Ferricyanide of Potassium....<br>Ferrocyanide of Potassium....<br>Solution of Oxalic acid.....<br>Nitric acid.....<br>Chlorine.....<br>Hypochlorous acid..... | Oxidation—*Ferric* compounds.<br>*Ferrocyanide of Potassium.*<br>Brown or black color.<br>Black ppt.—*Sulphide of Iron.*<br>White ppts. becoming dark.<br>Dark blue ppt.—*Turnbull's Blue.*<br>Bluish-white ppt. becoming dark blue.<br>Ppt.—*Ferrous Oxalate.*<br>Converted into *Ferric salts.* |
| **Ferri Arsenias.** [Ferrous Arseniate.] Solution in dilute Hydrochloric acid..... (*See* Ferrous salts.) | ..... | Ferricyanide of Potassium...<br>Ferrocyanide of Potassium..<br>Hydrosulphuric acid..... | Blue ppt.<br>Turbidity followed by yellow ppt.—*Sulphide of Arsenic.* |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus**..... [Ferrous Carbonate.] | Neutral. | Exposure to air..... | Gradually oxidized, becomes brownish from *Ferric Hydrate.* |
| | | Dilute Hydrochloric acid..... | Dissolves with effervescence. |
| Solution in dilute Hydrochloric acid..... (*See* Ferrous salts.) | ..... | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.. } Ferricyanide of Potassium.. } | Blue ppt. |
| **Ferri Chloridum**.... [Ferric Chloride.] | Acid. | Ammonia..... } Alkalies..... } | Brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Tannic acid..... | Black color and ppt.—*Tannate of* |
| | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | Blue ppt. [*Iron.* |
| (*See* Ferric salts.) | | Chloride of Ammonium..... } Chloride of Potassium..... } | Double salts. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver..... | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver.* |
| ***Ferri Citras**..... [Ferric Citrate.] | Acid. | Heat with solution of Potassa | Brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | Bluish-green color or ppt. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Water of Ammonia..... | Rendered darker, no ppt. |
| ***Ferri et Ammonii Citras**..... [Ammonio-Ferric Citrate.] | Neutral. | Citric acid..... | Effervescence. |
| | | Heat with solution of Potassa | Brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| | | Water of Ammonia..... | Rendered darker, no ppt. |
| Acidulated with Hydrochloric acid..... | Acid. | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | Blue ppt. |
| **Ferri et Ammonii Sulphas**..... [Ammonio-Ferric Sulphate.] (*See* Ferric salts.) | Acid. | Chloride of Barium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| | | Heat with solution of Potassa. | Red-brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| ***Ferri et Ammonii Tartras**..... [Ammonio-Ferric Tartrate.] | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Heat with solution of Potassa or Soda..... | Brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| | | Water of Ammonia..... } Cold solutions of Alkalies.... } | Rendered darker, no ppt. |
| Acidulated with Hydrochloric acid..... | Acid. | Solution of Acetate of Potassium..... | Ppt.—*Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | Blue color. |
| ***Ferri et Potassii Tartras**..... [Potassio-Ferric Tartrate.] | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Heat with solution of Potassa or Soda..... | Brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| | | Water of Ammonia..... } Cold solutions of Alkalies.... } | Rendered darker, no ppt. |
| Acidulated with Hydrochloric acid..... | Acid. | Solution of Acetate of Potassium..... | Ppt.—*Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | Blue color. |
| ***Ferri et Quininæ Citras**..... [Quinino-Ferric Citrate.] | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Excess of water of Ammonia.. | White ppt.—*Quinine.* |
| | | Heat with excess of solution of Potassa..... | Brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate. Quinine* also pptd. |
| | | Tannin..... | Grayish-black ppt. — *Tannates of Iron* and *Quinine.* |
| Acidulated with Hydrochloric acid..... | Acid. | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | Blue color. |

*When acidulated with Hydrochloric acid responds to general reactions of Ferric salts.

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Ferri et Strychninæ Citras**..... [Strychnino-Ferric Citrate.] | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Heat with solution of Potassa | *Ferric Hydrate* and *Strychnine* pptd. |
| | | Water of Ammonia..... | White ppt.—*Strychnine.* |
| **Ferri Ferrocyanidum,** *Prussian Blue*.. [Ferric Ferrocyanide.] | ..... | Solution of Oxalic acid..... | Soluble powder—"Wash-blue," Blue ink. |
| | | Conc. Mineral acids..... | Decomposition; *Hydrocyanic acid* liberated. |
| | | Boil with Alkalies..... | Brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| | | Oxidizing agents..... | *Ferricyanide of Iron.* |
| | | Nitric acid..... | *Nitroprusside of Iron.* |
| **Ferri Hypophosphis** [Ferric Hypophosphite.] (*See* Ferric salts.) | ..... | Nitric acid and other oxidizing agents... ..... | Oxidation. |
| **Ferri Iodidum Saccharatum**..... .... [Ferrous Iodide.] | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Chlorate of Potassium and dilute Sulphuric acid..... | *Iodine* liberated and *Sesquioxide of Iron* deposited. |
| | | Water of Ammonia..... | Light green ppt.—*Ferrous Hydrate,* becomes dark on standing. |
| (*See* Ferrous salts.) | | Ferricyanide of Potassium.... | Blue ppt. |
| | | Chlorine..... ..... | *Iodine* liberated. |
| **Ferri Lactas**..... [Ferrous Lactate.] | Acid. | Exposed to air and moisture.. | Converted into Ferric salt. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Ferricyanide of Potassium.... | Blue ppt. |
| (*See* Ferrous salts.) | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | Light blue ppt. |
| **Ferri Oxalas**..... [Ferrous Oxalate.] | ..... | Solutions of Alkalies..... | Decomposition, yielding *Alkaline Oxalates* and *Ferrous Hydrate.* |
| (*See* Ferrous salts.) | | Solutions of Alkali Carbonates | Decomposition, yielding *Alkaline Oxalates* and *Ferrous Carbonate.* |
| **Ferri Oxidum Hydratum**..... ..... [Ferric Hydrate.] | ..... | Weak acids..... | Combination. |
| When freshly prepared.. (*See* Ferric salts.) | ..... | Arsenious acid..... | Insoluble *Ferric Arsenite* formed. |
| **Ferri Oxidum Hydratum cum Magnesia**..... [Magnesio-Ferric Hydrate.] (*See* Ferric salts.) | ..... | Same reactions as *Ferri Oxidum Hydratum.* | |
| **Ferri Oxidum Magneticum.** [Ferrous and Ferric Oxide.] | | | |
| Solution in warm diluted Hydrochloric acid..... | ..... | Ferricyanide of Potassium.. / Ferrocyanide of Potassium.. | Blue ppt. |
| ***Ferri Phosphas**.... [Ferric Phosphate U.S.P.] | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... ... | ..... | Heat with excess of solution of Potassa.... ..... | Brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| | | Nitrate of Silver..... | Ppt. |

*When acidulated with Hydrochloric acid responds to general reactions of Ferric salts.

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ferri Pyrophosphas** [Ferric Pyrophosphate U. S. P.] | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution | ..... | Ferrocyanide of Potassium | Blue color—(no ppt. unless acidulated with Hydrochloric acid). |
| (*See* Ferric salts.) | | Heat with excess of solution of Potassa | Brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| | | Ammonia | No ppt. |
| **Ferri Sulphas** | Acid. | | |
| **Ferri Sulphas Exsiccatus.** | | | |
| **Ferri Sulphas Granulatus.** | | | |
| [Ferrous Sulphate.] | | | |
| Aqueous solution | .... ..... | Ferrocyanide of Potassium | Light blue ppt. |
| (*See* Ferrous salts.) | | Ferricyanide of Potassium | Blue ppt. |
| | | Chloride of Barium | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| **Ferri Subsulphas.** (*See* Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis) | | | |
| **Ferri Tersulphas.** (*See* Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis.) | | | |
| **Ferri Valerianas** [Ferric Valerianate, U. S. P.] | ..... | Boiling water | Decomposition; *Valerianic acid* liberated, leaving *Ferric Hydrate.* |
| (*See* Ferric salts.) | | Mineral acids | Decomposition; *Valerianic acid* liberated, and *Ferric salts* formed with the acids. |
| **Ferrum Dialysatum** | ..... | Tannin | Brown gelatinous ppt. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver | |
| **Ferrum Reductum.** | ..... | In damp atmosphere | Gradually oxidized. |
| | | Hydrochloric acid | *Hydrogen* evolved, leaving solution of *Ferrous salt.* |
| | | Sulphuric acid | |
| **Frangula.** (Contains *Frangulin, Emodin, Resin* and *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Galbanum** (Contains *Volatile oil, Resin* and *Gum.*) | .... ..... | Fuse with Potassa | *Resorcin.* |
| | | Moisten with Alcohol and then with Hydrochloric acid | Purple color. |
| **Galla.** *Nutgall.* (Contains *Tannic* and *Gallic acids.*) | | | |
| **Gaultheria** (Contains *Volatile oil,* and *Tannin.*) | ..... | Boil with Potassa | *Methylic Alcohol* and *Potassium Salicylate* formed. |
| **Gelatin.** | | | |
| Solution of | ..... | Carbolic acid | Ppts. |
| | | Tannin | |
| | | Chlorine water | |
| | | Chloride of Platinum | |
| | | Corrosive Sublimate | |
| **Gelsemium.** (Contains *Gelsemin, Volatile oil, Resin* and *Gelsemic acid.*) | | | |
| **Gentian.** (Contains *Gentiopicrin* and *Gentianic acid;* no Tannin.) | | | |
| **Geranium.** (Contains *Tannin* and *Resin.*) | | | |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Glycerin** | | Borax | Acid solution. |
| | | Heat with Oxalic acid | Decomposition, yielding *Formic* and *Carbonic acids.* |
| | | Permanganate of Potassium, Chlorinated Lime, Chromic acid | Explosive decomposition. |
| | | Conc. Nitric acid w. Sulphuric acid under certain conditions | *Nitro-Glycerin*—explosive. |
| | | Alkalies and Alkaline earths | Compounds formed. |
| | | Acids | Combination, especially with Hydriodic, Hydrobromic, etc. |
| **Glycyrrhiza,** *Licorice.* (Contains *Glycyrrhizin, Resin, Starch, Sugar, Gum, Pectin* and *Asparagin.*) | | | |
| Licorice preparations | | Acids | *Glycyrrhizin* pptd. |
| **Glycyrrhizin** | Acid. | Hot water | Solution which gelatinizes upon cooling. |
| | | Barium salts, Calcium salts, Lead salts | Ppts. |
| | | Boil with a dilute acid | Yields *Glucose* and *Glycyrretin.* |
| **Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated.** | | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Heat with Potassa or Soda | *Ammonia* evolved. |
| | | Supersaturate with an acid | *Glycyrrhizin* pptd. |
| **Gossypium,** *Cotton* | | Conc. Nitric acid with Sulphuric acid | *Nitro-Cellulose* ("Gun Cotton"). |
| **Grindelia.** (Contains *Volatile oil* and *Resin.*) | | | |
| **Guaiac Resin.** | | | |
| Alcoholic solution | | Tincture of Chloride of Iron | |
| | | Nitric acid, Chlorine, Other oxidizing agents | Blue, green and brown color variation. |
| | | Acetate of Lead, Solution of Potassa | Ppt. |
| **Guaiacol** | | Heat with Hydriodic acid, Melt with Potassa | Yields *Pyrocatechin* and *Methyl Iodide.* |
| | | Alkalies | Unstable compounds. |
| Alkaline solution | | Salts of Gold, Silver and Copper | Salts reduced. |
| Alcoholic solution | | Ferric Chloride | Emerald green color. |
| **Guarana.** (Contains *Guaranine, Tannin, Saponin,* and *Volatile oil.*) | | | |
| **Hæmatoxylon.** (Contains *Tannin* and *Hæmatoxylin.*) | | | |
| **Hæmatoxylin.** | | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Ammonia, Fixed Alkalies | Solutions with color variation. |
| | | Fused with Potassa | Yields *Pyrogallol.* |
| | | Solution of Isinglass | Slight ppt. |
| | | Baryta solution, Acetate of Lead, Salts of Copper | White or grayish ppt. becoming blue. |
| **Humulus,** *Hops.* (Contains *Lupulin, Volatile oil, Resin* and *Tannin.*) | | | |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum..** [Mercuric Chloride.] | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Solution of Lime..... } Solution of Potassa..... } | Yellow or red ppt.—*Mercuric Oxide.* |
| | | Nitrate of Silver..... | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver.* |
| | | Ammonia..... ..... | White ppt. — *Dimercurammonium Chloride.* |
| | | Phosphorus acid..... } Hypophosphorus acid..... } Sulphurous acid..... } | White ppt.—*Calomel.* |
| | | Soap..... ..... | Insoluble soap. |
| | | Albumen..... ..... } Tannin..... } Gelatin..... } | Ppt. |
| (*See* Mercuric salts.) | | Iodide of Potassium in excess.. | Solution of *Potassio-Mercuric Iodide.* |
| | | Solutions of Sulphides..... | Black ppt. of *Sulphide of Mercury.* |
| | | Heat with sugar..... | Reduction. |
| **Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite.....** [Mercurous Chloride.] | Acid | Solution of Lime..... | "Black Wash." |
| | | Water of Ammonia..... | Blackened — *Dimercurousammonium Chloride.* |
| | | Heat with Dry caustic Alkalies..... } Alkaline earths..... } Alkali Carbonates..... } | Decomposition; metallic *Mercury* produced. |
| | | Boil with water..... | Slowly decomposed into *Mercuric Chloride* and metallic *Mercury.* |
| | | Solutions of fixed Alkalies... } Solutions of Alkaline earths. } | Decomposition; soluble *Chlorides* and black *Mercurous Oxide* formed. |
| | | Boiling Nitric acid..... | Dissolved, evolving *Nitric Oxide vapor* and forming *Mercuric Chloride* and *Mercuric Nitrate.* |
| (*See* Mercurous salts.) | | Boiling Sulphuric acid..... | Dissolved, evolving *Sulphurous acid vapor* and forming *Mercuric Chloride* and *Mercuric Sulphate.* |
| | | Boiling Conc. Hydrochloric acid | Solution of *Mercuric Chloride* leaving metallic *Mercury.* |
| | | Solutions of Chlorides of Alkalies..... | Gradual production of *Mercuric Chloride.* |
| | | Chlorine water..... | Converted into *Mercuric Chloride.* |
| | | Solution of Iodide of Potassium | Green ppt. containing *Mercurous Iodide.* |
| | | Solutions of Haloid salts..... | *Mercuric Chloride* formed. |
| **Hydrargyri Cyanidum.....** [Mercuric Cyanide.] | Neutral. | Heat with equal weight of Iodine in a dry test tube..... | Two crystalline sublimates: *Iodide of Cyanogen* above, *Red Iodide of Mercury* below. |
| | | Carefully heated..... | Decomposed into *Cyanogen* and *Mercury.* |
| Aqueous solution..... | Neutral. | Hydrochloric acid..... | *Hydrocyanic acid* liberated, *Mercuric Chloride* in solution. |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid..... .... | Black ppt.—*Sulphide of Mercury.* |
| | | Alkali Iodides..... | *Iodide of Mercury*—soluble in excess of reagent. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver..... | *Cyanide of Silver*—soluble in excess of Mercuric Cyanide. |
| (*See* Mecuric salts.) | | Dilute mineral and many organic acids..... ..... | *Hydrocyanic acid* liberated. |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum** ..... [Mercuric Iodide.] | Neutral. | Heat with solution of Soda and add Glucose or Sugar of Milk. | Metallic *Mercury* pptd. |
| | | Heat with Sulphuric acid and Dioxide of Manganese. ..... | Vapor of *Iodine* liberated. |
| Solutions of..... | ..... | Solution of Potassa..... | Partial decomposition with ppt. of *Mercuric Oxide* and *Mercury*, *Iodide of Potassium* in solution. |
| | | Iodides of Alkali metals..... | Double salts. |
| | | Iodides of Alkaline earth metals..... | |
| Alcoholic solution..... | ..... | Water..... | Salt pptd. |
| (*See* Mercuric salts.) | | | |
| **Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum**..... | .. ... .... | Exposed to air..... | Becomes more yellow. |
| [Mercurous Iodide.] | | Exposed to light..... | Becomes darker. |
| | | Solution of Iodide of Potassium. | Decomposition; metallic *Mercury* pptd. and *Mercuric Iodide* dissolved. |
| | | Solution of Hyposulphite of Sodium..... ..... | Metallic *Mercury* pptd., and the remaining liquid upon heating deposits dark-red *Mercuric Sulphide*. |
| (*See* Mercurous salts.) | | | |
| **Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum**..... | ..... | Heat..... ..... | Red color. |
| [Yellow Mercuric Oxide.] | | Heat to redness..... | Decomposed into metallic *Mercury* and *Oxygen*. |
| | | Exposed to light..... | Becomes dark; partially reduced to metallic *Mercury*. |
| | | Digest with solution of Oxalic acid..... | White *Mercurous Oxalate*. |
| (*See* Mercuric salts.) | | Heat with Alcoholic solution of Corrosive Sublimate..... | Becomes black; *Oxychloride* formed. |
| **Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum**..... ... ... | ..... | Heat..... ..... ..... | Becomes darker. |
| [Red Mercuric Oxide.] | | Heat to redness..... | Decomposed into metallic *Mercury* and *Oxygen*. |
| (*See* Mercuric salts.) | | Solution of Oxalic acid..... | *No reaction*. |
| **Hydrargyri Subsulphas Flavus**..... | ... ..... | Solution of Potassa..... | Decomposed with formation of *Yellow Mercuric Oxide*. |
| [Basic Mercuric Sulphate.] | | | |
| **Hydrargyri Sulphas** ..... [Mercuric Sulphate.] | ..... | Water..... ..... | Changed into *Yellow basic Sulphate*. |
| **Hydrargyri Sulphidum Rubrum**..... | ..... | Nitrohydrochloric acid..... | *Sulphur* separated; *Sulphuric acid* and *Mercuric Chloride* formed. |
| [Red Mercuric Sulphide.] | | Heat in contact with air..... | Burns with blue flame, emitting odor of *Sulphurous acid*. |
| (*See* Mercuric salts.) | | Boiling Sulphuric acid..... | Dissolved with production of *Mercuric Sulphate* and separation of *Sulphur*. |
| | | Heat to redness with Soda... | Metallic *Mercury* separated. |
| | | Boil with water and Iron or Zinc..... ..... ..... | |
| | | Zinc and warm diluted Sulphuric acid..... | |
| Solution in Nitrohydrochloric acid..... | ..... | Excess of Stannous Chloride | |
| **Hydrargyrum**..... | ..... | Bromine, Chlorine or Iodine... | Combination. |
| [Mercury.] | | Nitric acid..... | Dissolved with evolution of *Nitric Oxide*. |
| | | Hot Conc. Sulphuric acid..... | *Mercuric Sulphate* formed, with liberation of *Sulphur Dioxide*. |
| | | Heat in contact with air..... | *Red Oxide* formed after long heating. |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Hydrargyrum, Ammoniated** | | Solution of Potassa | Becomes yellow, evolving *Ammonia.* |
| | | Cold solution of Hyposulphite of Sodium | Dissolves with evolution of *Ammonia* |
| | | Water | Slowly decomposed. |
| | | Boiling water | Yellow ppt. of *Mercuric Oxide; Ammonium Chloride* in solution. |
| | | Triturate with Iodine | *Iodide of Nitrogen* gradually formed which decomposes spontaneously. |
| | | Triturate with Iodine in the presence of Alcohol | Sudden explosion of *Iodide of Nitrogen.* |
| Solution in Hydrochloric, Nitric, or Acetic acid, or in hot solutions of Ammonium salts | | Nitrate of Silver | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver.* |
| | | Potassa | White ppt.—*Ammoniated Mercury.* |
| **Hydrargyrum cum Creta.** (*See* Calcii Carbonas and Hydrargyrum.) | | | |
| **Hydrastis.** (Contains *Berberine, Hydrastine* and *Xanthopuccine.*) | | | |
| **Hydrogen Dioxide** [Peroxide of Hydrogen.] | | Exposed to sunlight | |
| | | Heated | |
| | | Contact with Charcoal | |
| | | Silver, Gold or Platinum | Decomposed, often with explosion. |
| | | Oxides of Manganese | |
| | | Alkalies | |
| | | Various other compounds | |
| | | Litmus | Bleaches. |
| **Hydroquinine.** | | | |
| Acid solutions | | Chlorine or Bromine water followed by Ammonia | Emerald-green color. |
| Acid Sulphate of | | Iodine | Compound formed. |
| **Hyoscyamus.** (Contains *Hyoscyamine, Oil* and *Resin.*) | | | |
| **Hyoscyamine** | Alkaline. | Acids | Form crystallizable salts. |
| **Hyoscyamine Sulphate** | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Tannic acid | Ppt. |
| | | Solution of Iodine in Potassium Iodide | |
| (*See* Alkaloids.) | | Chloride of Gold | |
| | | Solution of Chloride of Barium | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| **Ignatia.** (Contains *Brucine* and *Strychnine.*) | | | |
| **Indigo** | | Oxidizing and deoxidizing agents | Color altered. |
| | | Boil with Potassa and Manganese Dioxide | *Anthranilic acid* formed. |
| **Iodoform** | | Heat with water | Volatilizes without decomposition. |
| | | Boil with solution of Potassa | Partially decomposed, yielding *Iodide* and *Formate of Potassium.* |
| Solutions of | Neutral. | Exposed to sunlight | *Iodine* liberated. |
| **Iodine** | Neutral. | Oil of Turpentine | Violent reaction. |
| | | Heat gently with 2 parts Phenol | *Iodized Phenol.* |
| | | Water | Gradually forms *Hydriodic acid.* |
| | | Starch | Blue *Iodide of Starch.* |
| In solution | | Vegetable colors | Slowly destroys. |
| Alcoholic solution | | Water | *Iodine* pptd. |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Iodides** | | Bromine, Chlorine, Nitric acid | Decomposed, *Iodine* liberated. |
| | | Sulphuric acid | *Hydriodic acid.* |
| Aqueous solutions | | Bismuth salts | Brown ppts.—*Iodides.* |
| | | Cupr*ic* salts | White ppts., *Iodine* liberated. |
| | | Cupr*ous* salts | White ppts. |
| | | Gold salts | Yellow ppts., |
| | | Lead salts | Yellow ppts., |
| | | Mercur*ic* salts | Red ppts., |
| | | Mercur*ous* salts | Green-yellow ppts., |
| | | Platinum salts | Brown ppts., |
| | | Silver salts | Yellowish-white ppts., } *Iodides.* |
| **Ipecacuanha.** (Contains *Emetine* combined with *Ipecacuanhic acid*, *Starch* and *Sugar.*) | | | |
| **Jalap.** (Contains *Resin*, *Starch* and *Sugar.*) | | | |
| **Juniperus.** (Contains *Volatile oil*, *Resin* and *Sugar.*) | | | |
| **Kairin.** | | | |
| Alcoholic solution | | Ferr*ic* Chloride | Dark brown color and ppt. |
| | | Ferr*ous* Sulphate | Transient dark red color; with conc. solutions a ppt. |
| Acid solutions | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium | Nearly colorless ppt. |
| **Kairin Hydrochlorate.** | | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Bichromate of Potassium | Dark purple color. |
| **Kamala.** (Contains *Resin.*) | | | |
| **Kino.** (Contains *Kinotannic acid*, *Kinoin* and *Pectin.*) | | | |
| **Krameria.** (Contains *Krameriotannic acid.*) | | | |
| **Lactucarium.** (Contains *Lactucerin*, *Lactucopicrin* and *Lactucic acid.*) | | | |
| **Lappa,** *Burdock.* (Contains a bitter principle, *Sugar*, *Inulin*, *Mucilage* and *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Lavandula.** (Contains *Volatile oil*, *Resin* and *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Lead Salts.** | | | |
| In solution | | Hydrosulphuric acid, Sulphide of Ammonium | Black ppt.—*Sulphide of Lead.* |
| | | Potassa or Soda | White ppt. of *Lead Hydroxide*—soluble in excess of reagent. |
| | | Ammonia | White ppt.—*not* soluble in excess. |
| | | Carbonates of Ammonium, Potassium and Sodium | Ppt.—*Carbonate of Lead.* |
| | | Sulphuric acid and Sulphates | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Lead.* |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Leptandra.** (Contains *Leptandrin, Resin, Saponin* and *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Limonis Cortex.** (Contains *Volatile oil* and *Hesperidin.*) | | | |
| **Limonis Succus.** (*See* Acid, Citric.) | | | |
| **Linum,** *Flaxseed.* (Contains *Fixed oil* and *Mucilage.*) | | | |
| **Liquor Acidi Arsenosi**..... (*See also* Acid, Hydrochloric.) | Acid. | Nitrate of Silver with Alkali... | Yellow ppt.—*Arsenite of Silver* |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid..... | Yellow ppt.—*Sulphide of Arsenic* |
| | | Sulphate of Copper with Alkali | Green ppt.—*Arsenite of Copper.* |
| | | Salts of Calcium..... | Less soluble salts. |
| | | " " Iron..... | |
| | | " " Magnesium..... | |
| **Liquor Ammonii Acetatis**..... | Neutral or acid. | Heat with Potassa..... | *Vapor of Ammonia* evolved. |
| | | Heat with Sulphuric acid..... | *Vapor of Acetic acid* evolved. |
| **Liquor Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi**..... | | Solutions of Silver salts... .... | Yellowish-white ppt.—*Iodide* and *Arsenite of Silver.* |
| | | Alkalies..... | Ppt. of *Mercuric Oxide.* |
| | | Alkaloids or Salts of..... | White or yellow amorphous ppts., becoming crystalline. |
| **Liquor Calcis**..... | Alkaline. | Solution of Oxalic acid..... | White ppt.—*Oxalate of Calcium.* |
| | | Calomel..... | "Black-Wash." |
| | | Corrosive sublimate..... | "Yellow-Wash." |
| | | Carbon Dioxide..... | Cloudiness due to *Carbonate of Calcium.* |
| **Liquor Ferri Acetatis**..... [Solution of Ferric Acetate.] | Acid. | Water of Ammonia..... | Brown-red ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| | | Solution of Ferrocyanide of Potassium..... ..... | Blue color or ppt. |
| | | Solution of Ferricyanide of Potassium..... ..... | Greenish-brown color. |
| | | Heat with Sulphuric acid..... | *Vapor of Acetic acid* evolved. |
| Largely diluted w. water | ..... | Solution of Sulphocyanide of Potassium..... | Blood-red color due to *Ferric Sulphocyanide.* |
| **Liquor Ferri Chloridi.** (*See* Ferri Chloridum.) | | | |
| **Liquor Ferri Citratis.** (*See* Ferri Citras.) | | | |
| **Liquor Ferri et Quininæ Citratis.** (*See* Ferri et Quininæ Citras.) | | | |
| **Liquor Ferri Nitratis**..... [Solution of Ferric Nitrate.] | Acid. | Ammonia..... | Red-brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| | | Alkalies..... | |
| | | Alkali Carbonates..... | Ppt.—*Ferric Carbonate.* |
| | | Ferrrocyanide of Potassium... | Blue ppt. |
| (*See* Ferric salts.) | | Mix with solution of Ferrous Sulphate, then with strong Sulphuric acid..... | Blackish-brown color due to the presence of *Nitric acid.* |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis,** *Monsel's solution*..... [Solution of basic Ferric Sulphate.] | Acid. | Drop Sulphuric acid into..... | Color becomes lighter. |
| | | With half volume of conc. Sulphuric acid..... | White ppt.—*Anhydrous Ferric Sulphate.* |
| Diluted with water..... | ..... | Ammonia..... | Red-brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| | | Alkalies..... | |
| | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | Dark blue ppt. |
| (*See* Ferric salts.) | | Ferricyanide of Potassium... | Greenish-brown color. |
| | | Chloride of Barium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| **Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis**..... [Solution of normal Ferric Sulphate.] | Acid. | With half volume of conc. Sulphuric acid..... | [Subsulphate *No white ppt.* (differs thus fro |
| | | With three volumes of conc. Sulphuric acid..... | White ppt.—*Anhydrous Ferric Sulphate.* |
| | | Ammonia..... | Red-brown ppt.—*Ferric Hydrate.* |
| | | Alkalies..... | |
| (*See* Ferric salts.) | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | Dark blue ppt. |
| | | Ferricyanide of Potassium .... | Greenish-brown color. |
| | | Chloride of Barium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| **Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis**..... [Solution of Mercuric Nitrate.] | Acid. | Smooth surface of Copper..... | Deposits metallic *Mercury.* |
| Diluted..... ..... | ..... | Solution of Potassa..... | Yellow ppt.—*Mercuric Oxide.* |
| | | " " Soda..... | |
| | | Iodide of Potassium..... | Red ppt.—*Mercuric Iodide*—soluble in excess of reagent. |
| | | Heat with Alcohol..... | *Fulminating Mercury*—explosive. |
| | | A crystal of Ferrous Sulphate dropped into the solution.... | A brown color. |
| **Liquor Iodi Compositus**..... (*See* Iodine and Potassii Iodidum.) | ..... | Starch..... | Blue color. |
| | | Boiling..... | *Iodine* given off. |
| | | Solution of Subacetate of Lead | Dark-colored ppt. |
| **Liquor Magnesii Citratis.** (*See* Magnesii Citras.) | | | |
| **Liquor Pepsini**..... (*See* Pepsin and Acid, Hydrochloric.) | Acid. | | |
| **Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis**..... (*See* Plumbi Acetas; *same reactions as Aqueous solution.*) | Alkaline. | Solutions of Acacia..... | White ppt. |
| **Liquor Potassæ**..... | Alkaline. | Excess of conc. solution of Tartaric acid..... | White crystalline ppt.—*Potassii Bitartrate*—soluble in excess of Potassa. |
| | | Fats..... | Soaps—*Glycerin* freed. |
| | | Organic matter and tissues.... | Dissolves. |
| | | Exposed to air..... | Absorbs Carbon Dioxide. |
| | | Hydrochloric acid and Platinic Chloride..... | [*Chlorid* Yellow ppt. of *Potassio-Platin* |
| | | Salts of Ammonium..... | *Ammonia gas* evolved. |
| | | Salts of Metals..... | *Hydrates* pptd. |
| **Liquor Potassii Arsenitis**..... (*See* Acid, Arsenous.) | Alkaline. | | |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Liquor Potassii Citratis.** (*See* Potassii Citras.) | | | |
| **Liquor Sodæ**..... | Alkaline. | Conc. solution of Tartaric acid | *No ppt.* (difference from Liquor Potassæ). |
| | | Organic matter and tissues.... | Dissolves. |
| | | Fats..... | Soaps—*Glycerin* freed. |
| | | Exposed to air..... | Absorbs Carbon Dioxide. |
| | | Salts of Ammonium..... | *Ammonia gas* evolved. |
| | | Salts of Metals..... | *Hydrates* pptd. |
| Diluted..... | ..... | Tannin..... | *Gallic acid* formed. |
| **Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ**..... (*Labarraque's solution.*) | Alkaline. | Vegetable colors..... | Bleaches. |
| | | Heat..... | Decomposed into *Chloride of Sodium, Chlorate of Sodium* and *Oxygen.* |
| | | Hydrochloric acid..... | Decomposed, evolving *Chlorine* and *Carbon Dioxide.* |
| | | Arsenous acid..... | *Arsenic acid.* |
| **Liquor Sodii Arsenatis.** (*See* Sodii Arsenas.) | | | |
| **Liquor Sodii Silicatis**..... | Alkaline. | Acidulated with Hydrochloric acid..... | Thick, colorless jelly gradually formed—*Silicic acid.* |
| | | Alcohol..... | Gelatinous ppt.—*Silicate of Sodium.* |
| Diluted with water..... | ..... | Supersaturate with Nitric acid | White ppt.—*Silicic Hydrate.* |
| **Liquor Zinci Chloridi**..... (*See* Zinci Chloridum.) | Acid. | | |
| **Lithii Benzoas**..... | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Dilute solution of Ferric Sulphate..... | Flesh-colored ppt.—*Ferric Benzoate*—soluble in Hydrochloric acid and in Alcohol. |
| (Same reactions also as solution of Benzoic Acid.) | | Diluted Nitric acid..... | *Benzoic acid* pptd. |
| | | Mineral and organic acids..... | Decomposition. |
| **Lithii Bromidum**... | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Chlorine water..... | *Bromine* liberated. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver..... | Yellow ppt.—*Bromide of Silver.* |
| Conc. aqueous solution.. | ..... | Carbonate of Ammonium..... | White ppt.—*Lithium Carbonate.* |
| | | Sodium Hydrogen Phosphate. | White ppt.—*Lithium Phosphate.* |
| **Lithii Carbonas**..... | Alkaline. | Acids..... | Soluble with effervescence. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Solutions of salts of the heavy Metals..... | *Carbonates* of the metals pptd. |
| | | Boil with Ammonium salts.... | Decomposition. |
| **Lithii Citras**..... | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Boil with solution of Chloride of Calcium..... | White ppt.—*Citrate of Calcium.* |
| **Lithii Salicylas**..... | Acid. | | |
| Dilute aqueous solution.. | ..... | Supersaturate with Hydrochloric acid..... | White ppt.—*Salicylic acid.* |
| **Lobelia.** (Contains *Lobeline* combined with *Lobelic acid.*) | | | |
| **Lupulin.** (Contains *Volatile oil, Resin, Lupamaric acid* and *Wax.*) | | | |
| **Lycopodium.** (Contains *Fixed oil.*) | | | |

| Substance | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mace.** (Contains *Volatile* and *Fixed oils.*) | | | |
| **Magnesia**..... | Alkaline. | 15 parts of water..... | Gelatinizes after a time—*Hydrate of Magnesia.* |
| **Magnesia Ponderosa**..... | | Exposed to air..... | Absorbs water and Carbon Dioxide, forming *Oxycarbonate.* |
| | | Acids..... | Neutralized. |
| **Magnesii Carbonas**.. | Alkaline. | Heat strongly..... | Becomes *Magnesia*, losing *Water* and *Carbon Dioxide.* |
| | | Dilute acids..... | Dissolves with effervescence. |
| Solution in diluted Hydrochloric acid..... | ..... | Supersaturate with Water of Ammonia and add solution of Phosphate of Sodium... | |
| **Magnesii Citras Granulatus**..... | Acid. | | White ppt.—*Ammonio-Magnesium Phosphate*—soluble in acids. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Chloride of Ammonium, then mix with excess of solution of Phosphate of Ammonium and Water of Ammonia | |
| (*See also* reactions of Acid, Citric.) | | Solution of Calcium Chloride.. | White ppt.—*Calcium Citrate.* |
| **Magnesii Sulphas**... | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Chloride of Barium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| | | Carbonate of Potassium..... | White ppt.—soluble in Chloride of Ammonium. |
| | | " " Sodium..... | |
| | | Hydrate of Potassium..... | |
| | | " " Sodium..... | |
| | | Ammonia..... | |
| | | Chloride of Ammonium, then mix with Water of Ammonia and excess of solution of Phosphate of Sodium..... | White ppt.—*Ammonio-Magnesium Phosphate*—soluble in acids. |
| **Magnesii Sulphis**.... | Neutral or Alkaline. | Exposed to air..... | Becomes *Sulphate of Magnesium.* |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Chloride of Ammonium, then mix with Water of Ammonia and excess of solution of Phosphate of Ammonium.. | White ppt.—*Ammonio-Magnesium Phosphate*—soluble in acids. |
| | | Alkali Carbonates..... | White ppt. |
| **Magnolia.** (Contains *Magnolin, Resin, Volatile oil* and *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Mangani Oxidum Nigrum**..... | ..... | Sulphuric acid and heat..... | *Oxygen* evolved. |
| [Dioxide of Manganese.] | | Hot Hydrochloric acid..... | *Chlorine* evolved, *Manganous Chloride* in solution. |
| | | Diluted Sulphuric acid in the presence of Oxalic acid..... | *Carbon Dioxide* evolved, *Manganous Sulphate* in solution. |
| | | Heat..... | *Oxygen* given off. |
| | | Fuse with Potassa..... | Green mass containing *Manganate of Potassium*—soluble in water. |
| **Mangani Sulphas**... | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Sulphide of Ammonium..... | Flesh-colored ppt.—*Manganese Sulphide.* |
| | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | White ppt. |
| | | Ferricyanide of Potassium..... | Brown ppt. |
| | | Ammonia..... | White ppt., becoming brown on exposure to air. |
| | | Fixed Alkalies..... | |
| | | Alkaline Carbonates..... | |
| | | Chloride of Barium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Manna.** (Contains *Mannit, Glucose, Resin, Mucilage* and *Fraxin.*) | | | |
| **Marrubium.** (Contains *Marrubiin, Resin, Tannin* and *Volatile oil.*) | | | |
| **Matico.** (Contains *Volatile oil, Resin, Artanthic acid* and *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Matricaria.** (Contains *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Mel,** *Honey*..... **Mel Despumatum.** (Contain *Fruit Sugar* and *Glucose.*) | Acid. | | |
| **Melissa.** (Contains *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Menispermum.** (Contains *Berberine* and another alkaloid, *Starch, Gum, Resin* and *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Mentha Piperita.** (Contains *Volatile oil.*) | | | |
| **Mentha Viridis.** (Contains *Volatile oil.*) | | | |
| **Menthol**..... | ..... | With 5 volumes fuming Nitric acid..... | An explosive oil, composition unknown. |
| **Mercuric Salts.** | | | |
| Solutions of..... | ..... | Caustic Alkalies..... | Yellow ppt.—*Mercuric Oxide.* |
| | | Ammonia..... | White ppts. of Mercurammonium compounds. |
| | | Carbonate of Ammonium... | |
| | | Carbonate of Potassium..... | Red-brown ppt. |
| | | " " Sodium..... | |
| | | Iodide of Potassium..... | Scarlet ppt.—*Mercuric Iodide.* |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid in excess..... | Black ppt.—*Mercuric Sulphide.* |
| | | Sulphide of Ammonium in excess..... | |
| | | Metallic Copper..... | Reduction to metallic *Mercury.* |
| | | Solution of Stannous Chloride in excess..... | |
| **Mercurous Salts.** | | | |
| Solutions of..... | ..... | Hydrochloric acid or soluble Chlorides..... | White ppt.—*Mercurous Chloride.* |
| | | Caustic Alkalies..... | Black ppt.—*Mercurous Oxide.* |
| | | Alkaline Carbonates..... | White ppts. becoming black. |
| | | Iodide of Potassium..... | Greenish-yellow ppt. — *Mercurous Iodide.* |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid..... | Black ppt.—*Mercuric Sulphide.* |
| | | Sulphide of Ammonium..... | |
| | | Metallic Copper..... | Reduction to metallic *Mercury.* |
| | | Solution of Stannous Chloride in excess..... | |
| **Mezereum.** (Contains *Daphnin, Resin* and *Volatile oil.*) | | | |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Morphine**..... ..... | Alkaline. | Nitric acid..... | Red color, becoming yellow. |
| | | Solution of Ferric Chloride.... | Blue color, becoming green with excess of reagent. |
| Solution acidulated with Acetic or Sulphuric acid..... | Acid. | Tannic acid..... . ..... | *No ppt.* |
| | | Chlorine water..... ..... | Yellow or orange color. |
| | | Chlorinated Alkalies..... | Orange color. |
| | | " Lime..... | |
| | | Iodic acid..... | Decomposition, liberating *Iodine.* |
| | | Solution of Nitrate of Silver. | Metals reduced. |
| | | " " Chloride of Gold. | |
| | | " " Ferrocyanide of Potassium..... | |
| | | " " Chromic acid.... | |
| Aqueous neutral solution (*See* Alkaloids.) | ..... | Hydrocyanic acid..... | *Hydrocyanate of Morphine*—insoluble. (Alcohol or Hydrochloric acid will prevent ppt.) |
| | | Cyanide of Potassium..... | |
| **Morphine Salts**..... | ..... | Heat to near 150° C. with excess of Hydrochloric or Sulphuric acid..... | Converted into *Apomorphine*—soluble in excess. |
| Solutions of..... ..... | ..... | Fixed Alkalies..... ..... | *Morphine* pptd., soluble in excess of reagent. |
| | | Ammonia..... ..... ..... | *Morphine* pptd. |
| | | Alkaline Carbonates..... | |
| | | " Cyanides..... | |
| | | Tannin..... | White ppt.—soluble in Acetic and Mineral acids and in Alcohol. |
| | | Chloride of Gold and Platinum | Yellow ppt. |
| Acidulated solutions..... | ..... ..... | Potassio-Mercuric Iodide..... | Ppt. |
| Aqueous neutral solution (*See* Alkaloids.) | ..... | Potassio-Cadmium Iodide..... | Ppt. |
| **Morphine Acetate**... | Neutral or Alkaline. | Sulphuric acid..... | Acetous vapors evolved. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Solution of Potassa or of Soda. | White ppt.—*Morphine*—soluble in excess of the Alkali. |
| (*See* Morphine salts.) | | Tannin..... ..... | Ppt., soluble in dilute Hydrochloric acid. |
| **Morphine Hydrochlorate**.... ..... | Neutral. | Nitrite of Amyl..... | Red color. |
| Aqueous solution..... (*See* Morphine salts.) | ..... | Solution of Potassa or of Soda. | White ppt.—*Morphine*—soluble in excess of the Alkali. |
| | | Solution of Nitrate of Silver... | White ppt.—*Silver Chloride*—soluble in Ammonia. |
| **Morphine Sulphate**. | Neutral. | Water of Ammonia..... | White ppt.—*Morphine.* |
| Aqueous solution..... (*See* Morphine salts.) | ..... | Chloride of Barium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| **Myristica.** (Contains *Volatile oil, Fixed oil* and *Starch.*) | | | |
| **Myrrh.** (Contains *Bitter principle, Volatile oil, Resin* and *Gum.*) | | | |
| **Naphtalin**..... | Neutral. | Chlorine in the cold..... | Various substitution products. |
| | | Bromine in the cold... ..... | |
| | | Strong Nitric acid..... | *Nitronaphtalin.* |
| **Naphtol** (U. S. P.)..... | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Chlorine water..... | White turbidity. |
| | | Bromine water..... | |
| **Nectandra.** (Contains *Beberine.*) | | | |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Nitrobenzol.** | | | |
| Alcoholic solution | | Nascent Hydrogen | Converted into *Aniline*. |
| **Nitro-Glycerin** | | By keeping | Gradually decomposed; *Oxalic acid*, *Nitrous acid* and gases being formed. Apt to explode. |
| **Nux Vomica.** (Contains *Strychnine*, *Brucine*, *Fixed oil*, *Gum*, *Sugar* and *Igasuric acid*, which is probably a *Tannin*.) | | | |
| **Oleatum Hydrargyri** | | See reactions of constituents. | |
| **Oleatum Veratrinæ** | | | |
| **Opium.** (Contains *Gum*, *Glucose*, *Pectin*, *Resin*, *Meconic acid* and many *Alkaloids*. No Starch nor Tannin.) | | | |
| **Origanum.** (Contains *Volatile oil*, *Bitter principle*, *Resin* and *Tannin*.) | | | |
| **Oxygen** | | Combines with all elements with the exception of Fluorine. | |
| **Papaya**, *Carica Papaya*. (Contains *Papain* or *Caricin* — "Vegetable Pepsin.") | | | |
| **Pancreatin.** | | | |
| Solution of | | Heat | Ppt. |
| | | Alcohol | |
| | | Hydrochloric acid | |
| **Pareira.** (Contains *Pelosine* and *Resin*.) | | | |
| **Pepsin** [Pepsinum Saccharatum.] | Acid. | | |
| Acidulated solution | Acid. | Alcohol | Ppt. |
| | | Tannin | |
| | | Carbonate or Bicarbonate of Sodium | Ppt.—soluble in excess. |
| | | Chloride of Sodium | Impairs digestive power (unless present in very small quantity). |
| | | Milk | Coagulation. |
| **Peptone.** | | | |
| Neutral solution | | Alcohol | Ppt. |
| | | Tannin | |
| | | Various salts | |
| Acid solution | | Potassio-Mercuric Iodide | Ppt.—soluble in excess of Peptone. |
| | | Bromine water | |
| | | Reagents for alkaloids | |
| | | Nitric acid | Yellow color. |
| | | Fehling's solution | Violet-red color. |
| **Phosphorus** | | Exposure to air | Spontaneous combustion. |
| | | Carbon Disulphide | Inflammable solution. |
| | | Oxygen, Sulphur, Chlorine, Iodine, Bromine and many Metals | Compounds formed, some with explosive violence. |
| | | Fresh Oil of Turpentine | Soluble. |
| | | Old, highly ozonized Oil of Turpentine | Oxidation, with ppt. |
| | | Chlorate of Potassium | Explosive. |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physostigma.** (Contains *Physostigmine* [*Eserine*], *Calabarine*, *Starch* and *Fixed oil.*) | | | |
| **Physostigmine Sulphate** | | Bromine water | Red color. |
| **Physostigmine Salicylate** | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Exposed to sunlight | Turns reddish. |
| | | Ferric Chloride | Violet color. |
| Conc. aqueous solution | | Sulphuric acid | White ppt.—*Salicylic acid.* |
| **Picrotoxin** | Neutral. | Fehling's solution | Ppt.—*Cuprous Oxide.* |
| Solution in Sulphuric acid | | Conc. Sulphuric acid | Yellow solution, golden to saffron. |
| | | On addition of Bichromate of Potassium | Violet-red or brown color. |
| Solution in Nitric acid | | Bichromate of Potassium | Brown color. |
| Warm alkaline solutions | | Gold and Silver salts | Salts reduced |
| | | Carbonic and other acids | Ppts. |
| **Pilocarpus.** (Contains *Pilocarpine* and *Volatile oil.*) | | | |
| **Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate** | Neutral. | Conc. Sulphuric acid | Yellow color. |
| | | Nitric acid | Greenish-violet tint. |
| | | Sulphuric acid and Bichromate of Potassium | Bright green color. |
| Dilute aqueous solution | | Nitrate of Silver | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver.* |
| | | Corrosive Sublimate | White ppt., soluble in Hydrochloric acid. |
| | | Iodine | Brown-red ppt., soluble in Hydrochloric acid. |
| | | Phosphomolybdic acid | Yellow ppt., soluble in Hydrochloric acid. |
| | | Other reagents for alkaloids | Ppts. |
| Conc. aqueous solution | | Soda | Ppt.—*Pilocarpine.* |
| | | Chloride of Platinum | Yellowish ppt. |
| | | Chloride of Gold | Yellowish ppt. |
| **Pimenta.** (Contains *Volatile oil* and *Resin.*) | | | |
| **Piper.** (Contains *Volatile oil*, *Resin* and *Piperine.*) | | | |
| **Piperin,** *Piperine* | Neutral. | Phosphomolybdic acid | Brownish-yellow flocculent ppt. |
| | | Conc. Sulphuric acid | Yellow color passing into brown and greenish-brown. |
| | | Cold Nitric acid | Color variation and finally reddish solution, and by prolonged action *Oxalic acid* and a yellow compound are produced. |
| | | Chlorides of Mercury, Platinum and Cadmium | Double salts. |
| Solution in Alcohol / Solution in Acetic acid | | Water | Ppt. |
| Solution in Nitric acid | | Water | Yellow floccules separate. |
| | | Boil with excess of solution of Potassa | Vapor of *Piperidine* given off. |
| Salts of | | Water | Salts decomposed. |
| **Pix Burgundica.** (Contains *Resin* with traces of *Volatile oil.*) | | | |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Pix Canadensis.** (Contains *Resin* with traces of *Volatile oil.*) | | | |
| **Pix Liquida**..... (Contains *Pyrocatechin*, *Acetic acid* and *Creasote.*) | Acid. | On standing..... | Separates *Pyrocatechin.* |
| Aqueous infusion..... | ..... | Ferric Chloride..... | Transient green color, due to *Pyrocatechin.* |
| | | Lime water..... | Permanent brown-red color. |
| **Plumbi Acetas**..... | Acid. | Mineral acids..... / Many organic acids..... | Salt decomposed; *Acetic acid* liberated. |
| Aqueous solution..... (*See* Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.) | ..... | Hydrosulphuric acid..... | Black ppt.—*Sulphide of Lead.* |
| | | Diluted Sulphuric acid..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Lead.* |
| | | Iodide of Potassium..... | Yellow ppt.—*Iodide of Lead.* |
| | | Dilute solution of Ferric Chloride..... | Red color. |
| | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | White ppt.—*Lead Ferrocyanide.* |
| | | Aqueous solution of Iodine in Iodide of Potassium..... | Dark-colored ppt. |
| Conc. solution..... | ..... | Strong Alcohol..... | Portion of salt gradually pptd. |
| Alcoholic solution..... (*See* Lead salts.) | ..... | Ether..... | Salt pptd. |
| **Plumbi Carbonas**.... | ..... | Dilute Acetic acid..... / Dilute Nitric acid..... | Dissolves with effervescence. |
| Solution in Acetic or Nitric acid..... | ..... | Sulphuric acid..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Lead.* |
| | | Iodide of Potassium..... | Yellow ppt.—*Iodide of Lead.* |
| (*See* Lead salts.) | | Potassa or Soda..... | White ppt.—*Hydrate of Lead.* |
| **Plumbi Iodidum**.... | Neutral. | Heat in contact with air..... | *Iodine* given off, yellow *Oxyiodide* remaining. |
| | | Exposed to light when moist.. | Slowly decomposed; *Iodine* freed and *Binoxide* and *Carbonate of Lead* formed. |
| (*See* Lead salts.) | | Chloride of Ammonium..... / Soluble Iodides..... / Alkali Acetates..... | Dissolved and partly converted into *Double Iodides.* |
| **Plumbi Nitras**..... (*See* Lead salts.) | Acid. | Heat strongly..... | Nitrous vapors emitted; final residue *Oxide of Lead.* |
| **Plumbi Oxidum**..... | ..... | Sulphate of Soda..... | Ppt.—*Sulphate of Lead.* |
| (*See* Lead salts.) | | Alkaline salts..... | Decomposition, with liberation of the alkali. |
| **Podophyllum.** (Contains *Resin.*) | | | |
| **Potassa**..... (*See* Liquor Potassæ.) | Alkaline. | | |
| **Potassa cum Calce.** (*See* Liquor Calcis; *also* Liquor Potassæ.) | | | |
| **Potassa Sulphurata.** | Alkaline. | Exposed to air..... | Becomes green, then gray, being partly converted into *Carbonate* and partly into *Hyposulphite*, *Sulphite* and *Sulphate*, with deposit of *Sulphur.* |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Hydrochloric acid..... / Sulphuric acid..... | *Hydrosulphuric acid* liberated and *Sulphur* deposited. |
| | | Nitrate of Lead..... | Ppt.—*Sulphide of Lead.* |
| Acid solution neutralized with Soda..... | ..... | Saturated solution of Bitartrate of Sodium..... | White crystalline ppt.—*Bitartrate of Potassium.* |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Potassii Acetas**..... | Alkaline or neutral. | Triturate with Iodine ..... | Blue color, becoming brown on addition of water. |
| | | Heat with Sulphuric acid.... | *Vapor of Acetic acid* evolved. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Saturated solution of Bitartrate of Sodium..... ..... | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Ferric Chloride..... | Dark red color. |
| | | Boil with Ferric Chloride..... | Brown-red ppt. |
| Aqueous solution 1 in 20. | ..... | Tartaric acid..... | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| Alcoholic solution..... | ..... | Ether..... ..... | Salt pptd. |
| (*See* Potassium salts.) | | Carbon Dioxide..... | Ppt.—*Bicarbonate of Potassium.* |
| **Potassii Bicarbonas** | Alkaline. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Heat..... | Converted into *Carbonate; Carbon Dioxide* given off. |
| | | Acids..... | Effervescence — *Carbon Dioxide* freed. |
| (*See* Potassium salts.) | | Excess of Tartaric acid..... | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Corrosive Sublimate..... | White ppt.—*Mercuric Carbonate.* |
| **Potassii Bichromas** | Acid. | Heat the powdered salt with Hydrochloric acid..... | *Chlorine* given off. |
| Aqueous solution..... | Acid. | Saturated solution of Bitartrate of Sodium..... | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid..... | Deoxidation. Reduction. |
| | | Sulphurous acid..... | |
| | | Sulphuric acid and Alcohol.. | |
| | | Other organic matters..... | |
| | | Chloride of Barium..... | Pale yellow ppt.—*Barium Chromate* —soluble in Nitric acid. |
| | | Acetate of Lead..... | Yellow ppt.—*Lead Chromate*—soluble in Nitric acid. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver..... | Purplish-red ppt.—*Silver Chromate* —soluble in Nitric acid. |
| **Potassii Bitartras**... | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution neutralized by Potassa... .... | ..... | Nitrate of Silver..... | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium. Silver* pptd. upon boiling. |
| Solution in warm solution of Potassa..... | ..... | Hydrochloric acid..... | Salt pptd. |
| Solution in dilute Hydrochloric acid..... | ..... | Alcohol..... | Ppt. |
| Solution in dilute Sulphuric acid..... | ..... | Alcohol..... ..... | Ppt.—*Sulphate of Potassium.* |
| Soln. in dil. Nitric acid.. | ..... | Alcohol.. ..... | Ppt.—*Nitrate of Potassium.* |
| Solns. in Alkaline liquids | ..... | Acids..... | Ppt. |
| **Potassii Bromidum** | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Saturated solution of Bitartrate of Sodium..... | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Tartaric acid..... | |
| | | Chlorine water..... | *Bromine* liberated. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver..... | Yellow ppt.—*Bromide of Silver.* |
| **Potassii Carbonas**... | Alkaline. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... .. | ..... | Acids..... ..... | Effervescence; salts formed. |
| Solution in slight excess of Hydrochloric acid.. | ..... | Excess of Tartaric acid..... | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Saturated solution of Bitartrate of Sodium..... | |
| | | Platinic Chloride..... | Yellow ppt. — *Potassio-Platinic Chloride.* |
| | | Excess of Nitrate of Silver... | White ppt.—*Carbonate of Silver.* |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Potassii Chloras**..... | Neutral. | Triturate with Sulphur, Sugar, Tannin or other readily oxidizable substance. ..... | Apt to explode, except in the presence of water. |
| | | Moisten w. soln. of Phosphorus in Disulphide of Carbon..... | Explosive. |
| | | Strong Sulphuric acid..... ... | *Chlorine Peroxide* (gas) formed which, with slight rise in temperature or in the presence of combustible matter explodes. |
| | | Strong Hydrochloric acid..... | Deep yellow explosive gas—a mixture of *Chlorine* and *Chlorine Peroxide.* |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Iodide of Iron..... | *Iodine* freed and *Sesquioxide of Iron* deposited. |
| | | Warm with Hydrochloric acid. | Greenish-yellow color; gives off odor of *Chlorine.* |
| | | Nitrate of Silver..... | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver.* |
| Saturated aqueous soln.. | ..... | Saturated solution of Bitartrate of Sodium..... / Tartaric acid ..... | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| **Potassii Citras**..... | Neutral or alkaline. | Heat w. strong Sulphuric acid. | Brown liquid; *Carbonic Oxide* evolved. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Saturated solution of Bitartrate of Sodium..... | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Boil with Calcium Chloride.... | White ppt.—*Calcium Citrate.* |
| **Potassii Cyanidum**. | Alkaline. | Exposed moist to the air..... | Decomposed by Carbonic acid, giving odor of *Hydrocyanic acid.* |
| Aqueous solution..... | Alkaline. | Nitrate of Silver..... | White ppt.—*Silver Cyanide*—soluble in Ammonia and in excess of Potassium Cyanide. |
| | | When boiled..... | Partly decomposed, yielding *Ammonia* and *Formate of Potassium.* |
| | | Acid syrups..... | *Hydrocyanic acid* liberated. |
| | | Weak acids, even the Carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere..... / Warm Chlorine water..... / Warm solutions of Chlorides and Iodides..... | Decompose it. |
| | | Triturate with Chloral..... | Mutual decomposition, yielding *Chloride of Potassium* and *Hydrocyanic acid.* |
| | | Saturated solution of Bitartrate of Sodium..... | White ppt.—*Bitartrate of Potassium; Cyanide of Sodium* in solution |
| Neutral aqueous solution | ..... | Neutral solutions of salts of Morphine. ..... | Ppt.—*Hydrocyanate of Morphine*—insoluble. (Prevented by Hydrochloric acid or Alcohol). |
| **Potassii et Sodii Tartras**..... | Neutral. | | |
| Conc. aqueous solution.. | ..... | Chloride of Barium..... | White ppt.—soluble in Nitric acid. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver..... | White ppt., becoming black by boiling. |
| **Potassii Ferricyanidum**..... ..... | ..... | Excess of Chlorine, Hydrosulphuric acid and other deoxidizing agents..... | Salt decomposed. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... .... | Solutions of Ferric salts..... | Solution becomes darker, *no* ppt. |
| | | Solutions of Ferrous salts..... | Deep blue ppt.—*Ferrous Ferricyanide*—"Turnbull's Blue." |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Potassii Ferrocyanidum** | Neutral. | Exposed to light and moisture | Slowly decomposed; "*Prussian Blue*" formed. |
| Aqueous solution | | Saturated solution of Bitartrate of Sodium | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Ferric salts | Dark blue ppt. |
| | | Ferrous salts | Bluish-white ppt., becoming dark blue in contact with air. |
| | | Salts of Copper | Brown-red ppt. |
| | | Acetate of Lead / Corrosive Sublimate | White ppt. |
| | | Alcohol | Salt pptd. |
| | | Fuse w. Carbonate of Potassium | *Cyanide of Potassium* formed and metallic *Iron* separated. |
| | | Heat with dilute Sulphuric acid | *Hydrocyanic acid* liberated. |
| **Potassii Hypophosphis** | Neutral. | Evaporate with Nitric acid / Triturate or heat with oxidizing agents | Explosion. |
| | | Boil with Potassa | *Hydrogen* evolved; *Phosphite* and later *Phosphate of Potassium* formed. |
| Aqueous solution | | Saturated solution of Bitartrate of Sodium | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Nitrate of Silver | White ppt., becoming dark, separating metallic *Silver* rapidly. |
| Acidulated with Hydrochloric acid | | Corrosive Sublimate | White ppt.–*Calomel.* On further addition separates metallic *Mercury.* |
| **Potassii Iodidum** | Neutral. | Strong mineral acids | Decomposed into *Hydriodic acid* and *Iodine.* |
| | | Melt in contact with air | Trace of *Iodate of Potassium* formed and some *Iodine* given off, reaction becomes alkaline. |
| | | Chloral Hydrate | Free *Iodine* and *Chloroform.* |
| | | Expose mixture with Chloride of Ammonium | Becomes brown and moist. |
| | | Heat mixture with Chloride of Ammonium | Decomposed, *Chloride* and *Iodide of Potassium* remaining. |
| Aqueous solution | | Tartaric acid / Bitartrate of Sodium | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Chlorine water | *Iodine* liberated. |
| | | Exposed to Carbonic Anhydride at high temperature | Yellow or brownish color from liberated *Iodine*, or liberates *Hydriodic acid*, or both. |
| | | In excess with Corrosive Sublimate | Solution of *Mercuric Potassium Iodide.* |
| | | Calomel | Green powder containing *Mercurous Iodide.* |
| | | Nitrate of Silver | Yellow ppt.—*Iodide of Silver.* |
| **Potassii Nitras** | Neutral. | Warm with Sulphuric acid and Copper | Red *Nitrous vapors* evolved. |
| | | Inflammable substances | Detonation. |
| Aqueous solution | | Conc. solution of Bitartrate of Sodium / Conc. soln. of Tartaric acid | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Equal bulk of Sulphuric acid, then with Ferrous Sulphate | Brown-black color, due to presence of *Nitric acid.* |
| Acidulated with Hydrochloric acid | | Perchloride of Platinum | Yellow ppt. — *Potassio-Platinic Chloride.* |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Potassii Permanganas**..... | Neutral. | Acetic, Citric, Oxalic and Tartaric acids, Alcohol, Acetone, Aniline, Gelatin, Glycerin, Gum, Quinine, Sugar, Tannin and many other organic compounds,..... | More or less readily oxidized. |
| | | Triturate with Sulphur or other inflammable substances..... | Detonation. |
| | | Hydrosulphuric acid, Disulphide of Carbon, Sulphites, Hyposulphites, Phosphorus, Hypophosphites, Iodine, Iodides and many other inorganic oxidizable substances and organic compounds..... | Decolorized and ppt. of brown *Oxide*—soluble in Sulphuric acid. |
| | | Soap..... | Brown color. |
| | | Glycerin..... ..... | Color slowly changes. |
| | | Mix in closed vessel with Glycerin, Syrup or other liquids containing organic matter... | Explosion. |
| | | Carbolic acid..... ..... | Oxidation. |
| | | Boil with excess of Ammonia.. | Ppt.-*Hydrated Oxide of Manganese.* |
| Warm solution..... | ..... | Nitrate of Silver..... | On cooling, deposits crystals of *Permanganate of Silver.* |
| **Potassii Sulphas**..... | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Chloride of Barium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| | | Saturated solution of Bitartrate of Sodium..... | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| **Potassii Sulphis**..... | Neutral or alkaline. | Heat..... ..... ..... | Gives off *Water* and *Sulphurous acid*, leaving *Sulphate*, *Sulphide* and *Hydrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Exposure to air..... | Gradually oxidized to *Sulphate.* |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Dilute Hydrochloric acid.... } Sulphuric acid..... } | Odor of burning Sulphur, solution remains clear. |
| | | Saturated solution of Bitartrate of Sodium..... ..... | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| **Potassii Tartras**..... | Neutral. | Heat with Sulphuric acid..... | Black tarry fluid. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Nitrate of Silver ..... | White ppt. — *Tartrate of Silver*—becomes black with boiling. |
| | | Chloride of Calcium..... | White ppt.—*Tartrate of Calcium*—soluble in Acetic acid and in cold solution of Potassa. |
| Conc. aqueous solution.. | ..... | Acetic acid..... ..... | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| **Potassium Salts**..... | Neutral or alkaline. | | |
| Aqueous solutions..... | ..... | Hydrofluosilicic acid..... | Gelatinous ppt.—*Silico-fluoride of Potassium.* |
| | | Perchlorate of Ammonium.... | *Chlorate of Potassium* |
| | | Tartaric acid..... ..... } Acid Bitartrate of Sodium... } | White ppt. — *Bitartrate of Potassium.* |
| | | Platinic Chloride..... | *Potassio-Platinic Chloride.* |
| | | Picrate of Sodium..... | *Picrate of Potassium.* |
| **Prinos.** (Contains *Resin*, *Starch*, *Sugar* *Albumen*, *Tannin* and *Bitter principle.*) | | | |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Prunus Virginiana.** (Contains *Resin, Tannin, Bitter principle;* also *Amygdalin* and *Emulsin* which in cold infusion yield *Hydrocyanic acid* and *Oil of Bitter Almond.*) | | | |
| **Pulsatilla.** (Contains an acrid volatile principle which yields *Anemonin* and *Anemonic acid.*) | | | |
| **Pyrethrum.** (Contains *Volatile oil* and *Resin.*) | | | |
| **Pyrogallol.** (*See* Acid, Pyrogallic.) | | | |
| **Quassia.** (Contains *Quassin;* no Tannin.) | | | |
| **Quercus Alba.** (Contains *Quercitannic acid.*) | | | |
| **Quillaia.** (Contains *Saponin.*) | | | |
| **Quinidine Sulphate** | Neutral or alkaline. | Chlorine water, then with slight excess of Water of Ammonia | Emerald-green color. |
| in solution | | Water of Ammonia | White ppt.—*Quinidine.* |
| | | Chloride of Barium | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium | Yellow ppt. |
| Neutral solution | | Iodide of Potassium | White ppt. |
| **Quinine** | Alkaline. | Heat with solutions of Ammonium salts | *Ammonia* displaced. |
| | | Heat with Glycerin to 190° C. | Converted into *Quinicine.* |
| Suspended in water | | Chlorine gas | Color variation and final deposit of a red compound. |
| In solution (*See* Alkaloids.) | | Chlorine water, then with slight excess of Water of Ammonia | Emerald-green color. |
| **Quinine Bisulphate** | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Chlorine water, then with slight excess of Water of Ammonia | Emerald-green color. |
| | | Water of Ammonia | White ppt.—*Quinine.* |
| | | Chloride of Barium | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| **Quinine Hydrobromate** | Neutral or alkaline. | Chlorine water, then with slight excess of Water of Ammonia | Emerald-green color. |
| Aqueous solution | | | |
| **Quinine Hydrochlorate** | | Water of Ammonia | White ppt. — soluble in excess of reagent. |
| Aqueous solution | | Nitrate of Silver | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver.* |
| **Quinine Sulphate** | Neutral. | Chlorine water, then with slight excess of Water of Ammonia | Emerald-green color. |
| Aqueous solution | | Water of Ammonia | White ppt. — soluble in excess of reagent. |
| | | Chloride of Barium | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| (*See* Alkaloids.) | | Alkalies, Alkali Carbonates and Bicarbonates; Lime water and Tannic acid; Donovan's solution | Ppt. |
| | | Tartrates | *Tartrate of Quinine.* |
| | | Liquids containing Iodine; Iodide of Potassium | *Iodoquinine Sulphate.* |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Quinine Valerianate** | Neutral. | Chlorine water, then with slight excess of water of Ammonia | Emerald-green color. |
| | | Water of Ammonia | White ppt.—soluble in excess of reagent. |
| | | Sulphuric acid | Odor of *Valerianic acid* emitted. |
| **Resorcin** | Neutral. | Ammoniacal solution of Nitrate of Silver | Metallic *Silver* deposited. |
| | | Fehling's solution | Transient violet color. |
| | | Heat with Sodium Nitrate and water | Blue pigment—*Lacmoid.* |
| Aqueous solution | | Chlorinated Lime | Transient purple color. |
| | | Ferric Chloride | Purplish-black color — decolorized by Ammonia. |
| | | Bromine water | Crystals—*Tribromresorcin.* |
| **Rheum.** (Contains *Rheo-Tannic acid, Chrysophanic acid, Emodin* and other principles.) | | | |
| **Rosmarinus.** (Contains *Volatile oil, Resin* and *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Rubus.** (Contains *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Rumex.** (Contains *Chrysophanic acid* and *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Sabina.** (Contains *Volatile oil, Resin* and *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Saccharin.** | | | |
| Aqueous solution | Acid. | | |
| Neutralized by an Alkali | | Ferric Chloride | Brown-yellow ppt. |
| **Saccharum** | Neutral. | Mixed with Chlorate of Potassium, then in contact with strong Sulphuric acid | Combustion. |
| | | Chloride of Sodium | Deliquescent crystals formed. |
| | | Dilute acids with heat | Invert sugar. |
| | | Heat with Nitric acid | *Oxalic, Saccharic* and *Tartaric acids.* |
| Aqueous solution | | Heat with Iodine | *Hydriodic acid* formed. |
| **Saccharum Lactis** | Neutral. | Mixture of Nitric and Sulphuric acids | Nitro- compound—explosive. |
| Aqueous solution | | Heat with solutions of Alkalies or Alkali Carbonates | Brown color. |
| | | Alkaline liquids containing salts of Copper, Bismuth, Mercury or Silver | Reduction of salts. |
| | | Boil with dilute Sulphuric acid | Converted into *Galactose* and *Glucose.* |
| | | In the presence of Albuminoids and Yeast | Converted into *Lactic acid, Alcohol* also being formed. |
| | | Boil with dilute Nitric acid | Converted into *Mucic* and *Oxalic acids.* |
| **Salicin** | Neutral. | Dilute acids | *Glucose* and *Saligenin.* |
| Solution in conc. Sulphuric acid | | After absorption of water from the air | Red ppt. |
| | | Heat with solutions of salts of Gold, Mercury and Silver | Reduction of salts. |
| **Salix.** (Contains *Salicin* and *Tannin.*) | | | |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Salol**..... | Neutral. | | |
| Alcoholic solution..... | ..... | Ferric Chloride..... | Violet color. |
| Solution in soln. of Soda. | ..... | After boiling, acidulate when cool with Hydrochloric acid. | White ppt. and odor of *Phenol*. |
| **Salvia.** (Contains *Volatile oil*, *Tannin* and *Resin*.) | | | |
| **Sambucus.** (Contains *Resin*, *Valerianic acid*, *Mucilage* and *Volatile oil*.) | | | |
| **Sanguinaria.** (Contains *Sanguinarine* and other alkaloids, *Resin* and *Acids*.) | | | |
| **Santalum Rubrum.** (Contains resinous coloring matter called *Santalic acid*.) | | | |
| **Santonica.** (Contains *Volatile oil* and *Santonin*.) | | | |
| **Santonin**..... ..... | Neutral. (Solutions slightly acid.) | Hot alkalies..... | Transient red color. |
| | | Exposed to sunlight..... | Becomes yellow to red. |
| | | Alcoholic solution of Potassa.. | Red liquid, gradually becomes colorless. |
| | | Cold conc. Sulphuric acid..... | Colorless solution, becoming yellow red and brown. |
| In solution..... | ..... | Ferric Salts..... | Yellowish ppt. |
| | | Silver, Zinc and Mercurous salts..... | White ppt. |
| Solutions in alkalies ..... | ..... | Supersaturate with acids.... | *Santonin* pptd. |
| Solutions in acids..... | ..... | Soln. of Subacetate of Lead. | |
| Soln. in Sulphuric acid.. | ..... | Water immediately added... | |
| **Sapo**..... ..... | Alkaline. | Corrosive Sublimate..... | Insoluble soap. |
| **Sapo Viridis**..... | | Solution of Permanganate of Potassium..... .. ..... | Brown color. |
| **Saponaria.** (Contains *Saponin* and *Resin*.) | | | |
| **Sarsaparilla.** (Contains *Smilacin*, *Resin* and *Volatile oil*.) | | | |
| **Sassafras.** (Contains *Volatile oil*, *Tannin* and *Resin*.) | | | |
| **Scammonium.** (Contains the resin *Scammonin* and *Gum*.) | | | |
| **Scilla.** (Contains *Scillipicrin*, *Scillitoxin* and *Scillin*.) | | | |
| **Scoparius.** (Contains *Scoparin* and *Sparteine*.) | | | |
| **Senna.** (Contains *Cathartic acid*, *Sennacrol* and *Sennapicrin*.) | | | |

| UBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **taria.** ins *Volatile oil* *esin.*) | | | |
| **s Alba.** ins *Fixed oil, My-* and *Sinalbin;* *tile oil* developed *esence of water.*) | | | |
| **s Nigra.** ins *Fixed oil, My-* and *Sinigrin;* *tile oil* developed *esence of water.*) | | | |
| *ee* Liquor Sodæ.) | Alkaline. | | |
| **cetas**..... | Neutral or alkaline. | Sulphuric acid ..... | *Acetic acid* liberated. |
| is solution..... | ..... | Ferric salts..... | Color deepened; red ppt. on boiling. |
| **rsenas**..... | Alkaline. | | |
| is solution..... dii Arsenatis.... | Neutral. | Solution of Barium salt..... " Calcium " ..... " Iron " ..... " Lead " ..... " Zinc " ..... | White ppt.—soluble in Nitric acid. |
| | | Solution of Nitrate of Silver... | Brick-red ppt.—*Arsenate of Silver.* |
| ited with Hydro- ic acid..... | .. ..... | Hydrosulphuric acid ..... | Yellow ppt.—*Sulphide of Arsenic*—soluble in solution of Carbonate of [Ammonium. |
| **enzoas**..... is solution. reactions as solu- of Benzoic acid.) | Neutral. | | |
| **Bicarbonas**.... | Alkaline. | Dilute acids..... | Dissolves with effervescence. |
| tion..... | ..... | Heat..... Boric acid ..... | Decomposed; *Carbon Dioxide* liberated, leaving *Carbonate of Sodium.* |
| little water, in- ient for solution.. | ..... | Solution of Sulphate of Magnesium..... | White ppt. (See below.) |
| | | Solution of Corrosive Sublimate..... | Brown-red ppt. [*The precipitation in both the above cases is due to reaction with Carbonate of Sodium, which is usually present in small quantity.*] |
| **Bisulphis**..... | Acid. | Heat..... | Converted into *Sulphur* and *Sulphate of Sodium.* |
| is solution..... | ..... | Hydrochloric acid ..... | *Sulphurous vapors* evolved. |
| **Boras**..... | Alkaline. | Aqueous solution of Corrosive Sublimate. ..... | White ppt. |
| ted aqueous soln. | ..... | Mineral acids..... | Scaly crystalline ppt.—*Boric acid.* |
| **Bromidum**.... | Neutral or alkaline. | Solution of Nitrate of Silver... | *Bromide of Silver* pptd. |
| | | Chlorine water..... Sulphuric acid and Permanganate of Potassium..... | *Bromine* liberated. |
| **arbonas**..... | Alkaline. | | |
| is solution..... *nder* Sodii Bicar- s.) | ..... | Acids..... | Effervescence. |
| **hloras**..... is solution acidu- with Nitric acid. | Neutral. ..... | Nitrate of Silver..... | White ppt.—*Silver Chloride*—soluble in Ammonia. |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sodii Chloridum**..... Aqueous solution acidulated with Nitric acid. | Neutral. ..... | Nitrate of Silver..... | White ppt.—*Silver Chloride*—soluble in Ammonia. |
| **Sodii Hypophosphis** | Neutral. | Exposed to air ..... ..... | Oxidized to *Phosphate* and *Phosphite of Sodium*. |
| | | Heat or triturate with an oxidizing agent..... | Explosion. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Solution of Nitrate of Silver... | White ppt.—darkens rapidly. |
| Acidulated with Hydrochloric acid ..... | ..... | Excess of solution of Corrosive Sublimate ..... | *Calomel* pptd; on further addition metallic *Mercury* separated. |
| **Sodii Hyposulphis**... | Neutral or alkaline. | In aqueous solution..... | Gradually decomposed, } *Sulphur* |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | In presence of a free alkali.... | Rapidly decomposed, } deposited. |
| | | Sulphuric acid ..... ..... | White ppt.—*Sulphur; Sulphur Dioxide* evolved. |
| | | Alcohol ..... | Salt pptd. |
| | | Iodine..... } | Color discharged with a reaction. |
| | | Iodized Starch..... } | |
| | | Zinc and an acid..... | *Hydrosulphuric acid* formed. |
| | | Conc. solution of Chloride of Barium ..... | White ppt.—*Barium Hyposulphite.* |
| | | Acids..... | Decomposed into *Sulphurous acid* and a white ppt.—*Sulphur.* |
| | | Chloride, Iodide and Oxide of Silver..... | Dissolves, forming *silvering solution.* |
| **Sodii Iodidum**..... | Neutral or alkaline. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | A little Chlorine water, then agitate with Chloroform or Disulphide of Carbon..... | Violet color, due to free *Iodine.* |
| **Sodii Nitras**..... | Neutral. | Mix with inflammable substances..... | Explosion. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Strong Sulphuric acid and Ferrous Sulphate..... | Black-brown color. |
| **Sodii Phosphas**..... | Alkaline. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Test-solution of Magnesium... | White crystalline ppt.—*Ammonio-Magnesium Phosphate.* |
| | | Ferric Chloride ..... | Yellowish-white ppt. |
| | | Nitrate of Silver..... | Yellow ppt.—*Phosphate of Silver*—soluble in Nitric acid and in Ammonia. |
| **Sodii Pyrophosphas**..... | Alkaline. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Nitrate of Silver..... | White ppt.—*Phosphate of Silver.* |
| **Sodii Salicylas**..... | Acid. | Heat..... | Decomposed. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Supersaturate with Hydrochloric or Sulphuric acid.... | White ppt.—*Salicylic acid.* |
| Dilute aqueous solution. | ..... | Ferric Chloride..... | Violet color. |
| Conc. aqueous solution.. | ..... | Ferric Chloride..... | Red-brown color. |
| **Sodii Santoninas**..... | Alkaline. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Acidulate with Hydrochloric acid ..... | *Santonin* pptd. |
| | | Alcoholic solution of Potassa or Soda..... | [ally colorless. Bright red solution becoming gradu- |
| **Sodii Sulphas**..... | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Chloride of Barium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| **Sodii Sulphis**..... | Neutral or alkaline. | Exposed to air..... | Oxidized to *Sulphate* |
| | | Diluted Hydrochloric or Sulphuric acid. ..... | *Sulphurous acid* liberated. |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sodii Sulphocarbolas** | Neutral. | Fuse with caustic Potassa | *Pyrocatechin* formed. |
| Dilute aqueous solution | | Solution of Ferric Chloride | Violet color. |
| **Sparteine** (*See* Alkaloids.) | Alkaline. | Exposure to air | Becomes resinous. |
| **Sparteine Sulphate.** | Neutral. | Potassium or Sodium Hydrate. | Turbidity and gradual separation [of *Sparteine.* |
| **Spiritus Ætheris Compositus** | | Water | Turbidity. |
| **Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi** | | Agitate with a solution of Ferrous Sulphate and a little strong Sulphuric acid | Dark olive-brown color. |
| | | Mix with one-half its volume of a 2.8 % solution of Potassa. | Yellow color. |
| | | Exposed to air | Free *Nitrous acid* formed by aid of Oxygen, or *Acetic acid* formed by oxidation of the Aldehyd present. (May be neutralized by Magnesia, or by Carbonate of Potassium, or by keeping crystals of Tartrate of Potassium in contact.) |
| When distinctly acid (Spts. Ætheris Nitrosi British Pharmacopœia.) | | Antipyrin | Green color or ppt. of *Nitroso-Antipyrin.* |
| | | Solution of Potassium Iodide | *Iodine* liberated. |
| | | Agitate with twice its volume of a saturated solution of Chloride of Calcium | *Nitrous Ether* separated, rises to top. |
| **Staphisagria.** (Contains *Delphinine*, *Staphisagrine*, other alkaloids and *Fixed oil.*) | | | |
| **Starch** | | Heat with water | Becomes hydrated, gelatinous. |
| | | Heat with Glycerin | Forms jelly. |
| | | Free Iodine | Blue *Iodide of Starch.* |
| **Stramonii Folia.** (Contains *Daturine.*) | | | |
| **Stramonii Semen.** (Contains *Daturine*, *Fixed oil*, *Gum* and *Sugar.*) | | | |
| **Strontii Bromidum** | Neutral. | Solution of Carbonate of Ammonium or of Sodium | White ppt.—*Carbonate of Strontium*—soluble in Acetic acid. |
| **Strontii Iodidum** | Neutral. | | |
| **Strontii Lactas** | Slightly acid. | Diluted Sulphuric acid or solutions of Sulphates | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Strontium.* |
| | | Soln. of Potassium Chromate. | Yellow ppt.—*Chromate of Strontium*—soluble in Acetic acid. |
| **Strophanthin** | | Nitric acid | Rose or orange color. |
| Aqueous solution | | Ferric Chloride and strong Sulphuric acid | Green-black ppt. |
| | | Warm with Hydrochloric acid | Green color. |
| | | Tannin | White ppt., soluble in excess of Strophanthin solution. |
| **Strychnine** | Alkaline. | | |
| Acid aqueous soln. (neutral salt formed) | | Alkalies, Alkali Carbonates, Chromates | Salt pptd. |
| | | Soluble Bicarbonates | Salt pptd. after a time. |
| Solution in conc. Sulphuric acid | | A little Peroxide of Lead, Dioxide of Manganese, Potassium Permanganate, Crystal of Bichromate of Potassium | Color variation, blue through purple to red. |
| Solutions of salts in conc. Sulphuric acid (*See* Alkaloids.) | | | |

| Substance. | Reaction. | Reagent. | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Strychnine Sulphate** | Neutral. | | |
| Aqueous solution | | Ammonia | White ppt.—*Strychnine.* |
| | | Solution of Potassa | |
| (Same reactions also as Strychnine.) | | Chloride of Barium | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium* |
| **Styrax.** (Contains *Styrol, Cinnamic acid, Styracin* and *Resin.*) | | | |
| **Sulphur** | | | |
| Sulphur Lotum | Neutral. | Heat with Volatile and Fixed oils | Compounds formed—(formerly called *Balsams of Sulphur*). |
| Sulphur Præcipitatum | Neutral. | | |
| Sulphur Sublimatum | Acid. | With most of the elements | Combines to form *Sulphides.* |
| **Sulphuris Iodidum** | Acid. | Exposed to air | Gradually loses *Iodine.* |
| | | Boil with water | *Iodine* volatilized. |
| | | Alcohol, Ether, Volatile oils, Cold solution of Potassa, Cold solution of Iodide of Potassium | Decomposition, *Iodine* dissolved out |
| **Sumbul.** (Contains *Volatile oil, Resin, Angelicic* and *Valerianic acids.*) | | | |
| **Tabacum.** (Contains *Nicotine, Nicotianin* and *Resin.*) | | | |
| **Tamarindus.** (Contains *Citric, Malic* and *Tartaric acids, Bitartrate of Potassium, Pectin* and *Gum.*) | | | |
| **Tanacetum.** (Contains *Volatile oil* and *Tanacetin.*) | | | |
| **Taraxacum** (Contains *Taraxocin, Taraxacerin* and in autumn *Inulin*, replaced at other seasons by *Levulin.*) | | | |
| **Terebinthina.** (Contains *Volatile oil, Abietic acid* and other *Resins.*) | | | |
| **Terebinthina Canadensis.** (Contains *Volatile oil* and *Resins.*) | | | |
| **Terpin Hydrate** | | Heated in dry air | Converted into *Terpin.* |
| | | Sulphuric acid | Orange-yellow solution. |
| **Thallin** | | Ferric Chloride, Chloride of Gold, Nitrate of Silver | Emerald-green color. |
| **Theine** | | Moisten with fuming Nitric acid, evaporate and add a drop of Water of Ammonia. | Purple color. |
| **Theobroma.** (Seed.) (Contains *Theobromine, Fixed oil* and *Starch.*) | | | |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Thuja.** (Contains *Volatile oil*, *Thujin* and *Pinipicrin.*) | | | |
| **Thymol**..... | ..... | Soda..... | Forms crystallizable compound. |
| | | Triturate with Camphor..... | Colorless syrupy liquid. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Bromine water..... | Turbidity. |
| **Tragacantha.** (Contains two kinds of *Gum*, one insoluble the other soluble in water.) | | | |
| **Triticum.** (Contains *Sugars;* no Starch nor Resin). | | | |
| **Turpentine, Oil of**.. | Neutral or slightly acid. | Bromine or Iodine..... | Violent reaction. |
| | | Chlorine..... | Combination. |
| | | Mixture of Nitric and Sulphuric acids. ..... ..... | Ignition. |
| **Ulmus.** (Contains *Mucilage.*) | | | |
| **Ustilago.** (Contains *Fixed oil*, a volatile substance soluble in Ether and a substance resembling Sclerotic acid.) | | | |
| **Uva Ursi.** (Contains *Tannin*, *Gallic acid*, *Arbutin*, *Ericolin* and *Ursone.*) | | | |
| **Valeriana.** (Contains *Valerol*, which in contact with air produces *Valerianic acid.*) | | | |
| **Vanilla.** (Contains *Vanillin*, *Fixed oil*, *Resin* and *Sugar.*) | | | |
| **Veratrine**..... | Alkaline. | Conc. Hydrochloric ac..... | Red solution. |
| | | Nitric acid..... | Yellow solution. |
| (*See* Alkaloids.) | | Sulphuric acid..... | Color variation, yellow to deep crimson. |
| **Veratrum Viride.** (Contains *Jervine*, *Veratroidine*, *Rubi-Jervine* and *Pseudo-Jervine.*) | | | |
| **Viburnum Prunifolium.** (Contains *Valerianic acid*, *Resin* and *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Xanthoxylum.** (Contains *Oil*, *Resin*, *Bitter principle* and *Tannin.*) | | | |
| **Zinc Salts**..... | Neutral. | Heat ..... | Decomposed, leaving *Oxide of Zinc.* |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Ammonia..... | White ppt.—*Hydrate of Zinc*—soluble in excess of alkali. |
| | | Potassa ..... | |
| | | Alkali Carbonates..... | White ppt.—*Carbonate of Zinc.* |
| | | Sulphide of Ammonium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphide of Zinc.* |
| | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | White ppt.—*Ferrocyanide of Zinc.* |
| | | Ferricyanide of Potassium.... | Orange-red ppt. |

| SUBSTANCE. | REACTION. | REAGENT. | RESULT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Zinci Acetas**..... | Acid. | Heat with Sulphuric acid..... | *Acetous* vapors evolved. |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | White ppt.—*Ferrocyanide of Zinc.* |
| | | Sulphide of Ammonium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphide of Zinc.* |
| (*See* Zinc Salts.) | | Hydrosulphuric acid..... | |
| | | Ferric salts..... | Dark red color. |
| **Zinci Bromidum.** | | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | Slightly acid. | Nitrate of Silver..... | White ppt.—*Bromide of Silver.* |
| | | Ferrocyanide of Potassium.... | White ppt.—*Ferrocyanide of Zinc.* |
| (*See* Zinc Salts.) | | Sulphide of Ammonium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphide of Zinc.* |
| | | Carbonate of Ammonium..... | White ppt.—*Carbonate of Zinc*—soluble in excess of reagent. |
| **Zinci Carbonas Præcipitatus**..... | ..... | Acetic acid..... | Dissolves with evolution of *Carbon Dioxide.* |
| | | Dilute Mineral acids..... | |
| Solution in dilute Sulphuric acid..... | ..... | Reactions of *Zinci Sulphas.* | |
| (*See* Zinc Salts.) | | | |
| **Zinci Chloridum**..... | Acid. | Sulphuric acid..... | *Sulphate of Zinc.* |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Nitrate of Silver..... | White ppt.—*Chloride of Silver* |
| Conc. solution..... | ..... | Oxide of Zinc..... | Hard *Oxychloride of Zinc.* |
| (*See* Zinc Salts.) | | Albumen ..... | Coagulation. |
| **Zinci Iodidum**..... | Acid. | Warm with strong Sulphuric acid..... | *Iodine* and *Sulphur Dioxide* liberated and *Sulphate of Zinc* formed. |
| | | Heated in air..... | Decomposed into *Iodine* and *Oxide of Zinc.* |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Corrosive Sublimate..... | Scarlet-red ppt.—*Mercuric Iodide.* |
| (*See* Zinc Salts.) | | Acetate of Lead..... | Yellow ppt.—*Iodide of Lead.* |
| | | Nitrate of Silver ..... | Pale yellow ppt.—*Iodide of Silver.* |
| **Zinci Oxidum.** | | | |
| Soln. in Sulphuric acid.. | ..... | Reactions of *Zinci Sulphas.* | |
| **Zinci Phosphidum**.. | ..... | Hydrochloric or Sulphuric acid | Dissolves with evolution of *Phosphuretted Hydrogen.* |
| (*See* Zinc Salts.) | | Conc. Nitric acid ..... | Converted into *Phosphate of Zinc.* |
| **Zinci Sulphas**..... | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution..... | ..... | Ferrocyanide of Potassium... | White ppt.—*Ferrocyanide of Zinc.* |
| | | Sulphide of Ammonium ..... | White ppt.—*Sulphide of Zinc.* |
| | | Chloride of Barium..... | White ppt.—*Sulphate of Barium.* |
| | | Carbonate of Ammonium ..... | White ppt.—*Carbonate of Zinc*—soluble in excess of reagent. |
| | | Alkalies..... | White ppt.—*Hydrated Oxide of Zinc*—soluble in excess of alkali. |
| (*See* Zinc Salts.) | | Alkaline Carbonates..... | White ppt.—*Carbonate of Zinc*—soluble in excess of Carbonate of Ammonium. |
| **Zinci Valerianas**..... | Acid. | | |
| Aqueous solution ..... | ..... | Hydrosulphuric acid ..... | White ppt.—*Sulphide of Zinc.* |
| Solution in excess of Water of Ammonia.... | ..... | Sulphide of Ammonium..... | |
| (*See* Zinc Salts.) | | | |
| **Zingiber.** (Contains *Volatile oil, Resin* and *Starch.*) | | | |

## III.

# TABLE OF DOSES AND USES.*

Official substances and preparations (U.S.P 1890) are given their pharmacopœial titles, with genitive case-endings appended, and are printed in small capitals.

| SUBSTANCE. | PART USED. | DOSE. Grams or C. c. | | USES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abrus Precatorius, *Jequirity* | Seed. | | | *Irritant.* Applied in chronic Ophthalmia. |
| Infusion, ⅛ to 2 %. | | | | |
| ABSINTHIUM-*i*, *Wormwood* | Leaves and flower tops. | .50—2.50 | gr. 8—40 | *Aromatic Tonic.* In atony of Stomach or Intestinal tract. |
| Fluid Extract | | .50—2.50 | *m* 8—40 | |
| Tincture | | 2.——8 | f 3 ½—2 | |

# ERRATA.

Page 67—Magnesii Sulphis and Potassii Sulphis are not official.

Page 76—TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ should be TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ FOLIORUM.

Page 103—EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ ALCOHOLICUM should be EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ.

Page 107, fourth line from bottom—Fluid Extract should be EXTRACTUM MENISPERMI FLUIDUM.

Page 122—TINCTURA SAPONIS MOLLIS should be LINIMENTUM SAPONIS MOLLIS.

Page 130—The percentage strength given of VINUM ALBUM and VINUM RUBRUM should be *by volume* instead of by weight. The percentage strength *by weight* is 10 to 14 %.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACIDUM-*i* ARSENOSUM-*i* | | .001-.006 | gr.1-60-1-10 | *See* Arsenic. |
| ACIDUM-*i*BENZOICUM-*i*, *Benzoic Acid* | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Antiseptic.* In Cystitis to prevent decomposition of urine. |
| ACIDUM-*i* BORICUM-*i*, *Boracic Acid* | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Antiseptic.* Externally as application to purulent inflammations. Conjunctivitis. |
| Ointment | | Externally. | | |
| Acid, Camphoric | | 1.——2. | gr. 15—30 | *Antiseptic.* In Catarrhs. Recommended for Night-sweats of Phthisis. |
| Acid, Carbazotic. *See* Acid, Picric. | | | | |
| ACIDUM-*i* CARBOLICUM-*i*, *Phenol* | | .03—.06 | gr. ½—1 | *Corrosive. Antiseptic.* In solution *Local Sedative.* In Vomiting, fermentative Indigestion and Diarrhœa. As antiseptic wash or dressing. The crude acid for disinfectant purposes. |
| ACIDUM-*i* CARBOLICUM-*i* CRUDUM-*i*.. GLYCERITUM-*i*ACIDI CARBOLICI 20% | | .10—.30 | *m* 2—5. | |
| UNGUENTUM-*i* ACIDI CARBOLICI, 5 % | | Externally. | | |
| Water, 1½ % | | 2.——8. | f 3 ½—2 | |
| Acid, Carminic. *See* Carmine. | | | | |
| Acid, Cathartic (active principle of Senna). | | | | |
| Acid, Cathartinic | | .10—.50 | gr. 2—8 | *Laxative.* |
| ACIDUM-*i* CHROMICUM-*i*, *Chromic Acid* | | | | *Caustic.* External use. |

*In the metric column of doses it will be seen that the figures do not always express the exact equivalent of the dose given in the next column. The intention is to furnish approximate equivalents in convenient metric figures.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acid, Chrysophanic. *See* Chrysarobinum. | | | | |
| Acid, Cinnamic | | | | *Antiseptic.* |
| Acidum-*i* Citricum-*i*, *Citric Acid* | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | In Scurvy, Scorbutic purpura. Refrigerant drink. |
| Syrupus-*i* Acidi Citrici | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Acid, Cresylic, *Cresol* | | | | *Disinfectant.* Used by inhalation. |
| Acid, Eugenic. *See* Eugenol. | | | | |
| Acid, Fluoric | | | | *Escharotic.* |
| Acid, Fluoric, Dilute, ½ % | | .50—2. | *m* 8—30 | *Alterative.* In Goitre. Inhalation of gas recommended in Croup and Diphtheria. |
| Acid, Formic | | .30 | *m* 5 | *Stimulant* to skin. Applied in certain forms of Paralysis. |
| Acidum-*i* Gallicum-*i*, *Gallic Acid* | | .30—1.20 | gr. 5—20 | *Astringent.* To check internal Hæmorrhages, Hæmoptysis, Hæmaturia. |
| Glycerite | | Externally. | | |
| Ointment, 10 % | | Externally. | | |
| Acid, Gynocardic. *See under* Gynocardia Odorata. | | | | |
| Acid, Hydriodic. | | | | |
| Syrupus-*i* Acidi Hydriodici, 1.3 % | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | *Alterative.* Substitute for Iodine and Iodides. |
| Acid, Hydrobromic. | | | | |
| Acidum-*i* Hydrobromicum-*i* Dilutum-*i*, 10 % | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | *Sedative.* Substitute for Bromides. |
| Acidum-*i* Hydrochloricum-*i*, 31.9 % | | | | *Corrosive.* |
| Acidum-*i* Hydrochloricum-*i* Dilutum-*i*, 10 % | | .30—1.20 | *m* 5—20 | *Tonic.* Diluted as a drink in fevers, with Pepsin to aid digestion when gastric juice is deficient. In Heartburn given before meals. |
| Acidum-*i* Hydrocyanicum-*i* Dilutum-*i*, *Dilute Prussic Acid*, 2 % | | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | *Sedative.* In cough or vomiting due to nervous irritability. Externally to allay irritation. |
| Acid, Hydrofluoric. A gas. | | | | |
| In aqueous solution 1-200 | | .50—1.20 | *m* 8—20 | *Antiseptic.* Has been recommended in Phthisis. |
| Acid, Hypophosphorous. | | | | |
| Acidum-*i* Hypophosphorosum-*i* Dilutum-*i*, 10 % | | .50—4. | *m* 8—60 | To prepare syrups of Hypophosphites. |
| Acid, Iodic | | | | *Alterative.* A 2 % solution injected into chronic glandular enlargements. |
| Acidum-*i* Lacticum-*i*. *Lactic Acid*, 75 % | | 1.—4. | *m* 15—60 | Aid to digestion. In Heartburn given before meals. Recommended as solvent for false membrane. |
| Acid, Muriatic. *See* Acid, Hydrochloric. | | | | |
| Acidum-*i* Nitricum-*i*, *Nitric Acid*, 68 % | | | | *Caustic.* Externally to phagedenic Ulcers, Necrosis of bone, etc. |
| Acidum-*i* Nitricum-*i* Dilutum-*i*, 10 % | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | *Tonic.* Diluted as a drink in fevers. Stimulant to liver when torpid. |
| Acidum-*i* Nitrohydrochloricum-*i* | | | | *Corrosive.* |
| Acidum-*i* Nitrohydrochloricum-*i* Dilutum-*i* | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | *Tonic.* Diluted as a drink in fevers. Stimulant to liver. |
| Acidum-*i* Oleicum-*i*, *Oleic Acid* | | | | *Solvent.* To prepare Oleates. |
| Acid, Osmic, 1 % solution | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | In Neuralgia, Sciatica, Goitre, Scrofula, injected hypodermically or in pill form. |
| Acid, Oxalic | | | | As reagent. Will remove rust, ink and fruit stains. |
| Acid, Phenic. *See* Acid, Carbolic. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acidum-*i* Phosphoricum-*i*, *Phosphoric Acid*, 85 %. | | | | |
| Acidum-*i* Phosphoricum-*i* Dilutum-*i*, 10 %. | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | *Tonic.* In Nervous debility. Diluted as a drink in fevers. |
| Acid, Picric, *Carbazotic Acid* | | .01—.06 | gr. 1-6—1 | As reagent. Has been employed in |
| Picrate of Ammonium | | .01—.06 | gr. 1-6—1 | Malarial fevers and in Trichinosis. |
| Acid, Pyrogallic. *See* Pyrogallol. | | | | |
| Acid, Pyroligneous, *Wood-Vinegar* | | | | Externally to gangrenous and foul Ulcers. |
| Acidum-*i* Salicylicum-*i*, *Salicylic Acid* | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | *Antiseptic.* Locally and internally. |
| Ointment, 10 % | | Externally. | | |
| Lithii Salicylas-*atis* | | .06—1. | gr. 1—15 | *Antipyretic.* In fevers, especially |
| Sodii Salicylas-*atis* | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | in Rheumatic fever. |
| Acid, Sclerotic. *See* under Ergota. | | | | |
| Acidum *i* Stearicum-*i* | | | | Used in Pharmacy. |
| Acid, Succinic | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | In solution of Succinate of Ammonium. |
| Acidum-*i* Sulphuricum-*i*, *Sulphuric Acid*, 92.5 % | | | | *Corrosive.* |
| Acidum-*i* Sulphuricum-*i* Aromaticum-*i*, 10 % official acid | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | *Astringent. Tonic.* Diluted as a drink in Typhoid and other fevers. |
| Acidum-*i* Sulphuricum-*i* Dilutum-*i*, 10 % absolute acid | | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | Solvent for quinine. |
| Acidum-*i* Sulphurosum-*i*, *Sulphurous Acid.* A 6.4 % solution of Sulphurous Acid gas in water | | 2.—8. | f 3 ½—2 | *Disinfectant.* Diluted, internally |
| Calcium Hyposulphite | | .10—.60 | gr. 2—10 | as antiseptic. Externally in para- |
| Calcium Sulphite | | .10—.60 | gr. 2—10 | sitic Skin diseases. |
| Magnesii Sulphis-*itis* | | 1.—4. | gr. 15—60 | Salts similar in action and uses. |
| Potassii Sulphis-*itis* | | .10—.60 | gr. 2—10 | Sodium Hyposulphite especially |
| Sodii Bisulphis-*itis* | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | in disorders of Digestive tract due |
| Sodii Hyposulphis-*itis* | | .30—1.20 | gr. 5—20 | to fermentation. In infectious |
| Sodii Sulphis-*itis* | | 1.—4. | gr. 15—60 | and zymotic diseases. |
| Acidum-*i* Tannicum-*i*, *Tannic Acid* | | .06—1.20 | gr. 1—20 | *Astringent.* As gargle or applica- |
| Collodium-*i* Stypticum-*i*, 20 % of Tannic Acid | | Externally. | | tion in Tonsillitis and Pharyngitis. |
| Glyceritum-*i* Acidi Tannici, 20 % | | Externally. | | In Diarrhœa, Hæmaturia, Hæma- |
| Trochischi-*os** Acidi Tannici | | .06 in each. | | temesis. In Hæmoptysis internal- |
| Unguentum-*i* Acidi Tannici, 20 % | | Externally. | | ly or in form of spray. Locally to contract tissue. |
| Acidum-*i* Tartaricum-*i*, *Tartaric Acid* | | .50—2. | gr. 8—30 | As refrigerant drink. Substitute for Citric Acid. |
| Acid, Trichloracetic | | Externally. | | *Caustic. Hæmostatic. Reagent.* |
| Acid, Valerianic | | | | To prepare Valerianates. |
| Aconitum-*i*, (A. Napellus) *Aconite* | Root. | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | *Sedative. Diaphoretic. Diuretic.* |
| Extractum-*i* Aconiti | | .006-.015 | gr. 1-10—¼ | To reduce arterial tension. In |
| Extractum-*i* Aconiti Fluidum-*i* | | .03—.12 | *m* ½—2 | acute sthenic fevers. Tonsillitis. |
| Tinctura-œ Aconiti | | .03—.30 | *m* ½—5 | |
| Fleming's Tincture, *nearly twice as strong as official tincture.* | | | | |
| Abstract | | .01—.06 | gr. 1-6—1 | |
| Plaster | | Externally. | | Applied in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, |
| Extract of Aconite Leaves, *English Extract of Aconite* (not now official) | Leaves. | .015—.03 | gr. ¼—½ | etc. |
| Fluid Extract of Aconite Leaves | | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | |
| Tincture of Aconite Leaves | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Aconitine | | .0003 | gr. 1-200 | *Sedative.* In Neuralgia. Use cautiously. |
| Ointment, 1 % | | | | Locally in Neuralgia. |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C. c. | | |
| Actea Spicata, *Baneberry* | Root. | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | *Emetic.* Has been used in Asthma. |
| Adeps-*ipis*, *Lard* | | Externally. | | Base for ointments. |
| Ceratum-*i* | | Externally. | | |
| Adeps-*ipis* Benzoinatus-*i* | | | | Base for ointments. |
| Oleum-*i* Adipis, *Lard Oil.* | | | | |
| Unguentum-*i* | | Externally. | | |
| Adeps-*ipis* Lanæ Hydrosus-*i*, *Lanolin* | | Externally. | | As basis for ointments. Is absorbed readily by the skin. |
| Adiantum Pedatum, *Maidenhair Fern* | Leaves. | | | |
| Syrup | | 5.—30. | f ʒ 1—8 | *Expectorant* |
| Adonis Vernalis. | | | | |
| Adonidin | | .01—.03 | gr. 1-6—½ | *Heart Tonic.* |
| Æsculus Hippocastanum, *Horse-Chestnut* | Bark. Leaves. | | | *Antiperiodic.* In Malarial and Neuralgic affections. |
| Fluid Extract | | 1 —4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Decoction | | | | Popular remedy for Whooping-cough. |
| Æther, Ethylic | | .30—4. | *m* 5—60 | *Stimulant. Narcotic.* |
| Æther-*is*, 96 % | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | As anæsthetic and stimulant. |
| Spiritus Ætheris | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Spiritus Ætheris Compositus-*i*, *Hoffman's Anodyne* | | .30—4. | *m* 5—60 | *Stimulant. Anodyne.* In Angina Pectoris, Gastralgia. |
| Oleum-*i* Ætherеum-*i*, *Ethereal Oil* | | | | In preparing Compound Spirit of Ether. |
| Æther-*is* Aceticus-*i*, 98.5 % | | | | In pharmacy. |
| Æther, Nitrous. | | | | |
| Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, *Sweet Spirit of Nitre* | | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | *Diuretic* and *Diaphoretic.* In suppression of urine. Nephritis. |
| Agaric, *Spunk* | | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Drastic Purgative.* To check sweating. Locally as absorbent and hæmostatic. |
| Alcoholic Extract, *Agaricin* | | .03—.10 | gr. ½—2 | |
| Agathin | | .10—.50 | gr. 2—8 | *Anælgesic.* In Rheumatism and Neuralgia. |
| Agave Americana, *American Aloe* | Juice. | 4.—.8 | f ʒ 1—2 | *Cathartic. Diuretic.* In Scurvy. As Emmenagogue. |
| Agrimonia Eupatoria | Whole pl'nt | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | *Astringent.* Internally in Diarrhœa and Hæmorrhages. |
| Fluid Extract | | 2 —8. | f ʒ ½—2 | Gargle. |
| Ailanthus Glandulosa | Bark. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Aromatic Tonic.* |
| Fluid Extract | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Ajuga Chamæpytis, *Ground Pine.* | Leaves. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Stimulant Diuretic.* In Rheumatism, Gout, Amenorrhœa, Paralysis. |
| Akazga, *Boundou* | Bark. | | | *Poison.* Not used in medicine. |
| Akazgine, its alkaloid, resembles Strychnine in action. | | | | |
| Albolene | | | | *Ointment.* Similar to Petrolatum. |
| Albumen | | | | *Demulcent.* In poisoning by corrosives. |
| Alcohol-*is*, 94 % by volume. | | | | |
| Alcohol-*is* Absolutum-*i*, 99 % | | | | Solvent. |
| Alcohol *is* Deodoratum-*i*, 95.1 % by volume | | | | |
| Alcohol-*is* Dilutum-*i*, 48.6 % by volume | | Indefinite. | | *Stimulant.* In large doses *Sedative.* In debility, exhaustion. After hæmorrhage. Fevers. Externally as cooling lotion. Solvent. |
| Spiritus Frumenti, *Whiskey*, 50 to 58 % Alcohol by volume | | Indefinite. | | Same as Alcohol. |
| Spiritus Vini Gallici, *Brandy*, 46 to 55 % Alcohol by volume | | Indefinite. | | Same as Alcohol. |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C. c. | | |
| Alcohol, Amylic, *Fusel Oil* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Poison.* Not used in medicine. |
| Alcohol, Methylic, *Wood Spirit* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Solvent.* |
| Alcornoque | Bark. | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Bitter Astringent.* |
| Aldehyd | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Intoxicant.* Recommended in dilute solution as inhalation in Ozæna. Seldom used. |
| Aletris Farinosa, *Star Grass* | Root. | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Tonic.* As Uterine stimulant. Stomachic tonic. In Colic, Chronic Rheumatism. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Aleurites Triloba, Oil of | ..... | 15.—30 | f ʒ ½—1 | *Cathartic.* Same use as Castor oil. |
| Alisma Plantago, *Water Plantain* | Leaves. | ½.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Rubefacient.* Recommended in Irritable bladder and in Gravel. |
| | Root. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | Recommended in Chorea and Epilepsy. |
| Alkanet. *See* Anchusa Tinctoria. | | | | |
| Allium-*i*, *Garlic* | Bulb. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Stimulant.* As carminative and condiment. In Colic. |
| Syrupus-*i* Allii | ..... | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Allspice. *See* Pimenta. | | | | |
| Alnus Glutinosa, *European Alder.* | Leaves and bark. | Locally. | ..... | *Astringent.* As gargle and general astringent. |
| Alnus Serrulata, *American Alder, Tag Alder* | Bark. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Astringent.* In Diarrhœa, Hæmorrhage. Recommended in Scrofula |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Aloe-*es* Barbadensis, Barbadoes Aloes | Inspissated juice of leaves. | .03—.60 | gr. ½—10 | *Tonic Cathartic.* Laxative tonic, acting upon lower part of large intestine. Should be given cautiously in pregnancy. In Hæmorrhoids not due to active congestion. *Stomachic Tonic.* In small doses. |
| Aloe-*es* Socotrina-*æ*, *Socotrine Aloes* | Inspissated juice of leaves. | .03—.60 | gr. ½—10 | |
| Aloe-*es* Purificata-*æ*. | | | | |
| Extractum-*i* Aloes | ..... | .03—.20 | gr. ½—3 | *Emmenagogue.* In Amenorrhœa, Anæmia. With Iron in Chlorosis. *Hepatic Stimulant.* In Jaundice due to torpidity of Liver. |
| Pilulæ-*as** Aloes | ..... | 1 to 4 pills. | | |
| Pilulæ-*as** Aloes et Asafœtidæ | ..... | 1 to 5 pills. | | |
| Pilulæ-*as** Aloes et Ferri | ..... | 1 to 4 pills. | | |
| Pilulæ-*as** Aloes et Mastiches | ..... | 1 to 3 pills. | | |
| Pilulæ-*as** Aloes et Myrrhæ | ..... | 2 to 10 pills. | | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Aloes | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Aloes et Myrrhæ, *Elixir Proprietatis Paracelsi* | ..... | 4.—10. | f ʒ 1—2½ | |
| Compound Decoction | ..... | 15.—60. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Liquid Extract | ..... | .20—1 | *m* 8—15 | |
| Wine of Aloes | ..... | 8.—30. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Powder of Aloes and Canella, *Hiera Picra* | ..... | .60—1.20 | gr. 10—20 | |
| Aloe Capensis, *Cape Aloes* | ..... | .03—.60 | gr. ½—10 | |
| Alcinum-*i*, *Aloin* | ..... | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | *Cathartic.* |
| Alstonia Constricta | Bark. | 4.—15. | ʒ 1—4 | *Bitter Tonic* and *Antiperiodic.* |
| Alstonia Scholaris, *Dita Bark* | Bark. | 4.—15. | ʒ 1—4 | *Tonic. Antiperiodic.* |
| Althæa-*æ*, *Marshmallow* | Peeled root | ..... | ..... | *Demulcent.* In irritation or inflammation of Digestive tract. |
| Syrupus-*i* Althææ | ..... | Freely. | | |
| Decoction | ..... | Freely. | | |
| Compound Powder | ..... | Freely. | ..... | As vehicle. |
| Species Althææ Compositæ, *Species Pectorales, German "Brust Thee"* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Popular demulcent drink in Bronchial and Pulmonary diseases. |
| Aluminum. A metal. | | | | |
| Alumini Hydras-*tis* | ..... | .06—.60 | gr. 1—10 | *Astringent.* Seldom used internally. |
| Alumini Sulphas-*tis* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Antiseptic astringent application. |
| Aluminum Chloride | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Disinfectant*—"*Chlor-Alum.*" |
| Aluminum and Ammonium Sulphate, *Ammonium Alum* | ..... | ..... .. | ..... | *Astringent.* |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Aluminum and Potassium Sulphate, *Potassium Alum.* *See* Alumen. | | | | |
| Alumen-*inis*, *Alum*, *Potassium Alum* | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Astringent*, *Emetic.* Gargle in sore throat. To check Hæmorrhages. In inflammation of mucous membranes. As emetic in Croup. |
| Alumen-*inis* Exsiccatum-*i*, *Dried Alum* | | | | *Stimulating Astringent.* Applied to "proud flesh" as a mild Escharotic. To stimulate indolent Ulcers. |
| Alum, Iron. *See under* Ferrum. | | | | |
| Alum Root. *See* Henchera Americana. | | | | |
| Ambergris | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | *Stimulant.* As antispasmodic. Perfume. |
| American Alder. *See* Alnus Serrulata. | | | | |
| American Aloe. *See* Agave Americana. | | | | |
| American Centaury. *See* Sabbatia. | | | | |
| American Columbo. *See* Frasera Walteri. | | | | |
| American Hellebore. *See* Veratrum Viride. | | | | |
| American Ipecac. *See* Gillenia Stipulacea. | | | | |
| American Mistletoe. *See* Phloradendron Flavescens. | | | | |
| American Senna. *See* Cassia Marilandica. | | | | |
| American Spikenard. *See* Aralia Racemosa. | | | | |
| American Wormseed. *See* Chenopodium. | | | | |
| Ammoniacum-*i*, A gum-resin | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Stimulant.* As Antispasmodic. Alterative Expectorant in chronic Bronchial diseases. Plaster as Rubefacient. |
| Emplastrum-*i* Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro | | Externally. | | |
| Emulsum-*i* Ammoniaci | | 15.—30. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Ammonia. A gas. | | | | |
| Aqua-æ Ammoniæ, a 10 % solution of the gas in water | | .60—1.20 | *m* 10—20 | *Stimulant.* Inhaled in Syncope. As solvent. |
| Aqua-æ Ammoniæ Fortior-*is*, a 28 % solution of the gas in water | | .20—.40 | *m* 3—6 | Externally as blistering agent or stimulating application. |
| Linimentum-*i* Ammoniæ | | Externally. | | |
| Spiritus Ammoniæ | | .60—4. | *m* 10—60 | Same uses as Aqua Ammoniæ. |
| Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus-*i* | | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Ammonium. A chemical radical which does not exist in a free state. | | | | |
| Liquor-*is* Ammonii Acetatis | | 8.—30. | f ʒ ¼—1 | *Diaphoretic.* In fevers. |
| Ammonii Benzoas-*tis* | | .30—1.20 | gr. 5—20 | Same uses as Benzoic acid. [cough. |
| Ammonii Bromidum-*i* | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Sedative.* In Epilepsy, Whooping- |
| Ammonii Carbonas-*tis* | | .10—1. | gr. 2—15 | *Stimulant. Expectorant.* In Pneumonia, typhoid conditions. |
| Ammonii Chloridum-*i* | | .06—2. | gr. 1—30 | *Expectorant. Diuretic.* In Bronchitis. *Alterative.* In Myalgia and Neuralgia. |
| Trochischi-*os** Ammonii Chloridi | | | 2 gr. in each. | |
| Ammonii Iodidum-*i* | | .10—.60 | gr. 2—10 | *Alterative.* In Syphilis, Scrofula. |
| Ointment, 10 % | | Externally. | | |
| Ammonii Nitras-*tis* | | | | To prepare Nitrous Oxide. |
| Ammonii Valerianas-*tis* | | .10—.50 | gr. 2—8 | *Stimulant.* In Hysteria and similar nervous disorders. |
| Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonium | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C. c. | | |
| Ammonium—*Continued.* | | | | |
| Ammonium Arsenate | | .0015—.008 | gr.1-40—1-20 | In cutaneous diseases. |
| Ammonium Bicarbonate | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Antacid* and *Stimulant.* |
| Ammonium Borate | | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Antacid.* In catarrh of the Bladder, Urinary calculi. |
| Ammonium Phosphate | | .60—1.20 | gr. 10—20 | *Cholagogue.* In Gout, Lithæmia. |
| Ammonium Picrate | | .015—.06 | gr. ¼—1 | Recommended in Ague and in Whooping-cough. |
| Ammonium Sulphate | | | | In pharmacy. |
| Ammonium Sulphide | | .015—.12 | gr. ¼—2 | *Alterative.* To prevent pus formation. |
| Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, *Virginia Creeper* | Bark and young branches. | | | *Alterative. Tonic.* In Syphilis and Scrofula. |
| Fluid Extract | | .60—2.50 | *m* 10—40 | |
| Amygdala-æ Amara-æ, *Bitter Almond* | Seeds. | | | |
| Aqua-æ Amygdalæ Amaræ | | 8.—15. | f ʒ 2—4 | *Nerve Sedative.* In Cough, Vomiting. |
| Oleum-*i* Amygdalæ Amaræ | | .01—.03 | *m* 1-6—½ | |
| Spiritus Amygdalæ Amaræ | | 1.—3. | *m* 15—45 | |
| Amygdala-æ Dulcis, *Sweet Almond* | Seeds. | | | |
| Emulsum-*i* Amygdalæ | | | | As vehicle. |
| Syrupus-*i* Amygdalæ | | | | As vehicle. |
| Oleum-*i* Amygdalæ Expressum-*i* | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | *Demulcent.* |
| Amylene Hydrate | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | *Hypnotic.* |
| Amyl Nitris-*tis* | | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | Inhaled in Angina Pectoris and Asthma. Recommended in Hiccough, Epilepsy and Pertussis. |
| Amylum-*i*, *Starch* | | | | *Demulcent.* Dusting powder. |
| Glyceritum-*i* Amyli | | Freely. | | *Demulcent.* |
| Iodized Starch | | 4.—15. | ʒ 1—4 | *Alterative.* |
| Anacardium Occidentale, *Cashew Nut* | Fruit. | | | Fresh juice is *Corrosive.* To remove corns, warts, etc. |
| Oil | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | Has been used as Vermifuge. |
| Analgen (from Chinoline) | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Anaelgesic.* |
| Anamirta Cocculus. *See* Cocculus Indicus. | | | | |
| Anchusa Tinctoria, *Alkanet* | Root. | | | Coloring agent. |
| Andromeda Arborea, *Sorrel Tree* | Leaves. | | | |
| Decoction | | | | Refrigerant drink in fevers. |
| Anemone. Anemonine. | *See* Pulsatilla. | | | |
| Anemopsis Californica, *Yerba Mansa* | Root. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Antiperiodic.* In Malarial fevers. |
| Fluid Extract | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Angelica, *Garden Angelica* | Root and seeds. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Aromatic Tonic.* Condiment. In flatulent Colic. |
| Fluid Extract | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | [to tea. |
| Angræcum Fragrans, *Faham* | Bark. | | | In decoction as a beverage, similar |
| Angustura | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Aromatic Tonic.* In Hepatic diseases, Dysentery, Diarrhœa. |
| Fluid Extract | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Infusion | Leaves. | 15.—40. | f ʒ 4—10 | |
| Anilin | | | | Coloring agent. |
| Animal Charcoal. *See* Carbo Animalis. | | | | |
| Anisum-*i* (Pimpinella A.), *Anise* | Fruit. | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Aromatic Stimulant.* Condiment. |
| Aqua-æ Anisi | | 8.—30. | f ʒ ¼—1 | Flavoring agent. In Colic. |
| Oleum-*i*, Anisi | | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Spiritus Anisi | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Annidalin | | Externally. | | *Antiseptic.* Substitute for Iodoform. |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anthemis Cotula, *Mayweed* | Flowers. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | Same use as official Anthemis. |
| Anthemis-*idis* (A. nobilis), *Chamomile* | Flowers. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | *Aromatic Stimulant.* |
| Infusion | | 15.—60. | f ʒ ½—2 | *Diaphoretic.* Locally as fomentation. |
| Oil | | .10—.50 | *m* 2—8 | |
| Anthrarobin | | Externally. | | In form of ointment in skin diseases. |
| Antifebrin. *See* Acetanilid. | | | | |
| Antihydropin (from Blatta orientalis) | | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | Said to be a useful *Diuretic* in dropsies. |
| Antimonium, a metal. | | | | |
| Antimonii et Potassii Tartras-*tis*, *Tartar Emetic* | | .03—.12<br>.006—.03 | gr. ½—2<br>gr. 1-10—½ | *Emetic.* In sthenic conditions only.<br>*Sedative. Expectorant.* Depresses heart's action. In inflammatory stage of Catarrhs, sthenic fevers and acute inflammation. |
| Antimonii Oxidum-*i* | | .06—.25 | gr. 1—4 | |
| Antimonii Sulphidum-*i* | | | | In pharmacy. |
| Antimonii Sulphidum-*i* Purificatum-*i* | | | | |
| Antimonium-*i* Sulphuratum-*i* | | .01—.06 | gr. 1-6—1 | *Expectorant.* In Croup. |
| Pilulæ-*as** Antimonii Compositæ-*as**, *Plummer's Pills* | | | 1 to 3 pills. | |
| Pulvis-*eris* Antimonialis, *James' Powder* | | .20—1.<br>.03—.12 | gr. 3—15<br>gr. ½—2 | *Emetic.*<br>*Diaphoretic.* |
| Vinum-*i* Antimonii | | .30—4. | *m* 5—60 | *Expectorant.* |
| Antimonium Trichloride, *Butter of Antimony* | | | | *Escharotic.* Never used internally. |
| Antimonium Iodide | | .01—.06 | gr. 1-6—1 | *Alterative.* |
| Antimonium Oxysulphuret, *Kermes' Mineral* | | .01—.06 | gr. 1-6—1 | As *Emetic* in Croup. |
| Antimonium Sulphide (Yellow) | | .01—.06 | gr. 1-6—1 | |
| Antipyrin | | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | *Antipyretic.* In fevers. *Anodyne.* In Neuralgia, Myalgia, Migraine, Sciatica, Rheumatic pains. |
| Antisepsin | | .02—.06 | gr. ⅓—1 | *Antiseptic. Antipyretic.* |
| Antiseptol | | Externally. | | *Antiseptic.* Substitute for Iodoform. |
| Antithermin | | .10—.30 | gr. 2—5 | *Antipyretic.* |
| Apiol (from *Petroselinum Sativum*) | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | *Emmenagogue.* In atonic Amenorrhœa. |
| Apium, *Celery seed* | Fruit. | .60—1. | gr. 10—15 | *Aromatic Stimulant* and *Diuretic.* |
| Apocodeine Hydrochlorate | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | *Expectorant.* |
| Apocynum-*i* (A. Cannabinum), *Canadian Hemp* | Root. | .60—1.20 | gr. 10—20 | *Emetic. Hydragogue Cathartic.* In dropsies. |
| Extractum-*i* Apocyani Fluidum-*i* | | .10—.30<br>.10—1.20 | gr. 2—5<br>*m* 2—20 | *Alterative.* |
| Apocynum Androsæmifolium | Root. | 2.—5.<br>.10—.30 | gr. 30—75<br>gr. 2—5 | *Emetic. Laxative.*<br>*Alterative.* In hepatic disorders, atonic Indigestion. |
| Fluid Extract | | .10—2. | *m* 2—30 | |
| Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras-*tis* | | .003—.006 | gr. 1-20—1-10 | *Emetic.* Hypodermically in Opium poisoning. |
| Aqua-*æ*, *Water.* | | | | |
| Aqua-æ Destillata-æ, *Distilled Water.* | | | | |
| Aqua-æ Hydrogenii Dioxidi, *Peroxide of Hydrogen*, 10-volume solution | | | | *Disinfectant.* Locally in Diphtheria and other infectious diseases, also to wounds. |
| Aralia Hispida, *Dwarf Elder* | Rhizome. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Alterative. Diuretic.* In Dropsy, Urinary disorders. |
| Fluid Extract | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C. c. | | |
| Aralia Nudicaulis, *False Sarsaparilla* | Rhizome. | 2.—4. | gr. 30—60 | *Alterative.* Similar to Sarsaparilla. |
| Fluid Extract | | 2.—4. | *m* 30—60 | |
| Aralia Racemosa, *American Spikenard* | Rhizome. | 2.—10. | ʒ ½—2½ | *Alterative.* In pulmonary diseases. |
| Fluid Extract | | 2.—10. | f ʒ ½—2½ | |
| Aralia Spinosa | Bark. | 2 —10. | ʒ ½—2½ | *Emetic. Cathartic. Alterative.* |
| Fluid Extract | | 2.—10. | f ʒ ½—2½ | Syphilis, Rheumatism, cutaneous diseases. |
| Arbor Vitæ. *See* Thuja. | | | | |
| Arbutin (from *Uva Ursi*) | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Diuretic.* |
| | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Astringent.* |
| Areca Nut | Seeds. | 10.—25. | ʒ 3—6 | *Anthelmintic.* To remove Tapeworm. |
| Fluid Extract | | .30-25. | *m* 5—f ʒ 6 | |
| Argemone Mexicana, *Prickly Poppy* | Seeds. | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Emetic. Cathartic.* In Colic with constipation. |
| Argentum, *Silver.* | | | | |
| Argenti Cyanidum-*i* | | | | In pharmacy only. |
| Argenti Iodidum-*i* | | .015—.06 | gr. ¼—1 | Silver salts are astringent and used internally in various combinations. Used also as Nerve Tonic. |
| Argenti Nitras-*tis* | | .015—.06 | gr. ¼—1 | *Astringent.* In chronic Dysentery, Gastric ulcer. Diarrhœa of Typhoid fever. |
| Argenti Nitras-*tis* Dilutus-*i*, *Mitigated Caustic*, 33⅓ %. | | | | *Mild Caustic.* In Ophthalmology. To stimulate indolent Ulcers or Inflammations. |
| Argenti Nitras-*tis* Fusus-*i*, *Lunar Caustic* | | | | *Caustic.* Locally to abort inflammation. To destroy granulation tissue. |
| Argenti Oxidum-*i* | | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | In Nervous diseases. |
| Aristol. A compound of Iodine and Thymol | | Externally. | | *Antiseptic.* Substitute for Iodoform. |
| Armenian Bole. *See* Bole. | | | | |
| Armoracia, *Horse Radish* | Root. | 1.—8. | ʒ ¼—2 | *Tonic.* In Indigestion, Hoarseness, Scurvy. Externally *Rubefacient.* |
| Arnica-æ Flores-*um** | Flowers. | .60—1.20 | gr. 10—20 | Seldom used internally. |
| Tinctura-æ Arnicæ Florum | | 1.— —3. | *m* 15—45 | As a liniment chiefly, to bruises and superficial wounds. |
| Extract | | .10—.30 | gr. 2—5 | |
| Fluid Extract | | .60—1 20 | *m* 10—20 | |
| Arnica-æ Radix-*cis* | Root. | .30—1.20 | gr. 5—20 | Has been used internally as *Stimulant* and *Antipyretic* in Typhoid conditions. In Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis. |
| Emplastrum-*i* Arnicæ | | Externally. | | |
| Extractum-*i* Arnicæ Radicis | | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | |
| Extractum-*i* Arnicæ Radicis Fluidum-*i* | | .30—1.20 | *m* 5—20 | |
| Tinctura-æ Arnicæ Radicis | | .30—.60 | *m* 5—10 | |
| Arnotta | | | | Yellow coloring matter. |
| Aromatic Powder. *See* Cinnamon. | | | | |
| Aromatic Fluid Extract. *See under* Cinnamomum. | | | | |
| Arrow Root. *See* Maranta. | | | | |
| Arsenum, *Arsenic* | | | | *Escharotic.* Locally to destroy tissue. |
| Acidum-*i* Arsenosum-*i* | | .001-.006 | gr.1-60—1-10 | *Tonic. Alterative. Antiperiodic.* |
| Liquor-*is* Acidi Arsenosi | | .30—.60 | *m* 5—10 | To improve nutrition in conditions of Debility and Anæmia. In Chorea and allied Nervous disorders. In chronic diseases of the skin. To retard growth of cancers. In Malarial fevers. Periodic Neuralgia. In chronic Catarrhal conditions, chronic Rheumatism. |
| Arseni Iodidum-*i* | | .002-.006 | gr.1-30—1-10 | |
| Liquor-*is* Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi, *Donovan's Solution* | | .06—.60 | *m* 1—10 | |
| Liquor-*is* Potassii Arsenitis, *Fowler's Solution* | | .10—.60 | *m* 2—10 | |
| Sodii Arsenas-*tis* | | .002-.006 | gr.1-30—1-10 | |

*Plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Arsenum—*Continued.* | | | | |
| Liquor-*is* Sodii Arsenatis | | .06—.60 | *m* 1—10 | |
| Pearson's Solution of Arsenate of Sodium, one-tenth as strong as the above | | .60—4. | *m* 10—60 | |
| Arsenate of Ammonium | | .0015-.003 | gr.1-40—1-20 | In cutaneous diseases. |
| Arsenate of Quinine | | .0075-.03 | gr. ⅛—½ | *Antiperiodic.* In Chronic Malarial affections. |
| Arsenum Bromide. Solution of Bromide of Arsenic, *Clemen's Solution* | | .06—.25 | *m* 1—4 | Recommended in Diabetes. |
| Artemisia Abrotanum | Flower tops | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Tonic* and *Anthelmintic.* |
| Artemisia Vulgaris, *Mugwort* | Root. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | |
| Arum Maculatum, similar to: | | | | |
| Arum Triphyllum, *Indian Turnip* | Corm. | .50—2. | gr. 8—30 | *Expectorant.* Locally *Irritant.* |
| Fluid Extract | | .50—2. | *m* 8—30 | |
| Asafœtida-*æ.* A gum-resin | | | | *Stimulant. Laxative. Expectorant.* |
| Emulsum-*i* Asafœtidæ | | 15.—30. | f ʒ ½—1 | As Antispasmodic in Hysteria, Chorea and other Nervous spasmodic states. Flatulent Colic. |
| Pilulæ-*as** Aloes et Asafœtidæ | | 1 to 5 pills. | | |
| Pilulæ-*as** Asafœtidæ | | In each .20 | | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Asafœtidæ | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Compound Syrup | | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Plaster | | Externally. | | |
| Mixture of Magnesia and Asafœtida, *Dewee's Carminative* | | 2.—15. | f ʒ ½—4 | |
| Asagrœa Officinalis. *See* Sabadilla. | | | | |
| Asaprol | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Antiseptic.* |
| Asarum Europœum, *Asarabacca* | Leaves and root. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Emetic. Cathartic.* Used chiefly as a snuff in Headaches. |
| Asarum Canadense, *Wild Ginger.* | Root. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Stimulant* and *Carminative.* In flatulent Colic. |
| Fluid Extract | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Asclepias-*adis* (A. Tuberosa), *Pleurisy Root* | Root. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | *Expectorant. Diaphoretic.* In Pulmonary diseases, Rheumatism. |
| Extractum-*i* Asclepiadis Fluidum-*i* | | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Asclepias Cornuti, *Milkweed* | Root. | 2.—6 | ʒ ½—1½ | Recommended in Asthma and Scrofula. |
| Asclepias Curassavica, *Bastard Ipecac* | Root. | 1.—2.50 | gr. 15—40 | *Emetic. Cathartic.* |
| | Juice. | 15.—30. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Asclepias Incarnata, *White Indian Hemp* | Root. | .60—2.50 | gr. 10—40 | *Emetic. Cathartic. Alterative.* |
| Fluid Extract | | .60—2.50 | *m* 10—40 | |
| Aseptol, *Orthophenol. Sulphocarbolic Acid* | | | | *Antiseptic.* In dilute solution as a local application or internally. |
| Asparagus Officinalis | Succulent Shoots. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Diuretic.* In dropsies. |
| Syrup | | 30.—120. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Asparagin | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | The principle Asparagin is *Diuretic.* |
| Asparagin Hydrargyrate | | .006-.012 | gr. 1-10—1-5 | Asparagin Hydrargyrate may be used hypodermically and is recommended in Syphilis. |
| Aspen. *See Populus Tremuloides.* | | | | |
| Aspidium-*i*, *Male Fern* | Rhizome. | 2.—6. | ʒ ½—1½ | *Anthelmintic.* To destroy Tapeworm. |
| Oleoresina-*æ* Aspidii | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Aspidosperma-*tis* (A. Quebracho-blanco) | Bark. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Tonic. Antiperiodic.* Used to relieve the dyspnœa of Asthma, Emphysema, Bronchitis, etc. |
| Extractum-*i* Aspidospermatis Fluidum-*i* | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Tincture | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Aspidospermine | | .01—.03 | gr. 1 6—½ | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C. c. | | |
| Atropina-œ / Atropinæ Sulphas-*tis* | ..... | .0005—.001 | gr1-120--1-60 | *Mydriatic. Deliriant Narcotic.* To dilate pupil and paralyze accommodation. To relieve peripheral irritation, cough, etc. To stimulate respiration in Opium poisoning. Homatropine is a more transient mydriatic. |
| Homatropine Hydrobromate.... *See* Belladonna. | ..... | .0005—.003 | gr1-120--1-20 | |
| Aurantii Amari Cortex-*icis*, *Bitter Orange Peel* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Bitter Tonic.* Carminative. Preparations used chiefly as vehicles. |
| Extractum-*i* Aurantii Amari Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 2.—4. | f℥ ½—1 | |
| Tinctura-œ Aurantii Amari.... | ..... | 4.—8. | f℥ 1—2 | |
| Infusion | ..... | 30.—90. | f℥ 1—3 | |
| Aurantii Dulcis Cortex-*icis*, *Sweet Orange Peel* | ..... | ..... | ..... | [vehicles. Preparations as flavoring agents and |
| Elixir Aromaticum-*i* | ..... | ..... | ..... | As vehicle. |
| Syrupus-*i* Aurantii | ..... | ..... | ..... | As vehicle. |
| Spiritus Aurantii | ..... | ..... | ..... | As vehicle. |
| Spiritus Aurantii Compositus-*i* | ..... | ..... | ..... | As vehicle. |
| Tinctura-œ Aurantii Dulcis... | ..... | 4.—8. | f℥ 1—2 | As vehicle. |
| Oleum-*i* Aurantii Corticis.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Flavoring agent.* Used also in pharmacy. |
| Aurantii Flores, *Orange Flowers.* | | | | |
| Aqua-œ Aurantii Florum ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Flavoring agent.* |
| Aqua-œ Aurantii Florum Fortior-*is* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ... | *Flavoring agent.* |
| Syrupus-*i* Aurantii Florum .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | As vehicle. |
| Oleum-*i* Aurantii Florum, *Oil of Neroli*..... | ..... | ..... .. | .... ..... | *Perfume.* |
| Orange juice... ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Flavoring agent.* |
| Syrup..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | As vehicle. |
| Aurum, *Gold.* | | | | |
| Auri et Sodii Chloridum-*i*..... | ..... | .002—.006 | gr. 1-30-1-10 | *Alterative.* In Syphilis, action similar to Bichloride of Mercury. In Sclerosis of Liver and Kidneys. Impotence, Amenorrhœa, Nervous disorders. The Bromide in Epilepsy. The Chloride and Cyanide are recommended in Tubercular disorders. |
| Aurum Bromide..... | ..... | .0006-.006 | gr1-100--1-10 | |
| Aurum Chloride..... | ..... | .0004 | gr. 1-150 | |
| Aurum Cyanide ..... | ..... | .003—.012 | gr. 1-20—1-5 | |
| Aurum Chloride..... | ..... | .001—.002 | gr.1-60--1-30 | Locally *Escharotic.* |
| Avena Sativa, *Oat.* | | | | |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | Freely. | ..... | Recommended in Nervous disorders, Alcoholism and Opium habit. |
| Azedarach .... ..... | Bark of root. | | | [ides. |
| Decoction..... | ..... | 8.—30. | f℥ 2—8 | *Anthelmintic.* To destroy Ascar- |
| Bael Fruit..... | Unripe fruit. | 2.—4. | ℥ ½—1 | *Astringent. Demulcent.* Infusion in Intestinal disorders. |
| Balm. *See* Melissa. | | | | |
| Balm of Gilead, Juice of *Balsamodendron Gileadense*..... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Balsamic resin.* Reputed to have action similar to Copaiba. |
| Balmony. *See* Chelone Glabra. | | | | |
| Balsam of Fir. *See* Terebinthina Canadensis. | | | | |
| Balsam of Copaiba. *See* Copaiba. | | | | |
| Balsamum-*i* Peruvianum-*i*..... | ..... .... | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | Chiefly external use. |
| Syrup..... | ..... | 4.—8. | f℥ 1—2 | *Stimulant Expectorant.* |
| Balsamum-*i* Tolutanum-*i*..... | ..... | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | *Stimulant Expectorant.* |
| Syrupus-*i* Tolutanus-*i*..... | ..... | 15.—30. | f℥ ½—1 | As vehicle. |
| Tinctura-œ Tolutana-œ..... | ..... | 4.—8. | f℥ 1—2 | As vehicle. |
| Baneberry. *See* Actea Spicata. | | | | |
| Baptisia Tinctoria, *Wild Indigo*... | Root. | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Cathartic.* Said to be Antiseptic. |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | In Scarlatina. Locally as application to foul ulcers. |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Barbadoes Nuts. *See* Curcas Purgans. | | | | |
| Barberry. *See* Berberis Vulgaris. | | | | |
| Barium, *Baryta.* | | | | |
| Barii Dioxidum-*i* | | | | In pharmacy. |
| Barium Carbonate | | | | In pharmacy. |
| Barium Chloride | | | | Reagent. |
| Barium Iodide | | .006—.03 | gr. 1-10—½ | *Alterative.* In Scrofula. |
| Barium Nitrate | | | | Reagent. |
| Barium Sulphate | | | | In the arts. |
| Barley. *See* Hordeum Distichium. | | | | |
| Basham's Mixture. *See under* Ferrum. | | | | |
| Basilicon Ointment. *See under* Resina. | | | | |
| Bassora Galls | | | | For tanning purposes. |
| Bassora Gum | | | | Used to adulterate Tragacanth. |
| Bastard Ipecac. *See* Asclepias Curassavica. | | | | |
| Bayberry. *See* Myrica Cerifera. | | | | |
| Bay Rum. *See* Spiritus Myrcia. | | | | |
| Bay Tree. *See* Laurus Nobilis. | | | | |
| Bdellium. A gum-resin | | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | Use similar to that of Myrrh. |
| Bearberry. *See* Uva Ursi. | | | | |
| Bearsfoot. *See* Helleborus Fœtidus. | | | | |
| Bebeeru. *See* Nectandra. | | | | |
| Bebeerine (from Nectandra Rodiæi). | | | | |
| Bebeerine Sulphate | | .06—.60 | gr. 1—10 | *Tonic. Antiperiodic.* |
| Belladonnæ Folia-*orum**, *Deadly Nightshade* | Leaves. | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Mydriatic.* Atropine employed usually for this purpose. *Anodyne.* To quiet pain and irritation in periphery. In Asthma, nervous Cough, peripheral Spasm, irritable Bladder, Incontinence of Urine; combined with cathartics to prevent griping. *Diliriant. Narcotic.* In small doses *Stimulant* to heart and respiration. In Opium Poisoning to stimulate respiratory movements. *Vaso-motor Stimulant.* Causes contraction of arterioles followed in some cases by dilation. To check sweating. Slightly *Laxative* and *Diuretic.* |
| Extractum-*i* Belladonnæ Foliorum Alcoholicum-*i* | | .0075-.03 | gr. ⅛—½ | |
| Emplastrum-*i* Belladonnæ | | Externally. | | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Belladonnæ | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Unguentum-*i* Belladonnæ | | Externally. | | |
| Fluid Extract | | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Belladonnæ Radix-*cis* | Root. | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Extractum-*i* Belladonnæ Radicis Fluidum-*i* | | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | |
| Linimentum-*i* Belladonnæ | | Externally | | |
| Abstract | | .015—.06 | gr. ¼—1 | |
| Extract | | .0075-.015 | gr. ⅛—¼ | |
| Tincture | | .30—1.20 | *m* 5—20 | |
| *See* Atropine. | | | | |
| Belladonnine | | | | *Mydriatic* when given internally. |
| Bennè Oil. *See* Oleum Sesami. | | | | |
| Benzinum-*i* | | | | *Solvent.* |
| Benzoin Odoriferum, *Fever Bush* | Small branches. | | | In infusion as a drink in fevers. |
| Infusion | | Freely. | | As *Vermifuge.* |
| Benzoinum-*i* | | | | To prepare Benzoic Acid. *Preservative.* To preserve fats from rancidity. Tinctures inhaled in respiratory diseases. As perfume. |
| Tinctura-*æ* Benzoini | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Benzoini Composita-*æ*, *Friar's Balsam* | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Benzanilid | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | *Antipyretic.* Similar in uses to Acetanilid. |
| Benzol | | | | *Solvent.* |
| Benzonaphtol | | .30—.50 | gr. 3—8 | *Antiseptic. Diuretic.* In Enteritis. |

* Plural.

| SUBSTANCE. | PART USED. | DOSE. Grams or C.c. | DOSE. | USES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benzo-Phenoneide | | | | Applied to ulcers of Cornea, Phlyctenular and purulent Keratitis. |
| Benzoyl-Eugenol | | | | Under trial in Tubercular affections. |
| Benzoyl-Guaiacol, *Benzosol* | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | *Antiseptic.* In Phthisis and in Intestinal diseases. |
| Berberis Aquifolium, *Oregon Grape* | Root. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Bitter Tonic. Alterative.* |
| Fluid Extract | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Berberis Vulgaris, *Barberry* | Bark and berries. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | *Bitter Tonic. Antiperiodic.* |
| Fluid Extract | | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | Berries *Astringent*, used in Scurvy and in form of a drink in fevers. |
| Berberine (from different species of Berberis, from Hydrastis and other plants) | | .06—.25 | gr. 1—4 | *Bitter Tonic. Antiperiodic.* |
| Berberine Hydrochlorate | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | Said to be *Antiseptic.* Used by injection in Gonorrhœa. The Hydrochlorate usually known in commerce as "Hydrastin." |
| Berberine Sulphate | | .06—.25 | gr. 1—4 | |
| Bergamot. *See* Oleum Bergamottæ. | | | | |
| Beta-Naphtol. *See* Naphtol. | | | | |
| Betol, *Salicylate of Naphtol* | | .12—.50 | gr. 2—8 | *Antiseptic.* In Rheumatism, disorders of Urinary and Intestinal tracts. |
| Betula Alba, *Birch.* | | | | |
| Empyreumatic Oil | | | | Externally in Skin diseases. |
| Betula Lenta, *Sweet Birch.* *See* Oleum Betulæ Volatile. | | | | |
| Birthroot. *See* Trillium Erectum. | | | | |
| Bismuth. A metal. | | | | |
| BISMUTHI CITRAS-*tis* | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | In pharmacy. |
| BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRAS-*tis* | | .12—.30 | gr. 2—5 | A soluble salt, therefore less useful locally than the two following. |
| BISMUTHI SUBCARBONAS-*tis* | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | Locally *Sedative* and slightly *Astringent.* In Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Gastric Ulcer. |
| BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS-*tis* | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | |
| Bismuth Oxyiodide (Subiodide) | | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | *Antiseptic.* Externally to wounds and ulcers. |
| Bismuth Salicylate | | .30—1.20 | gr. 5—20 | |
| Bismuth Subgallate, *Dermatol* | | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | *Antiseptic.* As substitute for Iodoform. Also internally. |
| Bismuth Tannate | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | Slightly *Astringent.* Same uses as Subnitrate. |
| Bismuth Valerianate | | .12—.30 | gr. 2—5 | |
| Bistorta. *See* Polygonum Bistorta. | | | | |
| Bitter Almond. *See* Amygdala Amara. | | | | |
| Bitter Candytuft. *See* Iberis Amara. | | | | |
| Bitter Orange Peel. *See* Aurantii Amari Cortex. | | | | |
| Bitter Sweet. *See* Dulcamara. | | | | |
| Black Alder. *See* Prinos Verticillatus. | | | | |
| Blackberry. *See* Rubus. | | | | |
| Black Draught. *See under* Senna. | | | | |
| Black Haw. *See* Viburnum Prunifolium. | | | | |
| Black Hellebore. *See* Helleborus Niger. | | | | |
| Black Oak. *See* Quercus Tinctoria. | | | | |
| Black Snakeroot. *See* Cimicifuga. | | | | |
| Black Wash. *See under* Hydrargyrum. | | | | |
| Bladder Wrack. *See* Fucus Vesiculosus. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blatta Orientalis, *Cockroach* | | .20—.50 | gr. 3—8 | *Diuretic.* |
| Tincture | | 1.20—2.40 | *m* 20—40 | |
| *See* Antihydropin. | | | | |
| Bleaching Powder. *See* Calx Chlorata. | | | | |
| Blessed Thistle. *See* Carduus Benedictus. | | | | |
| Blood Root. *See* Sanguinaria. | | | | |
| Blood Weed. *See* Asclepias Curassavica. | | | | |
| Blue Cohosh. *See* Caulophyllum. | | | | |
| Blue Flag. *See* Iris. | | | | |
| Blue Ointment. } *See under* Hydrargyrum. | | | | |
| Blue Mass. } | | | | |
| Blue Pill. } | | | | |
| Boldo (Pneumus Boldus) | Leaves. | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | *Stimulant.* Recommended in Anæmia and in Nervous debility. |
| Fluid Extract | | .12—.60 | *m* 2—10 | |
| Bole, Armenian | | | | *Coloring Agent.* In preparing tooth powders. |
| Bole, white | | | | Externally as *Absorbent.* |
| Boneset. *See* Eupatorium. | | | | |
| Borago Officinalis | | Freely. | | *Demulcent*, in infusion. |
| Borax. *See* Sodii Boras. | | | | |
| Boroglyceride, "*Glacialin*" | | | | *Antiseptic.* |
| Glyceritum-*i* Boroglycerini, 50 % of Boroglyceride | | | | *Antiseptic.* |
| Boro-Phenol | | | | *Antiseptic.* |
| Boundou. *See* Akazga. | | | | |
| Box. *See* Buxus Sempervirens. | | | | |
| Brandy. *See under* Alcohol. | | | | |
| Brayera. *See* Cusso. | | | | [mon use. |
| Bromal Hydrate | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | *Analgesic. Hypnotic.* Not in com- |
| Bromamide | | .12—1. | gr. 2—15 | *Antipyretic. Analgesic.* In Rheumatism, Neuralgia. |
| Bromoform | | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | *Anæsthetic.* Recommended in Pertussis. Locally in Ozæna, Tuberculous and other ulcers. |
| Bromol, *Tribromphenol* | | .006—.12 | gr. 1-10—2 | *Antiseptic.* Locally in Diphtheria. |
| Glycerite, 4 % | | Externally. | | In Cholera infantum, Typhoid and Typhus fevers. |
| Bromum-*i*, *Bromine* | | | | *Caustic.* External use in solution in water. To cauterize gangrenous wounds and ulcers. In hospital gangrene. |
| Broom. *See* Scoparius. | | | | |
| Brown Mixture. *See under* Glycyrrhiza. | | | | |
| Brucine (from Nux Vomica and Ignatia) | | .006—.02 | gr. 1-10—⅓ | Similar to Strychnine. Seldom used. |
| Bryonia-æ (B. alba and B. dioica) | Root. | .60—4. | gr. 10—60 | *Drastic Cathartic.* In Dropsies and |
| Tinctura-æ Bryoniæ | | 4.—20. | f ʒ 1—5 | in chronic Constipation. Bruised |
| Fluid Extract | | .60—4. | *m* 10—60 | fresh root applied in chronic diseases of the skin. In Pertussis. |
| Buchu | Leaves. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Stimulant Diuretic. Tonic.* In |
| Extractum-*i* Buchu Fluidum-*i* | | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | chronic inflammation of the Genito-urinary tract. Chronic Cystitis. |
| Infusion | | 15.—60. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Tincture | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Buckbean. *See* Menyanthes Trifoliata. | | | | |
| Buckthorn. *See* Frangula; *also* Rhamnus. | | | | |
| Bugleweed. *See* Lycopus Virginicus. | | | | |
| Burdock. *See* Lappa. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burgundy Pitch. *See* Pix Burgundica. | | | | |
| Butter of Antimony. *See under* Antimony. | | | | |
| Butternut. *See* Juglans. | | | | |
| Butyl-Chloral. *See under* Chloral. | | | | |
| Buxus Sempervirens, *Box*..... | Wood and leaves. | 2.——4. | 3 ½—1 | *Diaphoretic.* Decoction in Rheumatism. Said to be *Cathartic.* |
| Buxine (identical with Beberine) | | | | |
| Cabbage-Tree Bark. *See* Geoffroya Inermis. | | | | |
| Cacao Butter. *See under* Theobroma Cacao. | | | | |
| Cactus Grandiflorus (*Cereus G.*). | | | | |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | *Heart Tonic.* Action similar to Digitalis but may be used longer without depression. In Cardiac dropsy, Functional cardiac diseases. |
| Tincture..... | ..... | .30—1.20 | *m* 5—20 | |
| Cade, Oil of. *See* Oleum Cadinum. | | | | |
| Cadmium. | | | | |
| Iodide of Cadmium..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Alterative.* |
| Ointment, about 12 %..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Used in skin diseases. Applied to Scrofulous enlargements, Chilblains. |
| Sulphate of Cadmium..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Astringent.* Externally. In aqueous solution as injection in Gonorrhœa. In diseases of the Eye. |
| Caffea (Coffea Arabica), *Coffee*... | Seeds. | Freely. | ..... | *Nerve Stimulant.* In opium poisoning in form of strong infusion or decoction, or Caffeine hypodermically. |
| Caffeina-œ, *Caffeine, Theine*... | ..... | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | In Headaches. |
| Caffeina-œ Citrata-œ..... | ..... | .12—.50 | gr. 2—8 | In Heart failure, Insomania of Alcoholism. Caffeine also as *Diuretic* in Dropsies. |
| Caffeina-œ Citrata-œ Effervescens-*tis*..... | ..... | 4.—15. | 3 1—4 | |
| Caffeine Triiodide..... | ..... | .06—.25 | gr. 1—4 | Said to liberate Iodine in stomach. Same use as Caffeine. |
| Fluid Extract of Green Coffee... | ..... | 2.——8. | f 3 ½—2 | Substitute for Fluid Extract of Guarana. |
| Cahinca Racemosa..... | Bark of root. | 1.——4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Tonic, Purgative* and *Diuretic.* In Dropsy, Rheumatism. |
| Extract..... | ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Cajuput. *See* Oleum Cajuputi. | | | | |
| Calabar Bean. *See* Physostigma. | | | | |
| Calamine..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Externally as *Astringent* and *Absorbent* powder. |
| Prepared Calamine..... | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Cerate of Calamine..... | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Calamus-*i*, *Sweet Flag*.. ..... | Rhizome. | ..... | ..... | *Aromatic Tonic.* In Indigestion. |
| Extractum-*i* Calami Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 1.——4. | *m* 15—60 | |
| Infusion..... | ..... | 15.—30. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Tincture..... | ..... | 4.—15. | f 3 1—4 | |
| Calcium. *See under* Calx. | | | | |
| Calendula-œ, *Marigold*..... | Flowers. | 1.——4. | gr. 15—60 | *Tonic. Alterative. Diaphoretic.* |
| Tinctura-œ Calendulæ..... | ..... | 4.—15. | f 3 1—4 | |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | 1.——4. | *m* 15—60 | |
| Calomel. *See* Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite. | | | | |
| Calumba-œ (Jateorhiza palmata), *Columbo*..... | Root. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Bitter Tonic.* In atonic Indigestion, Debility. *Contains no Tannin.* |
| Extractum-*i* Calumbæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Tinctura-œ Calumbæ..... | ..... | 4.—15. | f 3 1—4 | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calx-*cis*, *Lime* | | | | *Caustic.* |
| Calx-*cis* Chlorata-*œ*, *Bleaching Powder* | | .12—.30 | gr. 2—5 | *Disinfectant.* |
| Calx-*cis* Sulphurata-*œ* | | .006—.03 | gr. 1-10—1/2 | To prevent suppuration. |
| Solution | | | | Externally in skin diseases. |
| Linimentum-*i* Calcis, *Carron Oil* | | | | Externally to burns and scalds. |
| Liquor-*is* Calcis. *Lime Water.* | | 4.—30. | f ʒ 1—8 | *Alkali.* In Vomiting, Diarrhœa. To correct acidity and irritability of Stomach. Gargle in Diphtheria. Antidote to Oxalic acid. |
| Potassa-*œ* cum Calce | | Externally, | | |
| Syrupus-*i* Calcis | | 1.—4 | *m* 15—60 | |
| Calcium. A metal. | | | | |
| Calcii Bromidum-*i* | | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Sedative.* Same use as Bromide of Potassium. |
| Carbonate. Calcii Carbonas-*tis* Præcipitatus-*i* | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | Preparations of the Carbonate are used in Indigestion, Vomiting and Diarrhœa. |
| Carbonate. Creta-*œ* Præparata-*œ* | | 60—4. | gr. 10—60 | |
| Carbonate. Mistura-*œ* Cretæ | | 8.—15 | f ʒ 2—4 | |
| Carbonate. Pulvis-*eris* Cretæ Compositus-*i* | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | |
| Carbonate. Trochisci-*os** Cretæ | | In each .25 | | [diathesis. |
| Calcii Chloridum-*i* | | .30—1.20 | gr. 5—20 | *Alterative.* Used in Scrofulous |
| Calcii Hypophosphis-*tis* | | .12—.30 | gr. 2—5 | *Tonic. Alterative.* In conditions of Debility and Anæmia, Scrofula, Rachitis, Caries of bone. |
| Syrup | | 4.—8 | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Syrupus-*i* Hypophosphitum† | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | Syrups of Hypophosphites in Debility, wasting diseases, Tuberculosis, Rachitis, Nervous diseases. |
| Syrupus-*i* Hypophosphitum cum Ferro | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Calcii Phosphas-*tis* Præcipitatus-*i* | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Tonic.* In Tuberculosis, Scrofula, Rachitis, Caries of bone. |
| Syrupus-*i* Calcii Lactophosphatis | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | Similar uses to above. |
| Calcii Sulphas-*tis* Exsiccatus-*i*, *Plaster of Paris* | | | | Used in making plaster-of-paris bandages and jackets. |
| Calcium Benzoate | | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | *Alterative.* |
| Calcium Hyposulphite | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | *Hyposulphite* and *Sulphite* have same uses as Sulphurous acid. |
| Calcium Iodate | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Calcium Iodide | | .12—.25 | gr. 2—4 | Iodide is *Alterative* and *Antiseptic.* Used in pulmonary Syphilis. |
| Calcium Salicylate | | .30—1.20 | gr. 5—20 | Used especially in Diarrhœas of children. |
| Syrup | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Calcium Sulphite | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | *Antiseptic. See* above. |
| Cambogia-*œ*, *Gamboge* | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Hydragogue Cathartic.* In dropsies. |
| Camphora-*œ*, *Camphor* | | .20—1.20 | gr. 3—20 | *Stimulant. Anodyne.* To relieve spasm or cramp. In Dysmenorrhœa, Cholera, Colic, Diarrhœa, Nervous depression, Headache and Neuralgia. Spirit inhaled in Syncope. |
| Aqua-*œ* Camphoræ | | 15.—60. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Ceratum-*i* Camphoræ | | Externally. | | |
| Spiritus Camphoræ | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Linimentum-*i* Camphoræ, *Camphorated Oil* | | | | *Rubefacient.* Externally. |
| Acid Camphor Mixture, *Hope's Mixture* | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | In Diarrhœa. |
| Compound Cerate, *Camphor Ice.* | | | | Applied to chapped hands. |
| Volatile Oil of Camphor | | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | Same as Camphor. Seldom used. |
| Camphora-*œ* Monobromata-*œ* | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | Monobromate is *Sedative* to nervous system. In Insomnia and Hysteria. |
| Canada Balsam. *See* Terebinthina Canadensis. | | | | |
| Canadian Hemp. *See* Apocynum. | | | | |
| Canadian Moonseed. *See* Menispermum. | | | | |
| Canella Alba | Bark of stem. | .30—2.50 | gr. 5—40 | *Aromatic Tonic.* As antispasmodic and stimulant. |
| Fluid Extract | | .30—2.50 | *m* 5—40 | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.
†Plural.

| Substance. | Part used | Dose. Grams or C. c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cannabis Americana (Cannabis Sativa grown in America)..... | Flowering plant. | .12—.50 | gr. 2—8 | Same as Cannabis Indica but less active. |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | .12—.50 | *m* 2—8 | |
| Cannabis Indica-æ (C. Sativa grown in E. Indies), *Indian Hemp*..... | Flowering tops of female plant. | .12—.30 | gr. 2—5 | *Anodyne. Hypnotic.* In Migraine, Neuralgia, Dysmenorrhœa, Irritable bladder, Retention of urine. In Tetanus, Delirium Tremens, acute Mania. *Aphrodisiac.* With Nux Vomica in functional Impotence. |
| Extractum-*i* Cannabis Indicæ.. | ..... | .01—.045 | gr. 1-6—¾ | |
| Extractum-*i* Cannabis Indicæ Fluidum-*i*..... | ..... | .12—.30 | *m* 2—5 | |
| Tinctura-æ Cannabis Indicæ... | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Abstract of Cannabis Indica..... | ..... | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | |
| Cannabin Tannate..... | ..... | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | *Hypnotic.* |
| Cantharis-*dis*, *Spanish Flies*..... | Whole insect. | ..... | ..... | *Vesicant.* To produce blisters in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Headaches. To counteract local inflammations. To promote absorption of effusions and stimulate repair. |
| Ceratum-*i* Cantharidis. | | | | |
| Collodium-*i* Cantharidatum-*i* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Empastrum-*i* Picis Cantharidatum-*i*..... | | | | |
| Tinctura-æ Cantharidis..... | ..... | .06—1. | *m* 1—15 | Tincture internally is *Diuretic.* Small doses in acute Nephritis after inflammatory stage has passed. In Irritable bladder, Cystitis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Spermatorrhœa. In atonic Amenorrhea. Externally in some Skin diseases. Stimulates growth of hair. In Alopecia areata. |
| Cantharidal Paper..... ..... | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Liniment..... | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Cantharidinate of Potassium. *See under* Potassium. | | | | |
| Caoutchouc. *See* Elastica. | | | | |
| Capsicum-*i* (C. fastigiatum), *Cayenne Pepper*..... | Fruit. | .06—.50 | gr. 1—8 | *Local Stimulant* and *Irritant.* In atony of Stomach, Diarrhœa, Colic, Indigestion of Alcoholism. Substitute for Opium or Alcohol in curing habit. As gargle early in Tonsillitis. Plaster to relieve internal pain of Congestion. Applied to loins in Nephritis. |
| Extractum-*i* Capsici Fluidum-*i*. | ..... | .06—.50 | *m* 1—8 | |
| Emplastrum-*i* Capsici..... | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Oleoresina-æ Capsici..... | ..... | .015—.06 | *m* ¼—1 | |
| Tinctura-æ Capsici..... | ..... | .30—4. | m 5—60 | |
| Caraway. *See* Carum. | | | | |
| Carbo-*nis* Animalis, *Animal Charcoal*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Decolorizing agent. Absorbent.* In alkaloidal poisoning. To decolorize and purify liquids. Used in poultices to foul wounds. Internally in Heartburn, Eructations, flatulent Indigestion. |
| Carbo-*nis* Animalis Purificatus-*i*. | | | | |
| Carbo-*nis* Ligni, *Charcoal*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Similar to above but inferior. |
| Carbonei Disulphidum-*i*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Solvent.* |
| Cardamomum-*i* (Elettaria repens), *Cardamom*..... | Fruit. | .60—1. | gr. 10—15 | *Aromatic.* As flavoring agent and Carminative. In flatulent Colic. |
| Tinctura-æ Cardamomi..... | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Tinctura-æ Cardamomi Composita-æ..... | ..... | 8.—15. | f ʒ 2—4 | |
| Compound Fluid Extract..... | ..... | .60—1. | *m* 10—15 | |
| Infusion..... | ..... | 30.—60. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Carduus Benedictus, *Blessed Thistle*..... | Leaves and flower tops. | 1.—5. | gr. 15—75 | *Bitter Tonic.* |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | 1.—5. | *m* 15—75 | |
| Carica Papaya, *Melon Tree*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Source of Carpaine and Papain. |
| Carmine, *Carminic Acid* (from Cochineal)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Coloring agent.* |
| Carpaine (from Carica Papaya). | | | | |
| Carpaine Hydrochlorate..... | ..... | .006—.01 | gr. 1-10—1-6 | Substitute for Digitalis; given hypodermically in single daily dose. |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carragheen. *See* Chondrus. | | | | |
| Carron Oil. *See under* Calx. | | | | |
| Carthamus Tinctorius, *Safflower* | Flowers. | Freely. | ..... | *Diuretic* and *Diaphoretic.* Given in infusion. Also *Coloring agent.* Substitute for Saffron. |
| Carum-*i* (C. Carvi), *Caraway* | Fruit. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Aromatic.* Used as Condiment and Carminative. In flatulent Colic. |
| Oleum-*i* Cari | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Carvacrol (from Origanum Vulgare) | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Antiseptic.* Locally in Skin diseases. |
| Carvacrol Iodide | ..... | ..... | ..... | As substitute for Iodoform. |
| Caryophyllus-*i* (Eugenia aromatica), *Cloves* | Flower buds. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Aromatic.* Used as Condiment and as Carminative. |
| Oleum-*i* Caryophylli | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Cascara Amarga, *Honduras Bark* | Bark. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Tonic. Alterative.* In chronic Skin diseases, Syphilis. Hepatic disorders. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Cascara Sagrada. *See* Rhamnus Purshiana. | | | | |
| Cascarilla-æ (Croton Eluteria) | Bark. | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Aromatic Tonic.* In Indigestion with flatulence. Atonic condition of Stomach and Intestines. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Infusion | ..... | 30.—60. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Tincture | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Cashew Nut. *See* Anacardium Occidentale. | | | | |
| Cassia Alata | ..... | ..... | ..... | In ointment in Skin diseases. |
| Cassia-æ Fistula-æ, *Purging Cassia* | Fruit. | 4.—30. | ʒ 1—8 | *Cathartic.* |
| Cassia Marilandica, *American Senna* | Leaves. | 4.—15. | ʒ 1—4 | *Cathartic.* |
| Castanea-æ (Castenea dentata), *Chestnut* | Leaves. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | *Astringent.* Recommended in Whooping-Cough. |
| Extractum-*i* Castaneæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Castor | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Stimulant.* As Antispasmodic. |
| Tincture | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Castor Oil. *See* Oleum Ricini. | | | | |
| Catalpa Bigninoides | Seeds. | 30.—120. | ʒ 1—4 | Infusion recommended in Asthma. |
| Cataria (Nepeta Cataria), *Catnep* | Leaves and flower tops. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Aromatic.* Domestic remedy in flatulent Colic of infants. Usually in infusion. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 2.—4. | *m* 30—60 | |
| Catechu (from Acacia Catechu) | Extract from wood. | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Astringent.* In Diarrhœas due to relaxation. |
| Tinctura-æ Catechu Composita-æ | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Trochisci-os* Catechu | ..... | In each .06 | | |
| Liquid Extract | ..... | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Catha Edulis | Leaves. | ..... | ..... | In infusion as beverage. In action similar to coffee. |
| Caulophyllum-*i* (C. thalictroides), *Blue Cohosh* | Rhizome and rootlets | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Demulcent. Diaphoretic.* In Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dysmenorrhœa. Said to stimulate labor-pains. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Cayenne Pepper. *See* Capsicum. | | | | |
| Celandine. *See* Chelidonium. | | | | |
| Celastrine (from Celastrus Edulis) | ..... | ..... | ..... | Said to have properties similar to those of Cocaine. |
| Celastrus Scandens, *False Bitter-Sweet* | Bark. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Alterative. Diaphoretic.* In secondary Syphilis. In Hepatic diseases. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Celery Seed. *See* Apium. | | | | |
| Celluloid, *Zylonite* | ..... | ..... | ..... | In the arts. In making plates for artificial teeth, trusses, etc. |
| Cera-æ Alba-æ, *White Wax*<br>Ceratum-*i* | ..... | ..... | ..... | In Cerates and Ointments. |
| Cera-æ Flava-æ, *Yellow Wax* | | | | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cerium. | | | | |
| Cerii Oxalas-*tis* | | .06— 50 | gr. 1—8 | In vomiting of Pregnancy. |
| Cerium Nitrate | | .06—.50 | gr. 1—8 | |
| Ceresin, *Ozokerite* (from Petroleum) | | | | To adulterate wax. |
| Cetaceum-*i*, *Spermaceti* | | | | In Cerates and Ointments. |
| Ceratum-*i* Cetacei | | Externally. | | |
| Saccharated Spermaceti | | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Demulcent.* |
| Cetraria-*æ* (C. islandica), *Iceland Moss* | Whole dried lichen | | | |
| Decoctum-*i* Cetrariæ | | 30.—120. | f ʒ 1—4 | *Demulcent.* In Bronchial and Pulmonary diseases. |
| Cetrarin, bitter principle of Cetraria | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Tonic.* In Digestive disorders. |
| Cevadilla. *See* Sabadilla. | | | | |
| Chalk, Prepared. *See under* Calcium. | | | | |
| Chamomile. *See* Anthemis. | | | | |
| Charcoal. *See* Carbo Ligni. | | | | |
| Chaulmoogra Oil. *See* Gynocardia Odorata. | | | | |
| Chelidonium-*i* (C. majus), *Celandine* | Whole herb | 1.—4. | gr. 15—60 | *Purgative.* In Jaundice and torpidity of Liver and Intestines. |
| Fluid Extract | | 1.—4. | *m* 15—60 | |
| Chelone Glabra, *Balmony* | Whole herb | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Purgative. Tonic.* Used also as Anthelmintic. |
| Fluid Extract | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Chenopodium-*i* (C. ambrosioides), *American Wormseed* | Fruit. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Anthelmintic.* To destroy Ascarides. |
| Fluid Extract | | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | |
| Oleum-*i* Chenopodii | | .12—.60 | *m* 2—10 | |
| Cherry Laurel. *See* Laurocerasus. | | | | |
| Chestnut. *See* Castanea. | | | | |
| Chimaphila-*æ* (C. umbellata), *Pipsissewa* | Leaves. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | Fresh leaves are *Rubefacient.* |
| Extractum-*i* Chimaphilæ Fluidum-*i* | | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | *Stimulant. Diuretic. Tonic.* In Dropsy, chronic Renal diseases, catarrh of Urinary tract. Recommended in Rheumatism and Gout. |
| China (Smilax China) | Rhizome. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Tonic. Alterative.* Similar to Sarsaparilla. |
| Fluid Extract | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Chinoidin (from Cinchona) | | .20—1. | gr. 3—15 | Same uses as Cinchona. |
| Chinoline, *Quinoline* | | .12—.60 | *m* 2—10 | *Antipyretic. Antiseptic.* |
| Chinoline Tartrate | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Chirata-*æ* (Swertia C.) | Whole plant. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | Bitter Tonic. In atonic Indigestion, Debility. *Contains no Tannin.* |
| Extractum-*i* Chiratæ Fluidum-*i* | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Chiratæ | | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Chloral-*is*, *Chloral Hydrate* | | .30—1.20 | gr. 5—20 | *Hypnotic. Sedative.* In Insomnia, Mania, Tetanus, Convulsions of children, Strychnine poisoning, Epilepsy, other spasmodic affections, delirium of fevers, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. Use cautiously when heart is weak. Locally in solution as antiseptic stimulating application to ulcers. |
| Butyl-Chloral, *Croton-Chloral* | | .30—1.20 | gr. 5—20 | Croton-chloral, similar to Chloral in action, is said to have a special anodyne effect upon the fifth cranial nerve. |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Chloral-Ammonium | | .30—1.20 | gr. 5—20 | *Hypnotic.* |
| Chloral-Antipyrin. *See* Hypnal. | | | | |
| Chloral-Camphor, *Camphorated Chloral* | | | | |
| Chloral-Carbol, *Carbolated Chloral* | | | | Locally in Neuralgia as *Anodyne* and *Counter-irritant.* |
| Chloral-Menthol, *Mentholated Chloral* | | | | |
| Chloralamid | | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Hypnotic.* Safer than Chloral. In Insomnia of fevers, Whooping-cough, Asthma, and other spasmodic affections. |
| Chloralimid | | .30—1.20 | gr. 5—20 | *Hypnotic.* |
| Chloric Ether. *See under* Chloroform. | | | | |
| Chlorodyne | | .20—.60 | *m* 3—10 | *Anodyne.* Should be used cautiously. |
| Chlorine. A gas. | | | | |
| Aqua-æ Chlori | | 4.—15. | f℥ 1—4 | *Antiseptic.* Externally to foul Ulcers and as disinfectant wash. As gargle in Diphtheria and Scarlatina. |
| Liquor-*is* Sodæ Chloratæ, *Labarraque's Solution* | | .2—4. | f℥ ½—1 | |
| Calx-*cis* Chlorata-æ, *Chloride of Lime* | | | | *Disinfectant. Bleaching agent.* |
| Chloroformum-*i* | | .12—1.30 | *m* 2—20 | *Anæsthetic. Anodyne.* By inhalation mostly. Locally as *Anodyne* and *Irritant.* Internally in Colic, Convulsions, Asthma, Dysmenorrhœa and other spasmodic pain. |
| Aqua-æ Chloroformi | | 4.—15. | f℥ 1—4 | |
| Emulsum-*i* Chloroformi | | 4.—15. | f℥ 1—4 | |
| Linimentum-*i* Chloroformi, 30 % | | Externally. | | |
| Spiritus Chloroformi, 6 % | | 2.—4. | f℥ ½—1 | |
| A stronger spirit (½ Chloroform) is known as *Chloric Ether.* | | | | |
| Chlorphenol, *Monochlorphenol* | | | | *Antiseptic.* Locally and, in Tubercular and other Pulmonary diseases, by inhalation. |
| Chondrus-*i*, *Carragheen. Irish Moss* | | 8.—15. | ʒ 2—4 | *Demulcent.* |
| Chrysarobinum-*i*, *Chrysophanic Acid* | | | | Externally in Psoriasis and other parasitic Skin diseases. |
| Unquentum-*i* Chrysarobini, 5 %. | | | | |
| Chrysophyllum Glycyphlœum | | | | Source of Monesia. |
| Cimicifuga-æ (C. racemosa), *Black Snakeroot* | Rhizome and rootlets | | | *Tonic.* In Heart disease where Digitalis is contra-indicated, Amenorrhœa. *Anodyne.* In Myalgia, Neuralgia, Dysmenorrhœa, Lumbago. |
| Extractum-*i* Cimicifugæ | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Extractum-*i* Cimicifugæ Fluidum-*i* | | 2.—4. | f℥ ½—1 | |
| Tinctura-æ Cimicifugæ | | 2.—8. | f℥ ½—2 | |
| Cinchona-æ, *Peruvian Bark* | Bark. | .60—4. | gr. 10—60 | *Bitter Astringent Tonic.* In atonic Indigestion, relaxed conditions of mucous membrane of Digestive tract, Gastric catarrh. As general tonic in febrile and inflammatory diseases. *Antiperiodic.* In Malarial fevers, periodic Neuralgia. |
| Infusum-*i* Cinchonæ | | 30.—60. | 1℥ 1—2 | |
| Extractum-*i* Cinchonæ | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | |
| Extractum-*i* Cinchonæ Fluidum-*i* | | .60—4. | *m* 10—60 | |
| Tinctura-æ Cinchonæ | | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | |
| Cinchona Cuprea, *Cuprea Bark.* | Bark. | .60—4. | gr. 10—60 | |
| Cinchona Flava, *Calisaya Bark* | Bark. | .60—4. | gr. 10—60 | |
| Cinchona Pallida, *Loxa Bark* | Bark. | .60—4. | gr. 10—60 | |
| Cinchona-æ Rubra-æ | Bark. | .60—4. | gr. 10—60 | |
| Tinctura-æ Cinchonæ Composita-æ | | 4.—15. | f℥ 1—4 | |

| SUBSTANCE. | PART USED. | DOSE. Grams or C. c. | DOSE. | USES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Alkaloids of Cinchona:* | | | | |
| Cinchonidine | | .06—2. | gr. 1—30 | The Alkaloids possess the Tonic and Antiperiodic virtues of Cinchona. In medicinal power and value they stand in the following order: Quinine and Quinidine. Cinchonidine. Cinchonine. The Iodosulphate of Cinchonine as an odorless substitute for Iodoform. |
| CINCHONIDINÆ SULPHAS-*tis* | | .06—2. | gr. 1—30 | |
| CINCHONINA-*æ* | | .06—2. | gr. 1—30 | |
| CINCHONINÆ SULPHAS-*tis* | | .06—2. | gr. 1—30 | |
| Cinchonine Hydrochlorate | | .06—2. | gr. 1—30 | |
| Cinchonine Iodosulphate | | Externally. | | |
| Quinamine | | .06—2. | gr. 1—30 | |
| Quinetum, "*Febrifuge*," (mixture of total alkaloids) | | .06—2. | gr. 1—30 | |
| Quinicine | | .06—2. | gr. 1—30 | |
| Quinidine | | .06—1.30 | gr. 1—20 | |
| QUINIDINÆ SULPHAS-*tis* | | .06—1.30 | gr. 1—20 | |
| QUININA-*æ* | | .06—1.30 | gr. 1—20 | Quinine is the chief remedy used in intermittent and remittent fevers, and in other diseases due to malarial influences. The Sulphate is used mostly, but the Bisulphate has an advantage in being more soluble. The Hydrobromate, Hydrochlorate, and the Hydrochlorate of Quinine and Urea are recommended for hypodermic use. |
| QUININÆ BISULPHAS-*tis* | | .06—1.30 | gr. 1—20 | |
| QUININÆ HYDROBROMAS-*tis* | | .06—1.30 | gr. 1—20 | |
| QUININÆ HYDROCHLORAS-*tis* | | .06—1.30 | gr. 1—20 | |
| QUININÆ SULPHAS-*tis* | | .06—1.30 | gr. 1—20 | |
| QUININÆ VALERIANAS-*tis* | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Quinine Arsenate | | .0075-.03 | gr. ⅛—⅛ | |
| Quinine Carbolate | | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | |
| Quinine and Urea Hydrochlorate | | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | |
| Quinine Hypophosphate | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Quinine Phosphate | | .06—1.30 | gr. 1—20 | |
| Quinine Salicylate | | .12—1. | gr. 2—15 | |
| Quinine Tannate | | .06—1.30 | gr. 1—20 | Unreliable on account of insolubility. |
| Compound Tincture of Quinine, *Warburg's Tincture* | | 8.—25. | f℥ 2—6 | *Antiperiodic.* |
| Cinnabar. *See under* Hydrargyrum. | | | | |
| CINNAMOMUM-*i* CASSIA-*æ*, *Cassia Cinnamon. Chinese Cinnamon* | Bark of shoots. | | | |
| AQUA-*æ* CINNAMOMI | | 15.—30. | f℥ ½—1 | As vehicle. |
| OLEUM-*i* CINNAMOMI | | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | *Flavoring agent.* Used as Carminative in flatulence. |
| SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI | | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| CINNAMOMUM-*i* ZEYLANICUM-*i*, *Ceylon Cinnamon* | Inner bark of shoots. | | | *Aromatic. Condiment.* |
| TINCTURA-*æ* CINNAMOMI | | 4.—8. | f℥ 1—2 | |
| PULVIS-*eris* AROMATICUS-*i* | | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | As vehicle. |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* AROMATICUM-*i* FLUIDUM-*i* | | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | As vehicle. |
| CINNAMOMUM-*i*, SAIGONICUM-*i*, *Saigon Cinnamon* | Bark. | | | As above. |
| Citrine Ointment. *See under* Hydrargyrum. | | | | |
| Citrullus Vulgaris, *Water Melon* | Seeds. | | | *Demulcent. Diuretic.* In retention of Urine, Irritability of Bladder. |
| Decoction | | Freely. | | |
| Civet | | | | Formerly as Antispasmodic, now chiefly as perfume. |
| Cleavers. *See* Gallium Aparine. | | | | |
| Clematis (C. Erecta and other species), *Virgin's Bower* | Leaves and seeds. | 4.—8. | ℥ 1—2 | *Alterative. Diuretic.* Has been used in Syphilis, Cancer and foul Ulcers, usually in infusion. Infusion of seeds recommended in Bright's disease. |
| Clemen's Solution. *See under* Arsenum. | | | | |
| Cloves. *See* Caryophyllus. | | | | |
| Coal Oil. *See* Petroleum. | | | | |
| COCA-*æ*, *Erythroxylon Coca* | Leaves. | 4.—15. | ℥ 1—4 | *Stimulant.* Action similar to that of Coffee. In debility, muscular exhaustion. Nervous disorders, Indigestion. |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* COCÆ FLUIDUM-*i* | | 4.—15. | f℥ 1—4 | |
| Extract | | .20—1. | gr. 3—15 | |
| Wine, "*Coca Wine*" | | 15.—60. | f℥ ½—2 | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Cocaine (alkaloid from *Erythroxylon Coca*) | ..... | .0075-.12 | gr. ⅛—2 | *Local Anæsthetic. Mydriatic. Stimulant.* Used locally or hypodermically in 1 to 5 % aqueous solution to induce local anæsthesia. In Neuralgia due to depression. To dilate pupil. With atomizer in Hay-Asthma. In suppository to relieve the pain and straining in Dysentery. |
| Cocainæ Hydrochloras-*tis* | ..... | .0075-.12 | gr. ⅛—2 | |
| Cocaine Phenate | ..... | .006-.012 | gr. 1-10—1-5 | |
| Oleate of Cocaine, 10% | ..... | ..... | ..... | Oleate locally to painful Ulcers, Hæmorrhoids, Fissure of Anus, Pruritus. |
| Cocillana. *See* Sycocarpus Rusbyi. | | | | |
| Cocculus Indicus (Menispermum Cocculus.) (Anamirta Cocculus.) | Fruit. | .06—.12 | gr. 1—2 | *Narcotic.* Seldom used internally. Has been employed in Chorea, Epilepsy and Paralysis. Externally to Ringworm and other skin diseases. |
| Fluid Extract *See* Picrotoxinum. | ..... | .06—.12 | *m* 1—2 | |
| Coccus-*i*, *Cochineal* | Female insect. | .01—.03 | gr. 1-6—½ | *Coloring agent.* |
| Tincture *See* Carmine. | ..... | .30—1.30 | *m* 5—20 | Has been used in Whooping-cough and Neuralgia. |
| Cochlearia Officinalis, *Scurvy Grass* | Whole fresh herb. | 30.—60. | ʒ 1—2 | *Tonic. Diuretic.* In Scurvy, Scrofula, chronic Rheumatism. May be taken as a salad or in infusion. |
| Spirit | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Cockroach. *See* Blatta Orientalis. | | | | |
| Coco-Nut Oil, *Coco-Nut Butter* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Substitute for lard in pharmacy. Do not confound with Cacao Butter (Oleum Theobromæ). |
| Codeina-*æ* (alkaloid from Opium) *See* Apocodeine Hydrochlorate. | ..... | .015—.12 | gr. ¼—2 | Same use as Opium. It causes less unpleasant after-effects. Recommended in Diabetes Mellitus. |
| Cod-Liver Oil. *See* Oleum Morrhuæ | | | | |
| Coffee. *See* Caffea. | | | | |
| Cola Acuminata, *Kola Nut* | Seed. | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | *Stimulant.* In action similar to Coffee. In Cardiac dropsy. |
| Tincture | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Colchicum Autumnale, *Meadow Saffron* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Alterative.* In full doses *Cathartic* and *Diuretic.* Used as palliative in Gout, chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout. In Ascites due to hepatic obstruction. |
| Colchicum Flowers | Flowers. | .06—.25 | gr. 1—4 | |
| Tincture | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Colchici Radix-*cis* | Corm. | .12—.50 | gr. 2—8 | |
| Extractum-*i* Colchici Radicis | ..... | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | |
| Extractum-*i* Colchici Radicis Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .12—.50 | *m* 2—8 | |
| Vinum-*i* Colchici Radicis, 40 % | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Colchici Semen-*inis* | Seed. | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | Same as Colchicum root. The seed is more active than the root. |
| Extractum-*i* Colchici Seminis Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Colchici Seminis | ..... | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Vinum-*i* Colchici Seminis, 15 % | ..... | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Colchicine (alkaloid) | ..... | .0006-.0012 | gr1-100—1-50 | Colchicine and Colchicein represent well the virtues of the drug. They may be given hypodermically. |
| Colchicein | ..... | .0006-.002 | gr1-100—1-30 | |
| Cold Cream. *See under* Rosa Centifolia. | | | | |
| Collinsonia Canadensis, *Horse Balm* | Root. | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Stimulant Diuretic.* In catarrh of Urinary tract, Dropsy. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Collodium-*i*, *Collodion* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Externally. Protective to slight wounds. |
| Collodium-*i* Cantharidatum-*i* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Externally. For blistering purposes. |
| Collodium-*i* Flexile-*is* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Externally. More flexible than ordinary Collodion. |
| Collodium-*i* Stypticum-*i* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Externally. Contains Tannic acid. |

| SUBSTANCE. | PART USED. | DOSE. Grams or C. c. | DOSE. | USES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLOCYNTHIS-*idis* (Citrullus C.) | Fruit. | .12—.50 | gr. 2—8 | *Tonic Cathartic.* In Constipation. In full doses powerful *Hydragogue Cathartic.* In dropsies as hydragogue. Given usually in combination. |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* COLOCYNTHIDIS | ..... | .08—.12 | gr. ½—2 | |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM-*i* | ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .12—.50 | *m* 2—8 | |
| PILULÆ-*as** CATHARTICÆ-*as* COMPOSITÆ-*as* | ..... | ..... | 1 to 3 pills. | |
| PILULÆ-*as** CATHARTICÆ-*as* VEGETABILES | ..... | ..... | 1 to 5 pills. | |
| Coltsfoot. *See* Tussilago Farfara. | | | | |
| Columbo. *See* Calumba. | | | | |
| Comfrey. *See* Symphytum Officinale. | | | | |
| Comptonia Asplenifolia, *Sweet Fern* | Whole pl'nt | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Astringent Tonic.* In Diarrhœa. |
| Condurango. *See* Gonolobus Condurango. | | | | |
| CONIUM-*i* (C. maculatum), *Hemlock.* | Full-grown green fruit. | .12—.30 | gr. 2—5 | *Nerve Sedative.* Causes in large doses motor paralysis. Used in spasmodic affections, Chorea, Tetanus, Asthma, Whooping-cough, acute Mania. Applied locally to painful Ulcers. |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* CONII | ..... | .02—.06 | gr. ⅓—1 | |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* CONII FLUIDUM-*i* | ..... | .12—.30 | *m* 2—5 | |
| Abstract | ..... | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Tincture | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Conium Leaves | Leaves. | .20—.50 | gr. 3—8 | Leaves are much weaker medicinally than the fruit. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .20—.50 | *m* 3—8 | |
| Contrayerba | Root. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Stimulant. Tonic.* In Dysentery and in reduced conditions of the system. |
| CONVALLARIA-œ (C. Majalis), *Lily of the Valley* | Root. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Heart Stimulant. Diuretic.* Similar to Digitalis in action, but safer. In large doses *Cathartic.* |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* CONVALLARIA-œ FLUIDUM-*i*. | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Extract | ..... | .12—.50 | gr. 2—8 | |
| Infusion | ..... | 15.—60. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Convallamarin | ..... | .015—.12 | gr. ¼—2 | Same as above. |
| Convallarin | ..... | .06—.25 | gr. 1—4 | *Cathartic.* |
| Convolvulin. *See under* Jalapa. | | | | |
| COPAIBA-œ, *Balsam of Copaiba* | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | *Diuretic. Expectorant.* Used mostly in latter stages of Gonorrhœa. In chronic Cystitis, chronic pulmonary and bronchial affections. |
| MASSA-œ COPAIBÆ | ..... | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | |
| OLEUM-*i* COPAIBÆ | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| RESINA-œ COPAIBÆ | ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Compound Mixture of Copaiba, *Lafayette's Mixture* | ..... | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Copper Salts. *See under* Cuprum. | | | | |
| Coptis Trifolia, *Goldthread* | Whole pl'nt | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Bitter Tonic.* Contains no Tannin. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Coptis Teeta | Rhizome. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Bitter Tonic.* |
| Corallorhiza Odontorhiza, *Coral Root* | Rhizome. | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Astringent. Diaphoretic.* In fevers. |
| CORIANDRUM-*i* (C. Sativum), *Coriander* | Fruit. | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Aromatic.* As Carminative. |
| OLEUM-*i* CORIANDRI | ..... | .12—.30 | *m* 2—5 | As corrective combined with cathartics. *Flavoring agent.* |
| Spirit | ..... | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Corn Ergot. Corn Silk. Corn Smut. } *See under* Zea. | | | | |
| Cornus (C. Florida), *Dogwood* | Inner bark of root. | .60—4. | gr. 10—60 | *Bitter Tonic. Antiperiodic.* As general and stomachic tonic. In malarial fevers. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .60—4. | *m* 10—60 | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cornus Circinata | Bark. | ..... | ..... | Doses and uses same as of Cornus Florida. |
| Cornus Seriaca | Bark. | ..... | ..... | |
| Corrosive Sublimate. *See* Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum. | | | | |
| Corydalis. *See* Dicentra Canadensis. | | | | |
| Cosmoline | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Ointment.* Included under Petrolatum. |
| Coto | Bark. | .06—.60 | gr. 1—10 | In catarrhal Diarrhœas and Diarrhœa of Typhoid fever. |
| Abstract | ..... | .03—.30 | gr. ½—5 | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .06—.60 | *m* 1—10 | |
| Cotoin | ..... | .06—.12 | gr. 1—2 | In chronic Diarrhœas and Dysentery. |
| Cotton. *See* Gossypium. | | | | |
| Cotula. *See* Anthemis Cotula. | | | | |
| Couch Grass. *See* Triticum. | | | | |
| Court Plaster. *See under* Ichthyocolla. | | | | |
| Cowhage. *See* Mucuna Pruriens. | | | | |
| Cramp Bark. *See* Viburnum Opulus. | | | | |
| Cranesbill. *See* Geranium. | | | | |
| Cream of Tartar. *See* Potassii Bitartras. | | | | |
| Creasotum-*i* | ..... | .03—.12 | *m* ½—2 | *Antiseptic.* Locally *Sedative.* Used to check fermentation within the digestive tract. In Vomiting, Flatulence and Fermentative Diarrhœa. Internally and as inhalation in Phthisis and other pulmonary diseases. *Guaiacol* and its salts used for same purposes. |
| Aqua-œ Creasoti, 1 % | ..... | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Guaiacol | ..... | .12—.60 | *m* 2—10 | |
| Guaiacol Benzoate, *Benzosol* | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Guaiacol Biiodide | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Guaiacol Carbonate | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | |
| Guaiacol Salicylate | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | |
| Creolin (from Coal-tar) | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | *Antiseptic.* Valuable for general use. In Phthisis. Used frequently as douche or enema. In Cystitis, Intestinal disorders, diseases of Eye and Ear. |
| Cresalol | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | *Antiseptic.* Used internally. In Intestinal disorders. |
| Cresol, *Cresylic Acid* (from Coal-tar). | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Antiseptic.* |
| Creta-œ Præparata-œ. *See under* Calcium. | | | | |
| Crocus-*i* (C. Sativus), *Saffron* | Stigmas. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Aromatic.* Used principally as a *Coloring agent.* |
| Tinctura-œ Croci | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Croton Oil. *See* Oleum Tiglii. | | | | |
| Crowfoot. *See* Ranunculus. | | | | |
| Cubeba-œ (Piper C.) | Dried unripe fruit. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Aromatic. Stimulant Diuretic. Expectorant.* In chronic Bronchitis and Pharyngitis, Nasal and Laryngeal catarrh, Gonorrhœa, chronic Cystitis and inflammation of other parts of Genito-urinary tract. |
| Extractum-*i* Cubebæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Oleoresina-œ Cubebæ | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Oleum-*i* Cubebæ | ..... | .30—1.20 | *m* 5—20 | |
| Tinctura-œ Cubebæ | ..... | 2.—12. | f ʒ ½—3 | |
| Trochisci-*os** Cubebæ | ..... | In each .04 of Oleoresin | | |
| Culver's Root. *See* Leptandra. | | | | |
| Cumin Seed, *Cyminum* | ..... | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Aromatic Stimulant.* |
| Cunila Mariana, *Dittany* | Whole herb | .60—2.50 | gr. 10—40 | *Aromatic.* Used as Stimulant and Carminative. |
| Oil | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Cuprea Bark. *See* Cinchona Cuprea. | | | | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| SUBSTANCE. | PART USED. | DOSE. Grams or C. c. | DOSE. | USES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuprum, *Copper.* | | | | |
| CUPRI SULPHAS-*tis* | ..... | .12—1.30 / .0075-.03 | gr. 2—20 / gr. ⅛—½ | *Emetic.* Copper salts are *Astringent* and *Irritant.* Used externally to stimulate indolent Ulcers or chronic Inflammations. In granular Conjunctivitis. Used internally in Chorea, Epilepsy and other Nervous disorders. The Arsenite in Anæmia and in Nervous affections, Chorea. |
| Cuprum Acetate | ..... | .0075-.015 | gr. ⅛—¼ | |
| Ammoniated Copper | ..... | .01—.06 | gr. 1-6—1 | |
| Cuprum Arsenite | ..... | .001-.002 | gr.1-60—1-30 | |
| Curare, *Woorara* | ..... | .002-.006 | gr.1-30—1-10 | Has been used hypodermically in Tetanus. Very poisonous. |
| Curcas Purgans, *Barbadoes Nuts.* | Seed. | | | |
| Oil | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | *Cathartic.* |
| Curcuma Longa, *Turmeric* | Rhizome. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Coloring agent.* To prepare test-paper. *Aromatic Stimulant,* but seldom employed internally. |
| Tincture | ..... | 4.—15. | fʒ 1—4 | |
| Curled Mint. *See* Mentha Crispa. | | | | |
| Cusso, *Kousso. Brayera.* (Hagenia abyssinica) | Female flowers. | 8.—15. | ʒ 2—4 | *Anthelmintic.* To remove Tæniæ. |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* CUSSO FLUIDUM-*i* | ..... | 4.—15. | fʒ 1—4 | |
| Infusion | ..... | 120.—240. | fʒ 4—8 | |
| Koussein | ..... | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | Same use as Cusso. |
| Cydonium, *Quince Seed* | Ripe seeds. | ..... | ..... | *Demulcent.* |
| Mucilage | ..... | Freely. | ..... | As vehicle. |
| Cyminum. *See* Cumin Seed. | | | | |
| CYPRIPEDIUM-*i* (C. pubescens), *Ladies' Slipper* | Rhizome and roots. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Nervous Stimulant.* Used in Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insomnia, Nervous Headache, etc. Action similar to Valerian. |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* CYPRIPEDII FLUIDUM-*i* | ..... | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | |
| Cytisine (from Cytisus laburnum). | | | | |
| Cytisine Nitrate | ..... | .002-.005 | gr.1-30—1-12 | Used in Migraine. Also recommended in cardiac Dropsy. Usually hypodermically. |
| Damiana (Turnera Aphrodisiaca and other species of Turnera) | Leaves. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Stimulant Diuretic.* Supposed to act as *Aphrodisiac.* |
| Extract | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 4.—8. | fʒ 1—2 | |
| Dandelion. *See* Taraxacum. | | | | |
| Darnel. *See* Lolium Temulentum. | | | | |
| Daturine (from Stramonium) | ..... | ..... | ..... | Action and uses similar to Atropine; also as *Hypnotic* in Mania. |
| Daturine Sulphate | ..... | .0005-.001 | gr1-120—1-60 | |
| Daucus Carota, *Wild Carrot* | Fruit. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Stimulant. Diuretic.* |
| Deadly Nightshade. *See* Belladonna. | | | | |
| Delphinine (from Staphisagria) | ..... | .005-.015 | gr. 1-12—¼ | *Sedative.* Resembles Aconite in action and uses. |
| Delphinium Consolida, *Larkspur* | Seeds. | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | *Diuretic. Cathartic.* Seldom used. Externally *Rubefacient.* |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | |
| Dermatol. *See* Bismuth Subgallate. | | | | |
| Dewee's Carminative. *See under* Magnesia. | | | | |
| Diachylon Ointment. *See under* Plumbi Oxidum. | | | | |
| Diaphtherin, *Oxychinaseptol* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Antiseptic.* Locally in solution or powder. |
| Dicentra Canadensis, *Corydalis* | Tubers. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Alterative. Diuretic.* Has been used in Syphilis. In Debility as general tonic. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Digitalis (D. purpurea), *Foxglove* | Leaves. | .03—.20 | gr. ½—3 | *Heart Stimulant. Vaso-Contractor. Diuretic.* Slows and strengthens the heart-beats. In weakened condition of circulation due to heart disease or exhaustion. In Dropsy due to weak heart or renal disease. Pulmonary œdema. The infusion is more diuretic than the tincture. |
| Extractum-*i* Digitalis | | .015—.06 | gr. ¼—1 | |
| Extractum-*i* Digitalis Fluidum-*i* | | .03—.20 | *m* ½—3 | |
| Infusum-*i* Digitalis | | 4.—15. | f 3 1—4 | |
| Tinctura-æ Digitalis | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Abstract | | .015—.06 | gr. ¼-1 | |
| Digitalin | | .001-.002 | gr.1-60—1-30 | A product of uncertain and variable character. |
| Digitoxin | | .0002-.0006 | 1-300—1-100 | |
| Dioscorea Villosa, *Wild Yam* | Rhizome. | .30—2. | gr 5—30 | In Colic especially with biliousness, Cholera Morbus, Dysmenorrhœa. |
| Extract, "*Dioscorein*" | | .06—.25 | gr. 1—4 | |
| Fluid Extract | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Diospyros Virginiana, *Persimmon.* | Unripe fruit. | 4.—15. | 3 1—4 | *Astringent.* In Diarrhœa, Hæmorrhages. |
| Dipterix Odorata, *Tonka Bean* | Seeds. | | | *Flavoring agent.* Similar to Vanilla. |
| Dipterocarpus (several species) | | | | Source of Gurjun Balsam. |
| Dita Bark. *See* Alstonia Scholaris. | | | | |
| Dittany *See* Cunila Mariana. | | | | |
| Diuretin, *Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate* | | | gr. 15 | *Diuretic*, especially in Cardiac dropsies. |
| Dog's Tooth Violet. *See* Erythronium Americanum. | | | | |
| Dogwood. *See* Cornus Florida. | | | | |
| Donovan's Solution. *See under* Arsenum. | | | | |
| Dover's Powder *See under* Opium. | | | | |
| Draco, *Dragon's Blood* | Resin. | | | *Coloring agent.* |
| Dracontium Fœtidum, *Skunk Cabbage* | Root. | .60—4. | gr. 10—60 | *Stimulant.* As antispasmodic in Hysteria, Asthma, Chorea. Externally irritant. |
| Fluid Extract | | .60—4. | *m* 10—60 | |
| Drosera Rotundifolia, *Sundew* | | .30—1.20 | gr. 5—20 | In Whooping-cough. Has been said to be useful in Phthisis. |
| Fluid Extract | | .30—1.20 | *m* 5—20 | |
| Duboisia Myoporoides | Leaves. | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | To prepare Duboisine. Action and uses of Duboisia are much the same as those of Belladonna, but its effects are more transient. |
| Fluid Extract | | 06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Duboisine | | | | *Mydriatic.* Similar to Atropine. |
| Duboisine Sulphate | | .0006-.001 | gr1-100-1-60 | The Sulphate also as *Hypnotic.* |
| Dugong Oil. *See* Oleum Halicoris. | | | | |
| Dulcamara-æ (Solanum Dulcamara), *Bitter Sweet* | | 4.—8. | 3 1-2 | *Diaphoretic. Diuretic.* In Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Skin diseases. |
| Extractum-*i* Dulcamaræ Fluidum-*i* | | 4.—8. | f 3 1—2 | |
| Dutch Liquid. *See* Ethylene Bichloride. | | | | |
| Dwarf Elder *See* Aralia Hispida. | | | | |
| Elastica-æ, *India Rubber* | | | | In making bandages and various surgical appliances. |
| Elaterium (from Ecballium Elaterium) | Resin. | .0075-.015 | gr. ⅛—¼ | *Hydragogue Cathartic.* In Ascites and other dropsies, Cerebral hyperæmia threatening Apoplexy. |
| Elaterinum-*i*, *Elaterin* | | .003—.005 | gr.1-20—1-12 | |
| Trituratio-*nis* Elaterini, 10% | | .03—.06 | gr. ½—1 | |
| Elder. *See* Sambucus. | | | | |
| Elecampane. *See* Inula. | | | | |
| Elemi Oleo-resin | | | | *Irritant.* Externally in plasters and ointments. |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Elixir Proprietatis Paracelsi. *See under* Aloes. | | | | |
| Emetine (alkaloid of Ipecacuanha) | ..... | .0005–.0015 | gr1-120–1-40 | *Expectorant.* |
| | ..... | .0075–.015 | gr. ⅛—¼ | *Emetic.* |
| Eosin | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Coloring agent.* |
| Ephedra Vulgaris | Whole herb | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | In decoction in Rheumatism and Syphilis. |
| Ephedrine Hydrochlorate | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Mydriatic.* Substitute for Atropine. |
| Epigæa Repens, *Gravel Plant* | Leaves. | 2.—8. | 3 ½—2 | *Stimulant Diuretic.* In chronic disorders of Urinary tract. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 2.—8. | f 3 ½—2 | |
| Epsom Salt. *See* Magnesii Sulphas. | | | | |
| Equisetum Hyemale, *Scouring Rush* | Stems. | 2—6. | 3 ½—1½ | *Diuretic.* In infusion in Renal diseases and Dropsy. |
| Ergota-œ, *Ergot of Rye* | ..... | 2.—4. | 3 ½—1 | *Oxytocic. Excito-Motor* To stimulate contraction of Uterus after delivery. It is now regarded as a dangerous agent if used indiscriminately *during* the labor. To check Hæmorrhages, Hæmoptysis, Hæmaturia, Menorrhagia, Metrorrhagia, Diarrhœa. In Uterine fibroids. To reduce Cerebral and Spinal hyperæmia. The so-called Ergotin (*see* Extractum Ergotæ) may be used hypodermically in doses of 1 to 5 grains. |
| Extractum-i Ergotæ, "*Ergotin*" | ..... | 30—1. | gr 5—15 | |
| Extractum-i Ergotæ Fluidum-i | ..... | 2.—4. | f 3 ½—1 | |
| Vinum-i Ergotæ | ..... | 4.—15. | f 3 1—4 | |
| Sclerotic Acid | ..... | .03—.06 | gr. ½—1 | Similar to Ergot in action. Has been recommended in Epilepsy |
| Erigeron (several species), *Fleabane* | Whole flowering plant. | 4.—8. | 3 1—2 | *Astringent Diuretic* In Renal diseases Oil is used internally to check Hæmorrhages. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 4.—8 | f 3 1—2 | |
| Oleum-i Erigerontis | ..... | .30—1 | *m* 5—15 | |
| Eriodictyon (E. Glutinosum), *Yerba Santa* | Leaves. | 1—2. | gr 15—30 | *Stimulant Expectorant.* In chronic Pulmonary diseases, chronic Bronchitis In syrup to cover bitter taste of Quinine. |
| Extractum-i Eriodictyi Fluidum-i | ..... | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | |
| Extract | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Erythronium Americanum, *Dog's Tooth Violet* | Bulb or leaves. | 60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Emetic* |
| Erythrophlœum Guineense, *Sassy Bark* | Bark. | .06—.20 | gr 1—3 | *Narcotic. Diaphoretic Astringent.* |
| Extract | ..... | 03—.06 | gr ½—1 | Has been used in Cardiac dropsy, |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .30—.60 | *m* 5—10 | Intermittent fever and Dysentery. |
| Erythrophlœine (alkaloid) | ..... | .004–.0075 | gr. 1-16—⅛ | The alkaloid also local anæsthetic similar to Cocaine |
| Erythroxylon. *See* Coca. | | | | |
| Eserine. *See under* Physostigma. | | | | |
| Ether *See* Æther. | | | | |
| Ether, Chloric. *See under* Chloroform. | | | | |
| Ethyl Bromide, *Hydrobromic Ether, Monobromethane* | ..... | Inhaled. | ..... | *Anæsthetic.* Prompt in action but dangerous. |
| Ethyl Carbamate *See* Urethane. | | | | |
| Ethyl Chloride | ..... | Locally. | ..... | *Anæsthetic.* |
| Ethyl Iodide, *Hydriodic Ether* | ..... | Inhaled | ..... | *Anæsthetic. Alterative. Stimulant.* |
| Ethylene Bichloride, *Dutch Liquid* | ..... | Inhaled. | ..... | *Anæsthetic.* Probably ranks between Ether and Chloroform in safety. |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grains or C. c. | | |
| Ethylene Bromide, *Dibromethane*. | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | Recommended in Epilepsy. |
| Ethylidene Chloride | ..... | Inhaled. | ..... | *Anæsthetic.* Probably less depressing than Chloroform. |
| Eucalyptus-*i* (E. Globulus), *Fever Tree* | Leaves. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | *Antiperiodic.* In malarial fevers. |
| Extractum-*i* Eucalypti Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | *Tonic. Antiseptic.* In chronic catarrhs of Respiratory and Urinary tracts. In atonic Indigestion, Asthma. |
| Oleum-*i* Eucalypti | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Eucalyptol (from Ol. Eucalypti) | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Eucalyptus Kino (from E. Rostrata), *Red Gum* | Inspissated juice. | .06—.12 | gr. 1—2 | Recommended in Seasickness. |
| Eugenia Jambolana. *See* Jambul. | | | | |
| Eugenol, *Eugenic Acid* (from Oil of Cloves) | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | *Antiseptic.* |
| Euonymus-*i* (E. Atropurpureus), *Wahoo* | Bark of root. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Tonic. Cathartic.* Similar in action to Rhubarb. In Dyspepsia, Constipation, torpidity of Liver, Dropsy, Pulmonary diseases. |
| Extractum-*i* Euonymi | ..... | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 4.—8 | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Euonymin | ..... | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Eupatorium-*i* (E. Perfoliatum), *Boneset. Thoroughwort* | Leaves and flower tops. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Bitter Tonic. Diaphoretic.* Largely used in infusion in colds and fevers, Dyspepsia. |
| Extractum-*i* Eupatorii Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Infusion | ..... | 15.—60. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Eupatorium Purpureum, *Gravel Root* | Root. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Stimulant Diuretic.* Recommended in Uric acid diathesis. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Euphorbia Pilulifera. | | | | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—3. | *m* 15—45 | Recommended in Asthma, Hay-asthma and Coryza. |
| Tincture | ..... | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Euphorbia (several other species) | Root. | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | *Emetic. Cathartic. Diaphoretic.* |
| Euphorbium (resin from certain species of Euphorbia) | Resin. | ..... | ..... | *Rubefacient.* Externally in plasters. |
| Euphorin. *See* Phenyl-Urethane. | | | | |
| Euphrasia Officinalis, *Eyebright* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Bitter Astringent.* Early in acute Nasal catarrh, Hay asthma. |
| Tincture, 10% | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| European Alder. *See* Alnus Glutinosa | | | | |
| European Avens. *See* Geum Urbanum. | | | | |
| Europhen | ..... | Externally. | ..... | *Antiseptic.* Substitute for Iodoform. Hypodermically in Syphilis. |
| Ointment | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Evening Primrose. *See* Oenothera Biennis. | | | | |
| Exalgine. *See* Methyl-Acetanilid. | | | | |
| Extractum-*i* Aromaticum-*i* Fluidum-*i*. *See under* Cinnamomum. | | | | |
| Fabiana Imbricata, *Pichi* | Small branches. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | In Cystitis, Gravel, Renal colic Recommended in Dyspepsia. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Extract of Leaves | Leaves. | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | |
| Faham. *See* Angræcum Fragrans. | | | | |
| False Bitter Sweet. *See* Celastrus Scandens. | | | | |
| False Sarsaparilla. *See* Aralia Nudicaulis. | | | | |
| Febrifuge. *See* Quinetum, *under* Cinchona. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fel-*lis* Bovis, *Ox Gall* | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Tonic. Laxative.* In atonic Constipation. To aid digestion and absorption of fats. |
| Fel-*lis* Bovis Purificatum-*i* | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Fennel. *See* Fœniculum. | | | | |
| Fenugreek. *See* Trigonella Fœnumgræcum. | | | | |
| Ferrum-*i*, *Iron* | | | | *Tonic.* Its special use is as a restorative to the blood. In Anæmia, Chlorosis, Amenorrhœa, Debility, Diphtheria, Scarlatina, Measles, Erysipelas and other infectious and debilitating diseases. |
| Ferrum-*i* Reductum-*i*, *Quevenne's Iron. Reduced Iron* | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Liquor-*is* Ferri Acetatis | | .12—.60 | *m* 2—10 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Ferri Acetatis | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Liquor-*is* Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis, *Basham's Mixture* | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Ferri Carbonas-*tis* Saccharatus-*i* | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | Oxides and Carbonates: Their preparations and Reduced Iron possess the tonic restorative action of iron but are not markedly astringent. |
| Massa-*æ* Ferri Carbonatis, *Vallet's Mass* | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Pilulæ-*as** Ferri Carbonatis | | | 1 to 2 pills. | |
| Ferri Chloridum-*i* (*Ferric*) | | Externally. | | The Mineral acid Salts of Iron are more *astringent* and, besides being useful tonics, are used as hæmostatics. The Sulphates are largely used in this way. The Tincture of the Chloride is one of the most valuable preparations for internal use, combining the tonic properties of Iron and Hydrochloric Acid. It is highly recommended both internally and externally in Erysipelas. |
| Liquor-*is* Ferri Chloridi | | .12—.60 | *m* 2—10 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Ferri Chloridi | | .30—4. | *m* 5—60 | |
| Ferri Citras-*tis* | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Liquor-*is* Ferri Citratis | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Vinum-*i* Ferri Citratis | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Ferri et Ammonii Citras-*tis* | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Ferri et Quininæ Citras-*tis* | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Ferri et Quininæ Citras-*tis* Solubilis | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Ferri et Strychninæ Citras-*tis* | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Ferri Hypophosphis-*tis* | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Ferri Iodidum-*i* Saccharatum-*i* | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | The Compound Salts possess special value according to the combination. The compounds with Ammonium are more stimulating, and those with Phosphoric acid are tonics with more general value in wasting diseases. |
| Pilulæ-*as** Ferri Iodidi | | | 1 to 2 pills. | |
| Syrupus-*i* Ferri Iodidi | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Ferri Lactas-*tis* | | .06—.30 | gr 1—5 | |
| Liquor-*is* Ferri Nitratis | | .12—.60 | *m* 2—10 | |
| Ferri Oxydum-*i* Hydratum-*i*, *Ferric Hydrate* | | 4.—15. | ʒ 1—4 | |
| Emplastrum-*i* Ferri | | Externally. | | The Iodide possesses a special value in Scrofula. |
| Trochischi-*os** Ferri | | | 1—2 troches | |
| Ferri Oxydum-*i* Hydratum-*i* cum Magnesia | | 4.—15. | ʒ 1—4 | The Hydrated Oxides are the best antidotes in Arsenical poisoning before the poison has been absorbed. They should be freshly prepared and given in large doses frequently repeated, and be followed by an emetic or cathartic. |
| Ferri Phosphas-*tis* Solubilis | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Ferri Pyrophosphas-*tis* Solubilis | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Ferri Sulphas-*tis* | | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | |
| Ferri Sulphas-*tis* Exsiccatus-*i* | | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | |
| Ferri Sulphas-*tis* Granulatus-*i* | | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | |
| Liquor-*is* Ferri Subsulphatis, *Monsel's Solution* | | .12—.60 | *m* 2—10 | The Vegetable acid Salts are mild in action. |
| Liquor-*is* Ferri Tersulphatis | | | | Used chiefly to prepare other salts. |
| Ferri et Ammonii Sulphas-*tis*, *Iron Alum* | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Ferri et Ammonii Tartras-*tis* | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Ferri et Potassii Tartras-*tis* | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | Used chiefly to prepare other salts. |
| Ferri Valerianas-*tis* | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Mistura-*æ* Ferri Composita-*æ*, *Griffith's Mixture* | | 8.—15. | f ʒ 2—4 | |
| Pilulæ-*as** Aloes et Ferri | | | 1 to 3 pills. | |
| Syrupus-*i* Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Syrupus-*i* Hypophosphitum cum Ferro | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Vinum-*i* Ferri Amarum-*i* | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acetate of Iron | | .20—.60 | gr. 3—10 | |
| Albuminate of Iron | | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | The Albuminate is claimed to be the most assimilable preparation of Iron. |
| Albuminate of Iron and Sodium | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | |
| Ammoniated Iron | | .20—.60 | gr. 3—10 | |
| Arsenate of Iron | | .005—.01 | gr 1-12—1-6 | |
| Benzoate of Iron | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Bromide of Iron | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Chloride of Iron (Ferrous) | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Syrup of Ferrous Chloride | | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Tincture of Ferrous Chloride | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Citrate of Iron and Cinchonidine | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Citrate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Dialyzed Iron (Scales) | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | Dialyzed Iron has been recommended as an antidote to Arsenic but is less valuable than the Hydrated Oxide with Magnesia. |
| Dialyzed Iron (Liquid) | | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Ferrocyanide of Iron, *Prussian Blue* | | .12—.30 | gr. 2—5 | |
| Iodate of Iron | | .12—.30 | gr. 2—5 | |
| Iodide of Iron | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Syrup of Iodide of Iron and Manganese | | .30—4. | *m* 5—60 | |
| Levulose Ferride | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Magnetic Oxide of Iron | | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | |
| Oxalate of Iron | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Pilulæ Ferri Compositæ, *Griffith's Pills* | | | 1 to 6 pills. | |
| Solution of Citrate of Iron and Quinine | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Subcarbonate of Iron | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Subsulphate of Iron, *Monsel's Salt* | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Sulphide of Iron | | | | To prepare Hydrosulphuric acid. |
| Syrup of Bromide of Iron | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Syrup of Hypophosphite of Iron | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Syrup of Lactophosphate of Iron | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Syrup of Oxide of Iron | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Syrup of Phosphate of Iron | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Syrup of Pyrophosphate of Iron | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Wine of Iron | | 30.—60. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Fever Bush. *See* Benzoin Odoriferum. | | | | |
| Feverfew. *See* Pyrethrum Parthenium. | | | | |
| Fever Tree. *See* Eucalyptus. | | | | |
| Ficus-*i* (F. Carica), *Fig* | Fruit. | Freely. | | *Laxative.* |
| Filix Mas. *See* Aspidium. | | | | |
| Flax Seed. *See* Linum. | | | | |
| Fleabane. *See* Erigeron. | | | | |
| Fluoresceine, *Resorcin-Phtalein* | | | | In solution to aid in detecting lesions of Cornea. |
| Fœniculum-*i* (F. capillaceum), *Fennel* | Fruit. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Aromatic. Stimulant.* Used as carminative. |
| Aqua-æ Fœniculi | | 8.—30. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Oleum-*i* Fœniculi | | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Spirit of Fennel | | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | |
| Formol | | Externally. | | *Antiseptic.* |
| Fowler's Solution. *See under* Arsenum. | | | | |
| Foxglove. *See* Digitalis. | | | | |
| Franciscea Uniflora, *Manaca* | Stem and root. | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | *Resolvent.* To stimulate the Lymphatic system. In large doses it is *Purgative* and *Diuretic.* Recommended in Rheumatism. |
| Fluid Extract | | .30—1.30 | *m* 5—20 | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C. c. | | |
| Frangula-æ (Rhamnus Frangula), *Buckthorn* | Bark at least one year after gathering. | 2.—8. | 3 ½—2 | *Cathartic.* The fresh bark is harsh in action, but the old bark is mild and efficient. In chronic Constipation. |
| Extractum-*i* Frangulæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 2.—8. | f 3 ½—2 | |
| Frankenia Grandiflora, *Yerba Reuma* | Whole pl'nt | .60—1.30 | gr. 10—20 | *Astringent.* In Diarrhœas and Catarrhs. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .60—1.30 | *m* 10—20 | |
| Frankincense. *See* Olibanum. | | | | |
| Frasera Walteri, *American Columbo* | Root. | 2.—4. | 3 ½—1 | *Bitter Tonic.* |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 2.—4. | f 3 ½—1 | |
| Fraxinus Ornus | ..... | ..... | ..... | Source of Manna. |
| Friar's Balsam. *See under* Benzoinum. | | | | |
| Frostwort. *See* Helianthemum Canadense. | | | | |
| Fuchsine, *Roseine* | ..... | .03—.20 | gr. ½—3 | *Coloring agent.* Has been used in Albumiuuria. |
| Fucus Vesiculosus, *Bladder Wrack* | Whole pl'nt | Freely. | ..... | *Alterative.* Given in decoction in Obesity. |
| Fumarina Officinalis, *Fumitory* | Juice of leaves. | 15.—60. | f 3 ½—2 | *Alterative. Sedative.* In Scrofula, Skin diseases, Hepatic obstruction. |
| Decoction | ..... | Freely. | | |
| Fusel Oil. *See* Alcohol, Amylic. | | | | |
| Galangal | Rhizome. | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | *Aromatic. Stimulant.* Used largely as a snuff in Catarrh. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .30—1.30 | *m* 5—20 | |
| Galbanum. A gum-resin | ..... | .30—1. | gr 5—15 | *Stimulant* to mucous membranes. |
| Compound Pills | ..... | ..... | 1 to 4 pills. | In chronic Bronchitis and chronic Catarrhs in general. Used also as *Antispasmodic.* The plaster externally as stimulant. |
| Plaster | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Galea, *Goat's Rue.* | | | | |
| Aqueous Extract | ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Galactagogue.* To promote the secretion of milk. |
| Galium Aparine, *Cleavers* | Juice. | 30.—90. | f 3 1—3 | *Alterative. Diuretic.* In Dropsy, Scorbutic eruption, Scrofula. |
| Galium Verum, *Yellow Ladies' Bedstraw* | Whole pl'nt | ..... | ..... | *Alterative. Diuretic.* Used chiefly as a *Coloring agent.* In Dropsy, Jaundice, Scrofula. |
| Decoction | ..... | 30.—60. | f 3 1—2 | |
| Galla-æ, *Nutgall* (from Quercus Lusitanica) | ..... | 4.—8. | 3 1—2 | *Astringent.* Virtues due to the Tannic and Gallic acids contained. |
| Tinctura-æ Gallæ | ..... | 4.—8. | f 3 1—2 | |
| Unguentum-*i* Gallæ | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 4.—8. | f 3 1—2 | |
| Infusion | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Reagent.* Also as astringent gargle or wash. |
| Gallacetophenone | ..... | Externally. | ..... | Substitute for Pyrogallol in Skin diseases, Psoriasis. |
| Gamboge. *See* Cambogia. | | | | |
| Garcinia Mangostana, *Mangosteen* | Rind of fruit. | ..... | ..... | Chiefly in infusion as astringent lotion. |
| Gardenia Grandiflora | Fruit. | ..... | ..... | *Coloring agent.* |
| Garlic. *See* Allium. | | | | |
| Gaultheria, *Wintergreen* | Leaves. | 2.—8. | 3 ½—2 | *Aromatic. Astringent.* Substitute for Salicylic acid in Rheumatism and Gout. Used mostly as *Flavoring agent.* |
| Oleum-*i* Gaultheriæ | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Spiritus Gaultheriæ | ..... | 1.—8. | f 3 1—2 | |
| Gelatin | ..... | ..... | ..... | To prepare capsules, suppositories and bougies. As a coating for pills. |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gelsemium-*i* (G. Sempervirens), *Yellow Jasmine* | Root. | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | *Sedative.* In sthenic inflammations and fevers, the insomnia of Mania, Myalgia; Neuralgia, especially of fifth nerve; Meningitis, Malarial fevers, Puerperal eclampsia. |
| Extractum-*i* Gelsemii Fluidum-*i* | | .30—.60 | *m* 5—10 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Gelsemii | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Gelsemine | | .001-.003 | gr.1-60—1-20 | |
| Gentiana-*æ* (G. lutea) | Root. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Bitter Tonic.* Simple stomachic and general tonic. *Contains no Tannin.* |
| Extractum-*i* Gentianæ | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Extractum-*i* Gentianæ Fluidum-*i* | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Gentianæ Composita-*æ* | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Compound Infusion | | 4.—30. | f ʒ 1—8 | |
| Gentiana Quinqueflora | Whole pl'nt | .30—3. | gr. 5—45 | *Bitter Tonic.* |
| Fluid Extract | | .30—3. | *m* 5—45 | |
| Geoffroya Inermis, *Cabbage Tree Bark* | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Cathartic. Anthelmintic.* |
| Geranium-*i* (G. maculatum), *Cranesbill* | Rhizome. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Astringent.* In Diarrhœas, Dysentery, Hæmorrhages, Leucorrhœa and other mucous discharges. |
| Extractum-*i* Geranii Fluidum-*i* | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| German Chamomile. *See* Matricaria | | | | |
| Geum Rivale, *Water Avens* | Root. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Tonic. Astringent.* |
| Geum Urbanum, *European Avens.* | Root. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Tonic. Astringent.* |
| Gillenia Trifoliata, *Indian Physic.* | Root. | .12—2. | gr. 2—30 | *Emetic. Expectorant.* Similar to Ipecacuanha. |
| Fluid Extract | | .12—2. | *m* 2—30 | |
| Gillenia Stipulacea, *American Ipecac* | Root. | .12—2. | gr. 2—30 | *Emetic. Expectorant.* Similar to Ipecacuanha. |
| Ginger. *See* Zingiber. | | | | |
| Ginseng. *See* Panax Quinquefolium. | | | | |
| Glauber's Salt. *See* Sodii Sulphas. | | | | |
| Glechoma Hederacea, *Ground Ivy.* | Whole pl'nt | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Tonic.* Seldom used. |
| Glonoin, *Nitroglycerin.* | | | | |
| Spiritus Glonoini, 1 % | | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | *Arterial Stimulant.* In Cardiac diseases. In Nervous disorders depending upon arterial tension, Angina pectoris. In some forms of Headache and Neuralgia, neuralgic Dysmenorrhœa. |
| Glycerinum-*i* | | .30—4. | *m* 5—60 | *Vehicle. Solvent. Preservative.* Locally *Demulcent.* In enema or suppository for Constipation. Applied upon cotton to soften and aid resolution of inflammatory thickening accompanying diseases of uterus or appendages. As sweetening agent for diabetics. |
| Suppositoria† Glycerini | | | | *Laxative.* For introduction into the rectum. |
| Glyconin. *See under* Vitellus. | | | | |
| Glycyrrhiza-*æ* (G. glabra), *Liquorice Root* | Root. | | | *Expectorant. Demulcent.* In cough mixtures. To cover taste of bitter medicines. |
| Extractum-*i* Glycyrrhizæ | | Freely. | | |
| Extractum-*i* Glycyrrhizæ Purum-*i* | | Freely. | | |
| Extractum-*i* Glycyrrhizæ Fluidum-*i* | | Freely. | | |
| Mistura-*æ* Glycyrrhizæ Composita-*æ*, *Brown Mixture* | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Pulvis-*eris* Glycyrrhizæ Compositus-*i* | | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | *Laxative.* Contains Senna. |
| Trochisci-*os** Glycyrrhizæ et Opii | | | 1—5 troches | [bitter medicines. |
| Glycyrrhizinum-*i* Ammoniatum-*i.* | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | Glycyrrhizin used to cover taste of |

*Accusative case-ending plural.
† Plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gnaphalium Polycephalum, *Life Everlasting* | Flowering herb. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | Mild *Astringent* and *Tonic.* |
| Fluid Extract | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Goa Powder | | | | Source of Chrysarobinum. |
| Goat's Rue. *See* Galea. | | | | |
| Gold. *See* Aurum. | | | | |
| Golden Rod. *See* Solidago Odora. | | | | |
| Golden Seal. *See* Hydrastis. | | | | |
| Goldthread. *See* Coptis Trifolia. | | | | |
| Gonolobus Condurango | Bark. | | | |
| Fluid Extract | | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | *Alterative.* Recommended in Carcinoma of Stomach and other Cancers, in Syphilis. |
| Gossypium (G. herbaceum), *Cotton* | Hairs of seed. | | | |
| Gossypium-*i* Purificatum-*i* | | | | To prepare surgical dressings. |
| Oleum-*i* Gossypii Seminis. *See* Pyroxylinum. | | | | *Emollient.* Substitute for Olive oil, applied to burns, etc. |
| Gossypii Radicis Cortex-*icis* | Bark of root. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Emmenagogue.* In Amenorrhœa. Supposed to act similarly to Ergot. |
| Extractum-*i* Gossypii Radicis Fluidum-*i* | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Goulard's Cerate. } Goulard's Extract. } | *See under* Plumbum. | | | |
| Granatum-*i* (Punica G.), *Pomegranate* | Bark of stem and root. | 2.—6. | ʒ ½—1½ | *Anthelmintic.* Usually in decoction. To expel Tænia solium. |
| Fluid Extract | | 2.—6. | f ʒ ½—1½ | |
| Pelletierine Tannate | | .20—.40 | gr. 3—6 | Same use as above. |
| Gratiola Officinalis, *Hedge Hyssop.* | Whole herb | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Cathartic. Diuretic.* |
| Gravel Plant. *See* Epigæa Repens. | | | | |
| Gravel Root. *See* Eupatorium Purpureum. | | | | |
| Gray Powder. *See* Hydrargyrum cum Creta. | | | | |
| Green Soap. *See* Sapo Mollis. | | | | |
| Griffith's Mixture. } Griffith's Pills. } | *See under* Ferrum. | | | |
| Grindelia-æ (G. Robusta) | Leaves and flower tops. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | In Asthma chronic Bronchitis, Hay Asthma, spasmodic Coughs, chronic Cystitis. Locally *Sedative.* |
| Extractum-*i* Grindeliæ Fluidum-*i* | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Grindelia Squarrosa | Leaves and flower tops. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | Similar to above. Reported to be also *Antiperiodic.* |
| Ground Ivy. *See* Glechoma Hederacea. | | | | |
| Ground Pine. *See* Ajuga Chamæpytis. | | | | |
| Guaco (Mikania Guaco) | | | | Mild *Tonic.* Has been long used, where indigenous, as antidote to snakebites. Used internally and externally. |
| Tincture | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Guaiaci Lignum-*i* (G. officinale and G. sanctum), *Guaiacum Wood* | Heart wood | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Alterative.* In Gout and Syphilis. |
| Fluid Extract | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | May be used in decoction. |
| Guaiaci Resina-æ (G. officinale), *Guaiac* | Resin. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Alterative. Diaphoretic.* In Rheumatism, Gout, Tonsillitis, Myalgia, Sciatica and Syphilis. |
| Tinctura-æ Guaiaci | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Tinctura-æ Guaiaci Ammoniata-æ | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guaiacol. *See under* Creasotum. | | | | |
| Guarana-æ (from Paullina Cupana) | Seeds, crushed. | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Tonic. Stimulant.* Similar in action to Coffee. Used in Migraine. In convalescence from acute diseases. |
| Extractum-*i* Guaranæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 1.—4. | f 3 ¼—1 | |
| Elixir | ..... | 4.—15. | f 3 1—4 | |
| Gum Arabic. *See* Acacia. | | | | |
| Gum Tragacanth. *See* Tragacantha | | | | |
| Gun Cotton. *See* Pyroxylinum. | | | | |
| Gurjun Balsam (from Dipterocarpus), *Wood Oil* | ..... | 4.—8. | f 3 1—2 | *Alterative.* Used especially in Leprosy. |
| Gutta Percha | ..... | ..... | ..... | Used externally as protective. In making splints and other surgical appliances. The solution is applied to slight wounds. |
| Solution | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Gynocardia Odorata, *Chaulmoogra* | Fruit. | ..... | ..... | *Alterative.* In Leprosy, Syphilis, Scrofula. Oil and acid used internally and externally. |
| Chaulmoogra Oil | ..... | .30—1.20 | *m* 5—20 | |
| Gynocardic Acid | ..... | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Hæmatoxylon-*i* (H. campechianum), *Logwood* | Heart wood | ..... | ..... | *Coloring agent.* |
| Extractum-*i* Hæmatoxyli | ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Astringent.* In Diarrhœas, Leucorrhœa and Hæmorrhages. |
| Decoction | ..... | 30.—60. | f ℥ 1—2 | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 2.—4. | f 3 ½—1 | |
| Hæmoglobin | ..... | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Restorative.* In Anæmia, Chlorosis. |
| Hamamelis-*dis* (H. virginiana), *Witch Hazel* | Leaves. | 2.—8. | 3 ½—2 | *Astringent. Tonic.* In Hæmorrhages, Hæmorrhoids, venous congestions. Locally to bruises, Hæmorrhoids, inflammations. As a wash in Leucorrhœa, Gonorrhœa and chronic mucous discharges. |
| Extractum-*i* Hamamelidis Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 2.—8. | f 3 ½—2 | |
| Hamamelis Bark | Bark. | 2.—8. | 3 ½—2 | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 2.—8. | f 3 ½—2 | |
| Hardhack. *See* Spirea Tomentosa. | | | | |
| Hedeoma-æ (H. pulegioides), *Pennyroyal* | Leaves and flower tops. | ..... | ..... | *Aromatic. Carminative.* In Colic. Popular remedy in Amenorrhœa. Used also externally. |
| Oleum-*i* Hedeomæ | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Spirit | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Hedge Hyssop. *See* Gratiola Officinalis. | | | | |
| Helianthemum Canadense, *Frostwort* | Whole herb | 2.—8. | 3 ½—2 | *Astringent. Tonic. Alterative.* In Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Scrofula. Has been recommended in Syphilis. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 2.—8. | f 3 ½—2 | |
| Helleborus Fœtidus, *Bear's Foot* | Leaves. | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | Powerful *Cathartic.* As Anthelmintic and in dropsies. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Helleborus Niger, *Black Hellebore* | Root. | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Drastic Cathartic. Emmenagogue.* Seldom used. *Derivative* in Cerebral affections. In dropsies. |
| Extract | ..... | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Helleborein | ..... | .006-.012 | gr. 1-10—1-5 | *Local Anæsthetic* similar to Cocaine. Substitute for Digitalis in Cardiac diseases. |
| Helonias Dioica, *Starwort* | Root. | .60—4. | gr. 10—60 | *Tonic.* Recommended in atony of Generative organs. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .60—4. | *m* 10—60 | |
| Hemidesmus Indicus, *Indian Sarsaparilla* | Root. | 4.—8. | 3 1—2 | *Alterative. Diuretic.* Similar in action to Sarsaparilla. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 4.—8. | f 3 1—2 | |
| Hemlock Bark. *See* Pinus Canadensis. | | | | |
| Hemlock Fruit. *See* Conium. | | | | |
| Hemlock Leaves. *See* Conium Leaves. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C. c. | | |
| Hemlock Pitch. *See* Pix Canadensis. | | | | |
| Hemogallol..... | ..... | .06—.50 | gr. 1—8 | *Restorative.* In Chlorosis. |
| Hemol..... | | | | |
| Henbane. *See* Hyoscyamus. | | | | |
| Henchera Americana, *Alum Root.* | Root. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | *Astringent.* In Diarrhœa, and as gargle in sore throat. |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Hepatica Triloba, *Liverwort*..... | Leaves. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Tonic. Astringent.* In chronic Bronchitis. Formerly used in chronic Hepatic disorders. |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Hiera Picra. *See under* Aloe. | | | | |
| Hirudo, *Leech*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | To abstract blood. |
| Hive Syrup. *See under* Scilla. | | | | |
| Hoffman's Anodyne. *See under* Æther. | | | | |
| Homatropine Hydrobromate. *See under* Atropine. | | | | |
| Honduras Bark. *See* Cascara Amarga. | | | | |
| Honey. *See* Mel. | | | | |
| Honey of Rose. *See under* Rosa Gallica. | | | | |
| Hope's Mixture. *See under* Camphor. | | | | |
| Hops. *See* Humulus. | | | | |
| Hop Tree. *See* Ptelea Trifoliata. | | | | |
| Hordeum Distichium, *Barley*..... | Fruit. | ..... | ..... | *Nutriment.* |
| Decoction..... | ..... | Freely. | ..... | *Demulcent.* |
| Horehound. *See* Marrubium. | | | | |
| Horse Balm. *See* Collinsonia Canadensis. | | | | |
| Horse Chestnut. *See* Æsculus Hippocastanum. | | | | |
| Horsemint. *See* Monarda Punctata. | | | | |
| Horse Radish. *See* Armoracia. | | | | |
| Humulus-*i* (H. Lupulus), *Hops*... | Fruit. | ..... | ..... | *Tonic. Anodyne. Diaphoretic.* In Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Delirium Tremens, fevers. Externally in form of poultice. |
| Tinctura-*æ* Humuli..... | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Infusion..... | ..... | 30.—120. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| *See* Lupulinum. | | | | |
| Hydracetine..... | ..... | .03—.20 | gr. ½—3 | Chiefly externally in Psoriasis and other diseases of the skin. Also *Antipyretic.* |
| Mixture with three parts sugar called *Pyrodin.* | | | | |
| Hydrangea Arborescens..... | Root. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | To facilitate removal of gravel; also to relieve pain of renal Colic. |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Hydrargyrum-*i*, *Mercury*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Metallic Mercury is not now employed in medicine except in Gray Powder, Blue Pill and Ointment, where it is reduced to a very finely-divided state. The general action of Mercury and its preparations is *Alterative, Purgative* and *Antiphlogistic.* It is the chief remedy in secondary Syphilis, and in conditions where a decided alterative effect is desired. Salivation (which is always to be avoided) is most easily produced by Blue Pill, and Calomel stands next in this respect. |
| Hydrargyrum-*i* cum Creta, *Gray Powder*, 38 %..... | ..... | .03—.60 | gr. ½—10 | |
| Emplastrum-*i* Hydrargyri..... | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Emplastrum-*i* Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro..... | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Massa-*æ* Hydrargyri, *Blue Pill.* | ..... | .03—1. | gr. ½—15 | |
| Oleatum-*i* Hydrargyri (20 % Yellow Oxide)..... | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Unguentum-*i* Hydrargyri, *Blue Ointment*, 50 %..... | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Hydrargyrum-*i* Ammoniatum-*i*, *White Precipitate*..... | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Unguentum-*i* Hydrargyri Ammoniati, 10 %..... | ..... | Externally. | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrargyri Chloridum-*i* Corrosivum-*i*, *Mercuric Chloride. Corrosive Sublimate* | | .001-.006 | gr.1-60—1-10 | The most poisonous salts are the *Corrosive Chloride* (bichloride), *Cyanide* and *Red Iodide* (biniodide). |
| Glutin-Peptone Sublimate (25 % Corrosive Sublimate) | | 1. | gr. 15 | |
| Hydrargyri Chloridum-*i* Mite-*is*, *Mercurous Chloride. Calomel.* | | .03—.60 | gr. ½—10 | Corrosive Sublimate is one of the most active and efficient mercurials for internal use. It is largely used in secondary Syphilis, and in the tertiary stage is frequently combined with the Iodides. In Membranous Croup and other diseases with fibrinous exudation it is one of the most effectual remedies. In Dysentery it is given internally or in form of enema. In inflammations of Pelvic organs with exudation. In Biliousness, persistent Vomiting, Gastric ulcer. It is a powerful *Antiseptic*, and is extensively used in 1-2000 or weaker solution as douche or irrigation in surgery and in infectious diseases. The Glutin-Peptone Sublimate may be used hypodermically. |
| Hydrargyri Cyanidum-*i* | | .001-.006 | gr.1-60—1-10 | |
| Hydrargyri Iodidum-*i* Flavum-*i*. | | .01—.06 | gr. 1-6—1 | |
| Hydrargyri Iodidum-*i* Rubrum-*i*. | | .001-.006 | gr.1-60—1-10 | |
| Liquor-*is* Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi, *Donovan's Solution* | | .06—.60 | *m* 1—10 | |
| Liquor-*is* Hydrargyri Nitratis. | | Externally. | | Calomel is a mild and certain Cathartic, especially useful as occasional purge for children in fevers and inflammatory diseases. Also as an efficient *Diuretic* in dropsies. In diarrhœas in small doses. In Entero-Colitis. Externally as a sedative, alterative application to Ulcers. |
| Unguentum-*i* Hydrargyri Nitratis, *Citrine Ointment* | | Externally. | | |
| Hydrargyri Oxidum-*i* Flavum-*i*. | | Externally. | | |
| Unguentum-*i* Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi, 10 % | | Externally. | | |
| Hydrargyri Oxidum-*i* Rubrum-*i*, *Red Precipitate* | | Externally. | | |
| Unguentum-*i* Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri, 10 % | | Externally. | | |
| Hydrargyri Subsulphas-*tis* Flavus-*i*, *Turpeth Mineral* | | .12—.25 | gr. 2—4 | |
| Black Sulphide of Mercury | | Externally. | | |
| Red Sulphide of Mercury, *Cinnabar* | | Fumigation. | | |
| Black Wash (1 Gram Calomel, 115.5 C. c. Lime Water) | | Externally. | | |
| Yellow Wash (1 Gram Corrosive Sublimate, 308 C. c. Lime Water) | | Externally. | | |
| *New Compounds:* Mercuric Benzoate. Mercuric Carbolate, *Mercuric Phenylate* | | .015—.03 | gr. ¼—½ | The Oxides and Nitrate are used externally. Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis is a *Caustic*. |
| Mercuric Formidate. Mercuric Imido-succinate | | .012 | gr. 1-5 | |
| Mercury Naphtalate | | .06 | gr. 1 | *Blue Pill* is *Cathartic* but should be followed by a saline. |
| Mercuric Oxycyanide | | Antiseptic. | | |
| Mercuric Salicylate | | .001-.008 | gr. 1-60—1-8 | The *Ointment* and *Oleate* by inunction to obtain constitutional effect. |
| Mercury Sozoiodol | | .06 | gr. 1 | |
| Mercury Stearate. Mercury Tannate | | .06—.12 | gr. 1—2 | *Turpeth Mineral* has been used as *Emetic* in Croup. |
| Mercuric Thymolate. Mercuric Thymolacetate | | .005—.01 | gr. 1-12—1-6 | *Black Wash* and *Yellow Wash* are applied to Syphilitic Ulcers. |
| Mercury-Zinc Cyanide | | Antiseptic. | | The *Red Sulphide* is used as a fumigation. |
| Hydrastis (H. canadensis), *Golden Seal* | Rhizome and roots. | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | *Bitter Tonic. Antiperiodic.* In atonic Indigestion, Malarial fevers. *Alterative* to mucous membranes. In chronic diseases of Urinary organs. |
| Extractum-*i* Hydrastis Fluidum-*i* | | .30—4. | *m* 5—60 | |
| Glyceritum-*i* Hydrastis | | .30—4. | *m* 5—60 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Hydrastis | | 2.—8. | f 3 ½—2 | |
| Hydrastine | | .015—.03 | gr. ¼—½ | |
| Hydrastininæ Hydrochloras-*tis*. | | .005—.01 | gr. 1-12—1-6 | *Hæmostatic*, especially in Uterine hæmorrhages, Dysmenorrhœa. |
| Hydriodic Ether. *See* Ethyl Iodide. | | | | |

| SUBSTANCE. | PART USED. | DOSE. Grams or C.c. | | USES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrobromic Ether. *See* Ethyl Bromide. | | | | |
| Hydrochinone (from Arbutin), *Quinol* | | .08—.30 | gr. ½—5 | *Antiseptic* for internal use. *Antiperiodic.* |
| Hydrocotyle Asiatica, *Pennywort.* | Whole pl'nt | 15.—30. | ʒ ½—1 | *Alterative.* Recommended in Scrofula and Skin diseases, given in infusion. |
| Hydronaphthol. *See* Naphtol. | | | | |
| Hydroxylamine. | | | | |
| Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride | | Externally. | | In solution 1 to 1000 in Psoriasis, Lupus, parasitic Skin diseases. |
| Hyoscine (from Hyoscyamine) / HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMAS-*tis* | | .0004-.0006 | 1-150—1-100 | Powerful *Hypnotic. Sedative.* Lowers pulse-rate. |
| HYOSCYAMUS-*i* (H. niger), *Henbane* | Leaves and flower tops. | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | Action similar to that of Belladonna but more *Sedative* and *Hypnotic.* |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* HYOSCYAMI | | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | In Insomnia, Mania, Delirium Tremens. Quiets peripheral irritation, nervous Cough, Colic, irritability of Bladder. In Spasmodic affections, Spinal hypersesthesia. |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* HYOSCYAMI FLUIDUM-*i* | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| TINCTURA-*æ* HYOSCYAMI | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Abstract | | .12—.30 | gr. 2—5 | |
| HYOSCYAMINÆ HYDROBROMAS-*tis* / HYOSCYAMINÆ SULPHAS-*tis* | | .001-.002 | gr.1-60—1-30 | Hyoscyamine is *Anodyne* and *Mydriatic. Sedative* to Spinal cord. |
| Hyoscyamus Root | Root. | | | |
| Tincture | | 1.—3. | *m* 15—45 | |
| Hyoscyamus Seed | Seeds. | .20—1. | gr. 3—15 | |
| Fluid Extract | | .20—1. | *m* 8—15 | |
| Hypericum Perforatum, *St. John's Wort* | Flower tops and seeds. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | Seldom used. Has been employed in Dysentery, Gravel, Hysteria and Jaundice. Externally to bruises. |
| Fluid Extract | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Hypnal. A mixture of Chloral and Antipyrin | | .50—1. | gr. 8—15 | *Hypnotic. Analgesic.* |
| Hypnone. *See* Acetophenone. | | | | |
| Hypophosphites | | | | *Tonic. Restorative.* In Debility, wasting diseases, Tuberculosis, Rachitis, Nervous diseases. |
| SYRUPUS-*i* HYPOPHOSPHITUM | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| SYRUPUS-*i* HYPOPHOSPHITUM CUM FERRO | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Hyssopus Officinalis, *Hyssop* | Flowering plant. | 4.—15. | ʒ 1—4 | *Aromatic Stimulant.* As carminative. In chronic Catarrhs. |
| Fluid Extract | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Hysterionica Baylahuen | Herb. | | | |
| Fluid Extract | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | In chronic Diarrhœas, chronic Dysentery. In catarrhs of Respiratory and Urinary tracts. |
| Iberis Amara, *Bitter Candytuft* | Seeds. | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | In Bronchitis and Asthma. |
| Iceland Moss. *See* Cetraria. | | | | |
| ICHTHYOCOLLA-*æ*, *Isinglass* | | Freely. | | *Demulcent. Protective.* In pharmacy as a *clarifying agent.* |
| EMPLASTRUM-*i* ICHTHYOCOLLÆ, *Court Plaster* | | Externally. | | |
| Ichthyol. | | | | |
| Lotion or Ointment | | Externally. | | In Skin diseases. |
| Ignatia-*æ*, *St. Ignatius Bean* | Seeds. | .06—.12 | gr. 1—2 | Similar to Nux Vomica in action, but more powerful as it contains more Strychnine. Same uses as Nux Vomica. |
| Abstract | | .03—.06 | gr. ½—1 | |
| Tincture | | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| ILLICIUM-*i* (I. verum), *Star Anise.* | Fruit. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Aromatic.* As stimulant and carminative. |
| Imperatoria Ostruthium, *Masterwort* | Rhizome. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Aromatic Stimulant.* In infusion in Indigestion and flatulent Colic. |
| India Rubber. *See* Elastica. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Corn. *See* Zea Mays. | | | | |
| Indian Hemp. *See* Cannabis Indica. | | | | |
| Indian Physic. *See* Gillenia Trifoliata. | | | | |
| Indian Sarsaparilla. *See* Hemidesmus Indicus. | | | | |
| Indian Tobacco. *See* Lobelia. | | | | |
| Indian Turnip. *See* Arum Triphyllum. | | | | |
| Indigo (from several species of Indigofera) | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Coloring agent. Reagent.* |
| Ingluvin | ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Digestant.* Recommended in Vomiting of Pregnancy, Indigestion. |
| Inula-æ (I. Helenium), *Elecampane* | Root. | 1.——4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Tonic. Stimulant.* Domestic remedy in atonic Indigestion, Bronchitis, Amenorrhœa. In infusion. |
| Inulin | ..... | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | Recommended in Diabetes. |
| Iodine Trichloride | ..... | .012 | gr. 1-5 | *Antiseptic.* |
| Iodo-Antifebrin | ..... | ..... | ..... | Of doubtful value as a medicine. |
| Iodo-Antipyrin, *Iodopyrin* | ..... | .06—1. | gr. 1—15 | *Antipyretic.* In Typhoid fever and Tuberculosis. |
| Iodoformum-*i*, *Iodoform* | ..... | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | Used mostly externally. *Alterative. Antiseptic.* As powder to wounds and ulcers. Internally action similar to Iodine. |
| Unguentum-*i* Iodoformi, 10 % | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Iodol | ..... | .03—.20 | gr. ½—3 | *Alterative. Antiseptic.* Same uses as Iodoform but said to be less easily absorbed, therefore safer. Internally action similar to Iodine. |
| Iodo-Naphtol-Beta | ..... | Externally. | ..... | *Antiseptic.* Substitute for Iodoform. |
| Iodo-Phenacetine, *Iodophenin* | ..... | Externally. | ..... | *Antiseptic.* |
| Iodum-*i*, *Iodine* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Alterative. Antiseptic. Sialagogue.* |
| Liquor-*is* Iodi Compositus-*i*, *Lugol's Solution* | ..... | .06—.60 | *m* 1—10 | In tertiary Syphilis, Scrofula, Glandular enlargements. Given internally mostly in form of its salts. Externally it is *Irritant.* The Tincture is much used as a counter-irritant. The Compound Solution has been injected into Phthisical cavities with varying success. In dilute solution as Antiseptic douche. Vapor inhaled in Phthisis. |
| Tinctura-æ Iodi, 7 % | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Unguentum-*i* Iodi, 4 % Iodine | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Decolorized Tincture | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Ipecacuanha-æ (Cephaëlis I.), *Ipecac* | Root. | .06—2. | gr. 1—30 | Has been recommended in Dysentery given in full doses frequently repeated. |
| Extractum-*i* Ipecacuanhæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | *Expectorant* in small doses. |
| Pulvis-*eris* Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, *Dover's Powder. See under* Opium. | | 1.——2. | *m* 15—30 | *Emetic* in large doses. One of the safest reliable emetics. The Syrup may be given freely to children in Croup and Bronchitis to rid the air-passages of mucus. As expectorant in cough mixtures. The Wine may be employed in drop doses to check vomiting. In Diarrhœas combined with other remedies. *Diaphoretic* when combined with Opium. For uses of *Dover's Powder* and of *Tinct. Ipecac. et Opii, see under* Opium. |
| Syrupus-*i* Ipecacuanhæ, 7 % | ..... | .30—8. | *m* 5—f ʒ 2 | |
| Tinctura-æ Ipecacuanhæ et Opii. *See under* Opium. | | | | |
| Trochisci-*os** Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ. *See* Morphine. | | | | |
| Trochisci-*os** Ipecacuanhæ | ..... | In each .02 | | |
| Vinum-*i* Ipecacuanhæ, 10 % *See* Emetine. | ..... | .06—4. | *m* 1—60 | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grains or C. c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iris Florentina, *Orris Root* | Rhizome. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | Said to be *Cathartic* and *Diuretic*. |
| Tincture | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | Used chiefly in tooth-powders. Tincture is used in perfumery and as flavoring agent. |
| Oil of Orris Root | | | | Oil used in perfumery. |
| Iris-*dis* (Iris versicolor), *Blue Flag* | Rhizome and roots. | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Active Emetic*, *Cathartic* and *Diuretic* when fresh. In Malarial fevers, Biliousness, Jaundice from obstruction, Dropsies. |
| Extractum-*i* Iridis | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Extractum-*i* Iridis Fluidum-*i* | | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Irish Moss. *See* Chondrus. | | | | |
| Iron. *See* Ferrum. | | | | |
| Isinglass. *See* Ichthyocolla. | | | | |
| Jaborandi. *See* Pilocarpus. | | | | |
| Jalapa-*æ* (Ipomœa J.) | Root. | .30—1.80 | gr. 5—20 | *Hydragogue Cathartic*. In dropsies. At commencement of acute fevers or inflammations. As a *Revulsive* or depleting agent in Cerebral hyperæmia. *Anthelmintic*. Is employed with Santonin to expel Ascarides. |
| Extractum-*i* Jalapæ Alcoholicum-*i* | | .12—.50 | gr. 2—8 | |
| Pulvis-*eris* Jalapæ Compositus-*i* | | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Resina-*æ* Jalapæ | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Abstract | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Convolvulin (from Jalap) | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Jamaica Dogwood. *See* Piscidia Erythrina. | | | | |
| Jambul (Eugenia jambolana) | Bark, seed. | 4.—10. | ʒ 1—2½ | In Diabetes, Diarrhœas. |
| Fluid Extract | | 4.—10. | f ʒ 1—2½ | |
| James'Powder. *See und'r* Antimony | | | | |
| Jequirity. *See* Abrus Precatorius. | | | | |
| Juglans-*dis*, *Butternut* | Bark of root. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Cathartic*. Mild in action. In chronic Constipation, Dysentery. Similar in action to Rhubarb. |
| Extractum-*i* Juglandis | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | |
| Fluid Extract | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Juniperus Communis | Ripe fruit. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Stimulant Diuretic*. *Aphrodisiac*. Similar in action to Turpentine. Usually combined with less irritating diuretics. In dropsies, chronic Catarrh of Urinary tract. |
| Oleum-*i* Juniperi | | .12—.60 | *m* 2—10 | |
| Spiritus Juniperi | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Spiritus Juniperi Compositus-*i* | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Infusion | | 15.—60. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Juniperus Oxycedrus | | | | Source of Oleum Cadinum. |
| Juniperus Virginiana, *Red Cedar*. | Young twigs. | Externally. | | *Irritant*. In action similar to Savin. |
| Kairine (from Chinoline) | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Antipyretic*. |
| Kalmia Latifolia, *Laurel* | Leaves. | .30—1.80 | gr. 5—20 | *Narcotic*. Has been used in Diarrhœa and Syphilis. Ointment or decoction in skin diseases. |
| Kamala-*æ*, *Rottlera* (from Mallotus philippinensis) | Glands and hairs of capsule. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Anthelmintic*. To expel Tæniæ and Ascarides. Locally in Ringworm and other cutaneous diseases. |
| Fluid Extract | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Kava-Kava. *See* Piper Methysticum | | | | |
| Kefir, a fermented milk. | | | | |
| Kermes Mineral. *See under* Antimony. | | | | |
| Kino (from Pterocarpus Marsupium) | Inspissated juice. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Astringent*. In Diarrhœas. As gargle. |
| Tinctura-*æ* Kino | | 1.—8. | f ʒ ¼—2 | |
| Compound Powder | | .30—1.80 | gr. 5—20 | |
| Kola Nut. *See* Cola Acuminata. | | | | |
| Kousso. *See* Cusso. | | | | |
| Krameria-*æ* (K. triandra and K. Ixina), *Rhatany* | Root. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | Powerful *Astringent*. In Diarrhœas, Dysentery, Hæmorrhages. Locally in relaxed conditions of mucous membranes, spongy gums, Leucorrhœa. As injection in Fissure of Anus. |
| Extractum-*i* Krameriæ | | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | |
| Extractum-*i* Krameriæ Fluidum-*i* | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Syrupus-*i* Krameriæ | | 2.—15. | f ʒ ½—4 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Krameriæ | | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Krameria—*Continued.* | | | | |
| Trochisci-*os** Krameriæ | ..... | ..... | 1-5 troches. | |
| Infusion | ..... | 15.—60. | f℥ ½—2 | |
| Kumyss, a fermented milk. | | | | |
| Kurung Oil. *See* Pongamia Glabra. | | | | |
| Labarraque's Solution. *See under* Chlorine. | | | | |
| Lacmus. *See* Litmus. | | | | |
| Lactucarium-*i* (Lactuca Virosa) | Concrete juice. | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | Mild *Sedative* and *Hypnotic*, somewhat like Opium but much feebler and without unpleasant effects. Used chiefly as vehicle and adjuvant in cough mixtures. Slightly *Diuretic* in action. |
| Syrupus-*i* Lactucarii | ..... | 4.—15. | f 3 1—4 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Lactucarii | ..... | 1.—8. | f 3 ¼—2 | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .30—4. | *m* 5—60 | |
| Lactucin | ..... | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Ladies' Slipper. *See* Cypripedium. | | | | |
| Lafayette's Mixture. *See under* Copaiba. | | | | |
| Laminaria Digitata, *Sea-Tangle* | Stem. | ..... | ..... | To prepare tents for purposes of dilatation. Now seldom used. |
| Lantana Braziliensis. | | | | |
| Lantanine | ..... | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Antiperiodic. Antipyretic.* |
| Lanolin. *See* Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus. | | | | |
| Lappa-*æ* (Arctium L. and other species of Arctium), *Burdock.* | Root. | 2.—4. | 3 ½—1 | *Tonic Diuretic.* Supposed to be *Alterative.* Uses similar to those of Sarsaparilla. |
| Extractum-*i* Lappæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 2.—4. | f 3 ½—1 | |
| Lard. *See* Adeps. | | | | |
| Larkspur. *See* Delphinium Consolida. | | | | |
| Lathyrus Sativus | ..... | ..... | ..... | Used in some countries as food; taken too freely produces paralysis. |
| Laudanum. *See under* Opium. | | | | |
| Laughing Gas. *See* Nitrous Oxide. | | | | |
| Laurel. *See* Kalmia Latifolia. | | | | |
| Laurocerasus, *Cherry Laurel* | Fr'shleaves | ..... | ..... | *Sedative.* Action due to Hydrocyanic acid produced in cold infusion. Bruised leaves locally. |
| Cherry Laurel Water | ..... | 2.—4. | f 3 ½—1 | |
| Laurus Nobilis. *Bay Tree* | Leaves and berries. | 2.—4. | 3 ½—1 | *Aromatic. Stimulant.* As carminative and *Flavoring agent.* |
| Lavandula Officinalis, *Lavender.* | Flowers. | | | |
| Oleum-*i* Lavandulæ Florum† | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | *Flavoring agent.* As carminative. |
| Spiritus Lavandulæ | ..... | 2 —4. | f 3 ½—1 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Lavandulæ Composita-*æ* | ..... | 2.—4. | f 3 ½—1 | |
| Lavandula Vera, *Lavender* | Flowers and herb. | ..... | ..... | *Flavoring agent.* As Carminative in Flatulence. |
| Oil | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Lead. *See* Plumbum. | | | | |
| Ledum Palustre, *Marsh Tea.* | | | | |
| Tincture | ..... | .30—1.30 | *m* 5—20 | *Sedative. Diaphoretic.* |
| Leech. *See* Hirudo. | | | | |
| Lemon Peel. *See* Limonis Cortex. | | | | |
| Leonurus Cardiaca, *Motherwort* | Leaves and flower tops. | 2.—4. | 3 ½—1 | *Emmenagogue. Stimulant.* In Hysteria, Amenorrhœa. Has been used in suppression of Lochia. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 2.—4. | f 3 ½—1 | |
| Leptandra-*æ* (Veronica Virginica), *Culver's Root* | Rhizome and roots. | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Tonic Laxative. Cholagogue.* In Hepatic disorders, Constipation. As *Alterative* in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. |
| Extractum-*i* Leptandræ | ..... | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Extractum-*i* Leptandræ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 1.—4. | f 3 ¼—1 | |
| Leptandrin | ..... | .03—.20 | gr. ½—3 | |
| Lettuce. *See* Lactucarium. | | | | |
| Levant Wormseed. *See* Santonica. | | | | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.
†Plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Levulose | | | | As a food in Diabetes. |
| Life Everlasting. *See* Gnaphalium Polycephalum. | | | | |
| Life Root. *See* Senecio Aureus. | | | | |
| Ligusticum Levisticum, *Lovage* | Seed or root | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Aromatic Stimulant.* As Carminative and Stomachic tonic. *Emmenagogue.* Usually in infusion. |
| Lily of the Valley. *See* Convallaria Majalis. | | | | |
| Lime. *See* Calx. | | | | |
| Limonis Cortex-*icis*, *Lemon Peel.* | Fresh rind. | | | The preparations of Lemon Peel are used chiefly as *flavoring agents.* The Syrup of Citric Acid as *vehicle.* |
| Oleum-*i* Limonis. | | | | |
| Spiritus Limonis. | | | | |
| Limonis Succus-*i*, *Lemon Juice* | | Freely. | | *Antiscorbutic.* In Scurvy, acute Rheumatism. Refrigerant drink in fevers. To lessen acidity of urine. As vehicle. |
| Syrup | | Freely. | | |
| Syrupus-*i* Acidi Citrici | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Linden. *See* Tilia. | | | | |
| Linum-*i* (L. usitatissimum), *Flaxseed* | Seeds. | | | In poultices. Infusion as *Demulcent* drink. The Oil is *Laxative* and *Demulcent*, and is applied freely alone or with Lime Water to Burns. |
| Oleum-*i* Lini | | 15.—60. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Infusion | | Freely. | | |
| Lipanin. A mixture of Olive oil and Oleic acid | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | *Restorative.* Substitute for Cod-liver oil. |
| Liquidambar, *Sweet Gum* | | | | *Preservative.* Same uses as Benzoin. |
| Liquorice Root. *See* Glycyrrhiza. | | | | |
| Liriodendron Tulipifera, *Tulip Tree* | Bark of root or of young branches. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | *Bitter Tonic. Diaphoretic.* In Fevers, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia. Substitute for Cinchona. |
| Fluid Extract | | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Tincture | | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Litharge. *See* Plumbi Oxidum. | | | | |
| Lithium. A metal. | | | | |
| Lithii Benzoas-*tis* | | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | *Antacid. Diuretic.* The salts are strongly alkaline, therefore efficient to produce alkalinity of the urine. In Uric acid diathesis, Lithæmia, Gout. In these disorders the Uric acid reacts with the salt to form Urate of Lithium, the most soluble urate. It irritable Bladder from excess of Uric acid. |
| Lithii Bromidum-*i* | | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | |
| Lithii Carbonas-*tis* | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Lithii Citras-*tis* | | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | |
| Lithii Citras-*tis* Effervescens-*tis* | | .60—3. | gr. 10—45 | |
| Lithii Salicylas-*tis* | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | |
| Litmus, *Lacmus* | | | | *Coloring agent.* To prepare test paper. |
| Tincture | | Reagent. | | |
| Liver of Sulphur. *See under* Potassa. | | | | |
| Liverwort. *See* Hepatica Triloba. | | | | |
| Lobelia-æ (L. inflata), *Indian Tobacco* | Leaves and tops. | .06—.60 | gr. 1—10 | *Emetic. Expectorant. Diaphoretic. Narcotic.* Too harsh for general use as an emetic. Used as an antispasmodic in Asthma. In Bronchitis. Has been used in poisoning by Poison Ivy. In atonic Constipation. The infusion has been used as enema in cases of Intussusception and in strangulated Hernia. |
| Extractum-*i* Lobeliæ Fluidum-*i* | | .06—.60 | *m* 1—10 | |
| Tinctura-æ Lobeliæ | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Infusion | | 1.—8. | f ʒ ¼—2 | |
| Vinegar | | .60—4. | *m* 10—60 | |
| Lobeline | | .03—.06 | gr. ½—1 | |
| Lobeline Sulphate | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Lobelia Seed | Seeds. | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |

| SUBSTANCE. | PART USED. | DOSE. | | USES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Lolium Temulentum, *Darnel*..... | ..... | Indefinite. | ..... | *Sedative.* Has produced poisoning. |
| Logwood. *See* Hæmatoxylon. | | | | |
| Loosestrife. *See* Lythrum Salicaria. | | | | |
| Losophane..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Antiseptic.* Locally in solution or ointment in parasitic Skin diseases, but not when acute inflammation is present. |
| Lovage. *See* Ligusticum Levisticum. | | | | |
| Loxa Bark. *See* Cinchona Pallida. | | | | |
| Lugol's Solution. *See under* Iodum. | | | | |
| Lunar Caustic. *See under* Argentum. | | | | |
| LUPULINUM-*i* (from Humulus)..... | Glandular powder. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Tonic. Anodyne. Diaphoretic.* In Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Delirium Tremens, Fevers. Substitute for Alcoholics for inebriates. |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* LUPULINI FLUIDUM-*i*..... | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| OLEORESINA-*æ* LUPULINI..... | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Tincture..... | ..... | 2.—8. | f℥ ½—2 | |
| LYCOPODIUM-*i* (L. clavatum and other species)..... | Sporules. | ..... | ..... | Applied to excoriated surfaces as *protective* and *absorbent.* In preparing pills, plasters, etc. |
| Lycopus Virginicus, *Bugleweed*... | Whole flowering herb. | 4.—15. | ℥ 1—4 | Said to be *Sedative* and *Astringent.* Has been used with success in Pulmonary Hæmorrhages and in cipient Phthisis. To allay cough. |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | 4.—15. | f℥ 1—4 | |
| Infusion..... | ..... | 120.—240. | f℥ 4—8 | |
| Lysol..... | ..... | Externally. | ..... | *Antiseptic.* Has been applied in Lupus and other Skin diseases. |
| Lythrum Salicaria, *Loosestrife*.... | Whole herb | 2.—4. | ℥ ½—1 | *Demulcent. Astringent.* Decoction in Intestinal disorders. |
| MACIS-*dis, Mace*..... | Arillode of nutmeg. | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | *Aromatic Stimulant.* Carminative. |
| "Oil of Mace." *See under* Myristica. | | | | |
| Madder. *See* Rubia Tinctorum. | | | | |
| Magnesium. A metal. | | | | |
| MAGNESIA-*æ, Light Magnesia*... | ..... | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | *Antacid. Laxative. Diuretic.* Light and Heavy Magnesia and the Carbonate are mild laxatives. The Citrate and Sulphate have a stronger cathartic action, the Sulphate being the most active. Used as cathartic or laxative in Fevers, beginning of Inflammations, obstruction of Portal circulation, Cerebral hyperæmia, Dropsies, Dysentery. Acidity of Stomach. Lead poisoning. Combined with Hydrated Oxide of Iron as antidote to Arsenic. |
| MAGNESIA-*æ* PONDEROSA-*æ, Heavy Magnesia*..... | ..... | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | |
| MAGNESII CARBONAS-*tis*..... | ..... | 1.—8. | ℥ ¼—2 | |
| MAGNESII CITRAS-*tis* EFFERVESCENS-*tis*..... | ..... | 8.—30. | ℥ ¼—1 | |
| LIQUOR-*is* MAGNESII CITRATIS.. | ..... | 60.—240. | f℥ 2—8 | |
| MAGNESII SULPHAS-*tis, Epsom Salt*..... | ..... | 8.—30. | ℥ ¼—1 | |
| Mixture of Magnesia and Asafœtida, *Dewee's Carminative* | ..... | 2.—15. | f℥ ½—4 | |
| Troches of Magnesia ..... | ..... | In each .20 | | |
| Silicate of Magnesium, Hydrated, *Meerschaum*..... | ..... | 1.—4. | ℥ ¼—1 | In Diarrhœas. |
| Sulphite of Magnesium ..... | ..... | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | |
| Magnolia (several species)..... | Bark. | 1.—4. | ℥ ¼—1 | *Bitter Tonic.* In remittent and intermittent Fevers. Chronic Rheumatism. |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | 1.—4. | f℥ ¼—1 | |
| Maidenhair Fern. *See* Adiantum Pedatum. | | | | |
| Male Fern. *See* Aspidium. | | | | |
| Malt..... | Malted barley. | ..... | ..... | *Food Tonic. Digestant.* In general Debility and wasting diseases, usually combined with other tonics. To aid digestion of starch. |
| Extract..... | ..... | 4.—15. | f℥ 1—4 | |
| Malva Sylvestris, *Common Mallow.* | Whole herb | Freely. | ..... | *Demulcent. Emollient.* Used in infusion, decoction or poultice. |
| Manaca. *See* Franciscea Uniflora. | | | | |
| Mandrake. *See* Podophyllum. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manganum, the metal Manganese.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Tonic* in small doses. *Emmenagogue.* In Amenorrhœa. |
| Mangani Dioxidum-*i*..... | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Mangani Sulphas-*tis*..... | ..... | .12—.50 | gr. 2—8 | The Sulphate in Liver disorders of malarial origin. |
| Potassii Permanganas-*tis*..... | ..... | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | Permanganate of Potassium is *antiseptic*, used locally in Diphtheria, Scarlatina, etc. To purify water. |
| Manganum Carbonate..... | ..... | .12—.50 | gr. 2—8 | |
| Manganum Chloride..... | ..... | Externally. | | The Chloride externally as a stimulant to Ulcers. |
| Manganum Hypophosphite..... | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Manganum Iodide..... ..... | ..... | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Syrup of Manganum Iodide... | ..... | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Manganum Lactate..... | ..... | .12—.50 | gr. 2—8 | |
| Manganum Phosphate..... | ..... | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | |
| Mangosteen. *See* Garcinia Mangostana. | | | | |
| Manna-*æ* (from Fraxinus Ornus).. | ..... | 15.—60. | ʒ ½—2 | *Demulcent. Laxative.* |
| Maranta, *Arrow Root*..... | Fecula from root. | Freely. | .. ..... | *Nutriment.* Arrow-root is composed entirely of starch. |
| Marigold. *See* Calendula. | | | | |
| Marrubium-*i* (M. vulgare), *Horehound*..... | Leaves and tops. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Bitter Tonic.* In Dyspepsia, Coughs. In large doses *Laxative, Diuretic* and *Diaphoretic.* |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Infusion..... ..... ..... | ..... | 30.—60. | f ℥ 1—2 | |
| Marshmallow. *See* Althæa. | | | | |
| Marsh Rosemary. *See* Statice. | | | | |
| Marsh Tea. *See* Ledum Palustre. | | | | |
| Masterwort. *See* Imperatoria Ostruthium. | | | | |
| Mastiche-*es*, a resin from Pistacia Lentiscus..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | In Dentistry to fill cavities of carious teeth temporarily. |
| Pilulæ-*as** Aloes et MasticHes *See under* Aloe. | | | | |
| Matico (Piper angustifolium)..... | Leaves. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | *Stimulant* to mucous membranes. In chronic diseases of Genito-urinary tract. Also in Diarrhœa, Dysentery and internal Hæmorrhages. |
| Extractum-*i* Matico Fluidum-*i*. | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Matico..... | ..... | 15.—30. | f ℥ ½—1 | |
| Infusion..... | ..... | 15.—60. | f ℥ ½—2 | |
| Matricaria-*æ*, *German Chamomile* | Flowers. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Tonic.* In large doses *Emetic.* Infusion is *Diaphoretic.* |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Infusion..... | ..... | 30.—90. | f ʒ 1—3 | |
| Matzoon, a fermented milk. | | | | |
| May Apple. *See* Podophyllum. | | | | |
| Mayweed. *See* Anthemis Cotula. | | | | |
| Mays. *See* Zea Mays. | | | | |
| Meadow Saffron. *See* Colchicum Autumnale. | | | | |
| Meerschaum. *See under* Magnesium. | | | | |
| Mel-*lis*, *Honey* / Mel-*lis* Despumatum-*i* | ..... | Freely. | ..... | *Vehicle. Demulcent.* |
| Melissa-*æ* (M. officinalis), *Balm*.. | Leaves and tops. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Flavoring agent. Aromatic.* As a mild *Diaphoretic* in fevers. |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Melon Tree. *See* Carica Papaya. | | | | |
| Menispermum-*i* (M. Canadense), *Canadian Moonseed. Yellow Parilla*..... ..... | Rhizome and roots. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Alterative. Tonic.* Uses similar to those of Sarsaparilla. |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Menispermum Cocculus. *See* Cocculus Indicus. | | | | |
| Mentha Crispa, *Curled Mint*..... | Leaves. | ..... | ..... | Slightly *Astringent*, otherwise similar to Peppermint. |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Mentha-œ Piperita-œ, *Peppermint* | Leaves and tops. | ..... | ..... | *Aromatic Stimulant.* The Water as vehicle. All preparations as carminative in Flatulence, Colic, Nausea. The Oil locally applied is *Anodyne*, in superficial Neuralgia; diluted to relieve Pruritus. Menthol is employed locally as an *Anodyne* and *Antiseptic*. In Neuralgias, Headaches, Toothache, parasitic Skin diseases. |
| Aqua-œ Menthæ Piperitæ | | 15.—60. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Oleum-*i* Menthæ Piperitæ | | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Trochisci-*os** Menthæ Piperitæ | | Freely. | | |
| Menthol, a stearopten from Oil of Peppermint | | Externally. | | |
| Mentha-œ Viridis, *Spearmint* | Leaves and tops. | ..... | ..... | Similar to Peppermint, but weaker. |
| Aqua-œ Menthæ Viridis | | 15.—60. | f ʒ ½—2 | As vehicle. |
| Oleum-*i* Menthæ Viridis | | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Spiritus Menthæ Viridis | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Menthiodol | | ..... | ..... | Externally in Neuralgia. |
| Menthol. *See under* Mentha Piperita | | | | |
| Menyanthes Trifoliata, *Buckbean*. | Leaves. | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Tonic. Cathartic.* |
| Fluid Extract | | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Mercury. *See* Hydrargyrum. | | | | |
| Mesquite Gum (from Prosopis Juliflora) | | Freely. | ..... | Same uses as Acacia. |
| Metaldehyd | | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Hypnotic.* Similar to Paraldehyd. |
| Methacetin | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Antiseptic. Analgesic.* |
| Methoxycaffeine (from Caffeine and other sources) | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | In Neuralgia, Headaches. |
| Methyl-Acetanilid, *Exalgine* | | .03—.20 | gr. ½—3 | *Analgesic. Antiseptic.* In Neuralgia, Chorea. |
| Methylal | | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Hypnotic.* In Insomnia of Mania and Delirium. |
| Methyl Chloride | | ..... | ..... | *Local Anæsthetic.* In Neuralgias. |
| Methyl Iodide | | ..... | ..... | *Vesicant.* |
| Methyl Salicylas-*tis*, *Artificial Oil of Wintergreen* | | ..... | ..... | Same uses as Ol. Gaultheria. |
| Methylene Blue | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Antiperiodic. Anodyne* in Rheumatic disorders. |
| Methylene Bichloride | | ..... | ..... | *Anæsthetic.* Effective but not so safe as Ether. |
| Methylene Chloride | | ..... | ..... | *Anæsthetic.* Used mostly locally. |
| Methysticum. *See* Piper. | | | | |
| Mezereum-*i* (Daphne M. and other species) | Bark. | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Alterative.* In Scrofula, Syphilis, chronic Rheumatism, Skin diseases. Usually combined with other alteratives. Extract and Ointment externally. |
| Extractum-*i* Mezerei Fluidum-*i* | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Ointment | | Externally. | | |
| Microcidin (consists chiefly of Sodium Naphtalate) | | .06—.60 | gr. 1—10 | *Antiseptic.* Used both internally and externally. |
| Micromeria Douglassii, *Yerba Buena* | Whole pl'nt | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Aromatic Stimulant.* |
| Mikania Guaco. *See* Guaco. | | | | |
| Milk Weed. *See* Asclepias Cornuti. | | | | |
| Mitchella Repens, *Partridge Berry* | Whole pl'nt | 2.—4. | 3 ½—1 | [*Oxytocic.* *Diuretic. Astringent.* Said to be |
| Mollin, a soap containing 17 % of free fat | | ..... | ..... | *Externally.* Basis for ointments. |
| Monarda Punctata, *Horsemint* | Whole pl'nt | ..... | ..... | *Aromatic.* In Flatulence, Colic, Nausea. Oil externally is *Rubefacient.* |
| Oil | | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | |
| Monesia, an extract from Chrysophyllum Glycyphlœum | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Tonic. Astringent.* Applied to Ulcers. Said to be *Oxytocic.* |
| Monesin | | .0075-.015 | gr. ⅛—¼ | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monochlorphenol. *See* Chlorphenol. | | | | |
| Monsel's Salt. } *See under* Monsel's Solution. } Ferrum. | | | | |
| Morphina-*æ* (from Opium) | ..... | .0075-.015 | gr. ⅛—¼ | *Anodyne.* In small doses *Stimulant.* In large doses *Narcotic.* In general its uses are the same as those of Opium, but it is less constipating and acts more quickly. For hypodermic use it is greatly preferred. |
| Morphinæ Acetas-*tis* | ..... | .0075-.015 | gr. ⅛—¼ | |
| Morphinæ Hydrochloras-*tis* | ..... | .0075-.015 | gr. ⅛—¼ | |
| Morphinæ Sulphas-*tis* | ..... | .0075-.015 | gr ⅛—¼ | |
| Pulvis-*eris* Morphinæ Compositus-*i*, *Tully's Powder* | ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Trochisci-*os** Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ | ..... | In each.0016 | | |
| Morphine Tartrate | ..... | .0075-.015 | gr. ⅛—¼ | |
| Moschus-*i*, *Musk* | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | *Stimulant.* As antispasmodic. In Hysteria, Insomnia, Typhoid conditions. In perfumery. |
| Tinctura-*æ* Moschi | ..... | 1.——4. | f 3 ¼—1 | |
| Motherwort. *See* Leonurus Cardiaca. | | | | |
| Mucuna Pruriens, *Cowhage* | Hairs of pods. | Indefinite. | ..... | *Anthelmintic.* Seldom used. |
| Mugwort. *See* Artemisia Vulgaris. | | | | |
| Mullein. *See* Verbascum Thapsus. | | | | |
| Muscarine (from Agaricus Muscarius) | ..... | .006—.12 | gr. 1-10—2 | Recommended in Diabetes and to check the fever and sweating of Phthisis. |
| Muscarine Nitrate | ..... | .006—.06 | gr. 1-10—1 | |
| Mustard. *See* Sinapis. | | | | |
| Myrcia Acris | Leaves. | | | |
| Oleum-*i* Myrciæ, *Oil of Bay* | ..... | ..... | ..... | As perfume. |
| Spiritus Myrciæ, *Bay Rum* | ..... | Externally. | ..... | As lotion and perfume. |
| Myrica Cerifera, *Bayberry* | Bark. | 1.——4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Stimulant. Astringent.* In Diarrhœa, Dysentery. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.——4. | f 3 ¼—1 | |
| Myristica-*æ* (M. fragrans), *Nutmeg* | Seed. | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Aromatic. Stimulant.* In large doses *Narcotic.* Used as a condiment. As carminative. The Volatile oil is *Rubefacient.* |
| Oleum-*i* Myristicæ | ..... | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | |
| Spiritus Myristicæ | ..... | 2.——4. | f 3 ½—1 | |
| Fixed Oil, *Nutmeg Butter. Oil of Mace* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Myrrha-*æ*, a gum-resin from Commiphora Myrrha | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Stimulant Tonic.* Combined with Iron in Anæmia, Amenorrhœa. In catarrhs of Air-passages and of Genito-urinary tract. Locally as *Antiseptic* and *Stimulant* to mucous membranes. Applied to Spongy gums. In dentifrices. |
| Tinctura-*æ* Myrrhæ | ..... | 1.——4. | f 3 ¼—1 | |
| *See under* Aloe. | | | | |
| Myrtol (from volatile oil of Myrtus Communis) | ..... | .12—.30 | *m* 2—5 | *Expectorant.* In Bronchiectasis and other chronic diseases of Respiratory tract. |
| Naphtalinum-*i* (from Coal-tar), *Naphtalin* | ..... | .06—1.30 | gr. 1—20 | *Antiseptic.* Used internally and externally. Source of Naphtol. |
| Naphtol, *Beta-Naphtol. Hydronaphtol* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Antiseptic.* It is non-poisonous and non-corrosive; very efficient. |
| Naphtol Camphor | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Antiseptic.* Injected into tuberculous glands. Locally in Diphtheria. |
| Naphtol Salicylate. *See* Betol. | | | | |
| Narcotine (alkaloid from Opium) | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | *Antiperiodic.* Is devoid of the narcotic property of Opium. |
| Narcotine Hydrochlorate | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Neat's Foot Oil. *See* Oleum Bubulum. | | | | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Nectandra Rodiæi, *Bebeeru*... ... | Inner bark. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Bitter Tonic.* As stomachic and |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | *Antiperiodic.* |
| *See* Bebeerine. | | | | |
| Neroli, Oil of. *See under* Aurantii Flores. | | | | |
| Niccolium, *Nickel.* A metal. | | | | |
| Nickel Bromide..... | ..... | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | *Sedative* to spinal cord and nerve trunks. |
| Nickel Sulphate ..... ..... | .. ..... . | .015—.06 | gr. ¼—1 | *Tonic* and *Sedative.* |
| Nicotine (from Tabacum)..... | ..... | 002-.006 | *m* 1-30—1-10 | *Sedative.* Has been used in Strychnine poisoning. |
| Nitre. *See* Potassii Nitras. | | | | |
| Nitroglycerin. *See* Glonoin. | | | | |
| Nitrous Oxide, *Laughing Gas*..... | ..... | Inhaled. | .. ..... | *Anæsthetic.* Has very transient effect, therefore suitable for slight operations. |
| Nutgall. *See* Galla. | | | | |
| Nutmeg. *See* Myristica. | | | | |
| Nut Oil. *See* Oleum Juglandis. | | | | |
| Nux-*cis* Vomica-*æ*(Strychnos N.V.) | Seeds. | .06—.25 | gr. 1—4 | *Bitter Tonic. Stimulant* to nervous and muscular systems. In atonic Indigestion and Constipation, Gastric catarrh. In Paralysis, Incontinence of urine, Neuralgia, functional Nervous disorders, Cardiac failure. |
| Extractum-*i* Nucis Vomicæ..... | ..... | .0075-.06 | gr. ⅛—1 | |
| Extractum-*i* Nucis Vomicæ Fluidum-*i*. ..... ..... | ..... | .06—.25 | *m* 1—4 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Nucis Vomicæ..... | ..... | .30—1.30 | *m* 5—20 | |
| Abstract..... .. | ..... | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | |
| *See* Strychnina. | | | | |
| Oat. *See* Avena Sativa. | | | | |
| Oenothera Biennis, *Evening Primrose*..... | Flowering twigs, leaves and buds. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Astringent.* In Diarrhœa. |
| Fluid Extract..... | ..... | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | |
| Oleum-*i* Æthereum-*i*, *Ethereal Oil* | ..... | ..... | ..... | In preparing Compound Spirit of Ether. |
| Oleum-*i* Bergamottæ, *Oil of Bergamot*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | In perfumery. *Flavoring agent.* |
| Oleum-*i* Betulæ Volatile-*is*, *Oil of Sweet Birch* ..... | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | Same uses as Oleum Gaultheriæ. |
| Oleum Bubulum, *Neat's Foot Oil*.. | ..... | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | Has been used as a substitute for Cod-liver oil. |
| Oleum-*i* Cadinum-*i* (from Juniperus Oxycedrus), *Oil of Cade.* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Externally.* In Scabies, Psoriasis. |
| Oleum-*i* Cajuputi, *Oil of Cajuput.* | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | *Stimulant.* As carminative. |
| Oleum Halicoris, *Dugong Oil*..... | ..... | 15.—30. | f ʒ ½—1 | Recommended as substitute for Cod-liver oil. |
| Oleum Juglandis, *Nut Oil* ..... | ..... | Indefinite. | ..... | A bland drying oil. *Emollient.* |
| Oleum-*i* Morrhuæ, *Cod-Liver Oil*.. | ..... | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | *Tonic. Alterative.* As a fatty food in wasting diseases, Phthisis, Rachitis, Scrofula. |
| Oleum-*i* Olivæ, *Olive Oil*..... | ..... | Freely. | ..... . | *Laxative. Emollient.* |
| Oleum Palmæ, *Palm Oil* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Emollient.* |
| Oleum Rapæ. *See under* Rape Seed. | | | | |
| Oleum-*i* Ricini, *Castor Oil*..... | ..... | 8.—60. | f ʒ ¼—2 | *Cathartic.* |
| Oleum Rutæ, *Oil of Rue* ..... | ..... | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | *Emmenagogue.* In functional Amenorrhœa. *Anthelmintic.* |
| Oleum-*i* Santali, *Oil of Sandalwood* ..... | ..... | .12—.60 | *m* 2—10 | *Astringent* to mucous membranes. In Gonorrhœa, chronic Bronchitis. |
| Oleum-*i* Sesami, *Benne Oil. Teel Oil* ..... ..... | ..... | Indefinite. | ..... | Used chiefly in preparing Hair oil. Said to be *Emmenagogue.* |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose | | Uses |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C. c. | | |
| Oleum Succini. *Oil of Amber* | | .30—.60 | *m* 5—10 | *Stimulant.* As antispasmodic. |
| Oleum *i* Theobromatis, *Cacao Butter*. *See* Theobroma Cacao. | | | | In preparing suppositories |
| Oleum-*i* Tiglii, *Croton Oil* | | .015—.12 | *m* ¼—2 | *Drastic Cathartic* Used as *Revulsive.* Externally it is *Vesicant.* |
| Olibanum, *Frankincense* | | Indefinite. | | As fumigation in chronic Bronchitis and Laryngitis. In plasters |
| Olive Oil. *See* Oleum Olivæ. | | | | |
| Opium-*i* | | .015—.12 | gr. ¼—2 | In small doses *Stimulant.* In larger doses *Anodyne, Hypnotic.* In full doses *Narcotic.* It lessens secretion except perspiration, which it increases. In moderate doses stimulates the heart. The after-effects of a full dose are headache, nausea and constipation. Used to relieve pain and spasm. In Diarrhœa and Dysentery to lessen peristalsis and secretion. In Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Pleuritis to allay pain and cough. In Peritonitis to allay pain and support system. In Typhoid fever, Enteritis, Typhlitis, etc., to lessen pain and peristalsis. In Heart diseases with Angina pectoris or Cerebral anæmia. In insomnia of Delirium Tremens and Mania. Dover's powder is more *Diaphoretic* and is very useful in Pulmonary diseases, Myalgia, Lumbago, etc. For hypodermic use Morphine is preferred. |
| Opium-*i* Deodoratum-*i* | | .015—.12 | gr. ¼—2 | |
| Opii Pulvis-*eris* | | .015—.12 | gr. ¼—2 | |
| Acetum-*i* Opii, *Black Drop* | | .20—1.30 | *m* 3—20 | |
| Emplastrum-*i* Opii | | Externally | | |
| Extractum-*i* Opii | | .0075-.06 | gr. ⅛—1 | |
| Pilulæ-*as** Opii | | In each .065 | | |
| Pulvis-*eris* Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, *Dover's Powder* | | .20—1. | gr. 3—15 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Ipecacuanhæ et Opii | | .20—1. | *m* 3—15 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Opii | | .20—1.30 | *m* 3—20 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Opii Camphorata-*æ*, *Paregoric* | | .20—1.30 | *m* 3-20 child | |
| | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1-4 adult | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Opii Deodorati | | .20—1.30 | *m* 3—20 | |
| Trochisci-*os** Glycyrrhizæ et Opii | | | 1—4 troches | |
| Vinum-*i* Opii | | .20—1.30 | *m* 3—20 | |
| *See* Codeina, Morphina and Narcotine. | | | | |
| Orange Peel. *See* Aurantii Dulcis Cortex. | | | | |
| Oregon Grape. *See* Berberis Aquifolium. | | | | |
| Orexin (from Chinoline) | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | *Stomachic. Tonic.* Supposed to stimulate secretion of Hydrochloric acid. |
| Origanum Vulgare, *Wild Marjoram* *See* Carvacrol. | Whole herb | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Emmenagogue. Stimulant.* In infusion Rarely used internally. |
| Orris Root. *See* Iris Florentina. | | | | |
| Orthine Hydrochlorate | | .30—.50 | gr. 5—8 | *Antipyretic.* |
| Otto of Rose. *See under* Rosa Damascena. | | | | |
| Ouabain (from Acocanthera Ouabaio) | | .00006 | gr. 1-1000 | *Local Anæsthetic.* Also as antispasmodic in Whooping-Cough. |
| Oxygen | | Inhaled. | | Recommended in Pulmonary diseases, Apnœa, Asthma, Croup, Diphtheria. |
| Ox Gall. *See* Fel Bovis. | | | | |
| Ozokerite. *See* Ceresin. | | | | |
| Ozone | | | | *Disinfectant.* To purify the air. |
| Pæonia Officinalis, *Pæony* | Root. | 2.—15. | ʒ ½—4 | In infusion, has been employed in Epilepsy and Convulsions in children. |
| Palm Oil. *See* Oleum Palmæ. | | | | |
| Pambotano (Calliandra Houstoni). Decoction | Root. | 15.—60. | f ʒ ½—2 | *Antiperiodic.* |
| Panax Quinquefolium, *Ginseng* | Root. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | *Stimulant Tonic. Demulcent.* |
| Pancreatinum-*i* | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Digestant.* Aids digestion of starches, fats and proteids, also used to peptonize milk and other foods before feeding. It is used in combination with an alkali. |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| SUBSTANCE. | PART USED. | DOSE. | | USES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Pansy. *See* Viola Tricolor. | | | | |
| Papain (from Carica Papaya), *Papayotin. Papoid*..... | Juice. | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | To digest or dissolve tissue. Applied to false membrane in Diphtheria; has also been injected into tumors. Seldom used internally. |
| Papaver Rhœas, *Red Poppy* ..... | Petals. | ..... | ..... | *Coloring agent.* |
| Papaver Somniferum, *Poppy*..... | Capsules. | ..... | ..... | Source of Opium. |
| Para-coto..... | Bark. | | | |
| Paracotoin..... | ..... | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | In catarrhal Diarrhœas, Diarrhœas of Phthisis, Typhoid fever and Cholera, Chronic Diarrhœa. |
| Paraffin (from Petroleum)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Protective.* As a coating impervious to water and air. |
| PARALDEHYDUM-*i*..... | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | *Hypnotic. Diuretic.* Less powerful but safer than Chloral. In Insomnia, acute Mania, Hysteria, Delirium Tremens. |
| Paregoric. *See under* Opium. | | | | |
| PAREIRA-*æ* (P Brava)..... | Root. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Diuretic. Laxative.* In chronic Cystitis, Pyelitis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet and other chronic inflammations of Genito-urinary tract. |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* PAREIRÆ FLUIDUM-*i* ..... | ..... | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Infusion..... | ..... | 30.—60. | f ℥ 1—2 | |
| Paris Quadrifolia..... | ..... | Indefinite. | ..... | *Sedative.* In action somewhat resembles Aconite. |
| Paridin ..... | ..... | Indefinite. | | |
| Parsley. *See* Petroselinum Sativum. | | | | |
| Parthenium Integrifolium, *Prairie Dock*..... | Flowering tops. | 15.—60. | ʒ ½—2 | *Antiperiodic.* Given in infusion. |
| Partridge Berry. *See* Mitchella Repens. | | | | |
| Paullina Cupana..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Source of Guarana. |
| Pearson's Solution. *See under* Arsenum. | | | | |
| Pedalium Murex, "*Gokhru*"..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | In infusion, as a drink in irritable and inflammatory conditions of Urinary tract. |
| Pelletierine. *See under* Granatum. | | | | |
| Pellitory. *See* Pyrethrum. | | | | |
| Pennyroyal. *See* Hedeoma. | | | | |
| Pennywort. *See* Hydrocotyle Asiatica. | | | | |
| Pental, *Trimethylethylene*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Anæsthetic.* Depresses heart's action, so probably less safe than Ether. |
| PEPO-*nis*, *Pumpkin Seed*..... | Seeds. | 30.—90. | ℥ 1—3 | *Anthelmintic.* Given in emulsion to remove Tæniæ. |
| Pepper, Cayenne. *See* Capsicum. | | | | |
| Pepper, Black. *See* Piper. | | | | |
| Peppermint. *See* Mentha Piperita. | | | | |
| PEPSINUM-*i*... ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Digestant.* To aid stomach digestion. In conditions of great debility, acute Fevers with failure of digestion, convalescence from fevers. |
| PEPSINUM-*i* SACCHARÁTUM-*i*..... | ..... | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | |
| Pereirine (from Pao pereiro). | | | | |
| Pereirine Valerianate..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Antipyretic.* Recommended in Malarial disorders. |
| Peroxide of Hydrogen. *See* Aqua Hydrogenii Dioxidi. | | | | |
| Persimmon. *See* Diospyros Virginiana. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Peru Balsam. *See* Balsamum Peruvianum. | | | | |
| Peruvian Bark. *See* Cinchona. | | | | |
| Petrolatum-*i* Liquidum-*i*, *Liquid Petrolatum* | ..... | ... ..... | ..... | Locally and as vehicle. |
| Petrolatum-*i* Molle-*is*, *Soft Petroleum Ointment. Vaseline* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Basis for Ointments. |
| Petrolatum-*i* Spissum-*i*, *Hard Petroleum Ointment* | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Petroleum, *Coal Oil* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Source of Benzin, Petrolatum, Paraffin, etc. |
| Petroselinum Sativum, *Parsley* | Root. | 2.—8. | 3 ½—2 | *Carminative. Diuretic.* In Dropsy, Amenorrhœa. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 2.—8. | f 3 ½—2 | |
| *See* Apiol. | Seed. | ..... | ..... | Seed contains Apiol which is *Emmenagogue* and used in Atonic Amenorrhœa. |
| Phenacetine | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | *Antipyretic. Anodyne.* |
| Phenazone. *See* Antipyrin. | | | | |
| Phenocoll Hydrochlorate | ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—30 | *Antipyretic.* |
| Phenol. *See* Acidum Carbolicum. | | | | |
| Phenylhydrazine Hydrochlorate | ..... | ..... | ..... | As delicate test for glucose in urine. |
| Phenyl-Urethane, *Euphorin* | ..... | .50—1. | gr. 8—15 | *Antipyretic. Antiseptic.* |
| Phloridzin (from root of Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum) | ..... | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | *Bitter Tonic.* As substitute for Quinine. Has been known to induce artificial Diabetes. |
| Phloradendron Flavescens, *American Mistletoe* | Whole pl'nt | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | Slightly *Astringent.* Recommended as an *Oxytocic* and *Hæmostatic.* Formerly used as *Antispasmodic.* |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f 3 ¼—1 | |
| Phosphorus-*i* | ..... | .0006-.003 | gr1-100--1-20 | *Restorative Tonic. Nerve Stimulant.* In debilitated conditions of the Nervous System, Neuralgia. It is largely employed in the form of Phosphoric acid, Phosphates and Hypophosphites as a general restorative tonic in wasting diseases, Rachitis and conditions of general debility. |
| Elixir Phosphori | ..... | 2.—10. | f 3 ½—2½ | |
| Oleum-*i* Phosphoratum-*i*, 1 % | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Pilulæ-*as** Phosphori | ..... | .0006 in each | gr. 1-100 in each | |
| Acidum-*i* Phosphoricum-*i* (*See*). | | | | |
| Spiritus Phosphori | ..... | .50—2.50 | *m* 8—40 | |
| Hypophosphites (*See*). | | | | |
| Photoxylin. A nitro-cellulose | ..... | ..... | ..... | Solution in equal parts of alcohol and ether is similar to Collodion. |
| Physostigma-*tis*, *Calabar Bean* | Seed. | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | *Sedative. Myotic. Laxative.* To depress excitability of Spinal cord. In Tetanus, Strychnine poisoning, progressive Paralysis of the Insane. To contract pupil. In Constipation due to torpor of intestines. |
| Extractum-*i* Physostigmatis | ..... | .006—.03 | gr. 1-10—½ | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Physostigmatis | ..... | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .03—.12 | *m* ½—2 | |
| Eserine (Similar to or identical with Physostigmine) | ..... | .001-.004 | gr.1-60--1-15 | |
| Physostigmine. | | | | |
| Physostigminæ Salicylas-*tis* | ..... | .0006-.002 | gr1-100--1-30 | To contract pupil. |
| Physostigminæ Sulphas-*tis* | ..... | .0006-.002 | gr1-100--1-30 | |
| Phytolacca-*æ* Fructus (P. decandra), *Poke Berry* | Fruit. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | Action same as that of the root, but used mostly externally. |
| Extractum-*i* Phytolaccæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Phytolacca-*æ* Radix-*cis* (P. decandra), *Poke Root* | Root. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Emetic. Cathartic.* |
| | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Alterative.* In chronic Rheumatism, Tonsillitis, Pharyngitis, chronic Ulcers, Eczema and other Skin diseases. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .06—2. | *m* 1—30 | |
| Tincture | ..... | 2.—8. | f 3 ½—2 | |
| Pichi. *See* Fabiana Imbricata. | | | | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Picrotoxinum-*i* (From Cocculus Indicus) | ..... | .0005–.001 | gr1-120–1-60 | *Cerebro-spinal Stimulant.* In Epilepsy, Paralysis, Chorea. To control night sweats. In flatulent Dyspepsia, Dysmenorrhœa. Ointment in parasitic Skin diseases. |
| Ointment, 2 % | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Piliganine (from several species of Lycopodium). | | | | |
| Piliganine Hydrochlorate | ..... | .01—.02 | gr. 1-6—1-3 | *Emetic. Cathartic.* To remove Tæniæ. In Asthma. |
| Pilocarpus-*i* (P. Selloanus and P. Jaborandi) | Leaflets. | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | Powerful *Diaphoretic. Sialagogue.* In acute Catarrh, acute inflammations of serous membranes. In acute sthenic Fevers. In renal and other Dropsies when heart is not weak. Amblyopia from abuse of stimulants. Chronic Iritis, Glaucoma and other diseases of the eye, Asthma. Pilocarpine may be used hypodermically. |
| Extractum-*i* Pilocarpi Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .30—4. | *m* 5—60 | |
| Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloras-*tis* | ..... | .0075-.02 | gr. ⅛—⅓ | |
| Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ. *See under* Colocynthis. | | | | |
| Pilulæ Catharticæ Vegetabiles. *See under* Colocynthis. | | | | |
| Pimenta-*æ* (P. officinalis), *Allspice.* | Nearly ripe fruit. | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Aromatic Stimulant.* As condiment. |
| Oleum-*i* Pimentæ | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | As *Carminative.* |
| Pimpinella Anisum. *See* Anisum. | | | | |
| Pimpinella Saxifraga | Root. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | Stimulant to secretions generally. In chronic Catarrhs of mucous membranes. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | |
| Pink Root. *See* Spigelia. | | | | |
| Pinus Canadensis, *Hemlock Bark.* | Bark. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Stimulant Astringent.* In Diarrhœas, Dysentery. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | |
| Piper-*is* (P. Nigrum), *Black Pepper* | Unripe fruit. | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | *Condiment. Stimulant.* As *Carminative* in flatulence. |
| Oleoresina-*æ* Piperis | ..... | .015—.06 | gr. ¼—1 | |
| Piperinum-*i* (from Pepper) | ..... | .06—.60 | gr. 1—10 | *Antiperiodic. Antipyretic.* |
| Piper Angustifolium. *See* Matico. | | | | |
| Piperazine, *Piperazidine* | ..... | .50—1. | gr. 8—15 | As solvent for Uric acid. In Gout and allied conditions. May be given internally or hypodermically or applied locally. |
| Piper Methysticum, *Kava-Kava* | Root. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Stimulant Tonic. Intoxicant.* In Rheumatism, Gout, Cystitis, Gonorrhœa. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Pipsissewa. *See* Chimaphila. | | | | |
| Piscidia Erythrina, *Jamaica Dogwood* | Bark of root. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Narcotic. Sedative.* In Neuralgia, Whooping-Cough. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | |
| Pistacia Lentiscus | ..... | ..... | ..... | Source of Mastiche. |
| Pix-*cis* Burgundica-*æ* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Emplastrum-*i* Picis Burgundicæ | ..... | Externally. | ..... | *Protective* and slightly *Stimulant.* |
| Emplastrum-*i* Picis Cantharidatum-*i* | ..... | Externally. | ..... | *Counter-Irritant.* |
| Pix Canadensis, *Hemlock Pitch* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Plaster | ..... | Externally. | ..... | *Protective* and *Stimulant.* |
| Pix-*cis* Liquida-*æ*, *Tar* (from Pine wood) | ..... | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | Used externally in chronic Eczema, Psoriasis. With atomizer or in form of syrup in Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Catarrhs, Phthisis. |
| Oleum-*i* Picis Liquidæ | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Syrupus-*i* Picis Liquidæ | ..... | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Unguentum-*i* Picis Liquidæ, 50 % | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Glycerite | ..... | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Infusion | ..... | Freely. | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Plantago, *Plantain* | Leaves. | ..... | ..... | *Demulcent. Hæmostatic.* |
| Fluid Extract. | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Plaster of Paris. *See under* Calcium. | | | | |
| Platinum. A metal. | | | | |
| Platinum Chloride | ..... | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | *Alterative.* Recommended in Syphilis. |
| Pleurisy Root. *See* Asclepias. | | | | |
| Plumbum, *Lead.* A metal. | | | | |
| Plumbi Acetas-*tis*, *Sugar of Lead* | ..... | .03—.30 | gr. ½—5 | *Sedative. Astringent.* The Acetate is used as sedative application to irritable Ulcers, in Skin diseases, fissured Nipples. Astringent in Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Inflammations, Catarrhal discharges. Internally in Hæmoptysis and other hæmorrhages, Diarrhœas, Gastric ulcer. |
| Ceratum-*i* Plumbi Subacetatis, *Goulard's Cerate* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Liquor-*is* Plumbi Subacetatis, *Goulard's Extract* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Liquor-*is* Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus-*i*, *Lead Water* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Plumbi Carbonas-*tis*, *White Lead* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Unguentum-*i* Plumbi Carbonatis, 10 % | ..... | Externally. | | The Carbonate as sedative to irritated surfaces if the skin is unbroken. |
| Plumbi Iodidum-*i* | ..... | .006-.012 | gr. 1-10—1-5 | The Iodide as ointment to Scrofulous enlargements and in chronic Eczema and Psoriasis. It has been given internally. |
| Unguentum-*i* Plumbi Iodidi, 10% | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Plumbi Nitras-*tis* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Plumbi Oxidum-*i*, *Litharge* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Emplastrum-*i* Plumbi, *Lead Plaster* | ..... | Externally. | | The Nitrate as *Deodorant* to foul Ulcers. With Glycerin as Astringent to Fissured Nipples. |
| Unguentum-*i* Diachylon-*i* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Oleate of Lead | ..... | Externally. | | The Oxide is used to prepare Lead Plaster which forms the basis of many official plasters. Diachylon ointment in Skin diseases. |
| Plummer's Pills. *See under* Antimony. | | | | |
| Podophyllum-*i*, *May Apple. Mandrake* | Rhizome and rootlets | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | *Tonic. Cathartic. Cholagogue.* Very efficient when there is torpor of the Liver. In chronic Constipation. Has been regarded as *Alterative* in Rheumatism, Scrofula, etc. The Resin is largly used in laxative pills. |
| Extractum-*i* Podophylli | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Extractum-*i* Podophylli Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .30—1.30 | *m* 5—20 | |
| Resina-*æ* Podophylli, "*Podophyllin*" | ..... | .0075-.06 | gr. ⅛—1 | |
| Abstract | ..... | .12—.30 | gr. 2—5 | |
| Poison Ivy. *See* Rhus Toxicodendron. | | | | |
| Poke Berry. *See* Phytolacca Bacca. | | | | |
| Poke Root. *See* Phytolacca Radix. | | | | |
| Polygala Rubella | Whole pl'nt | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Bitter Tonic. Laxative. Diaphoretic.* |
| Polygonatum Giganteum, *Solomon's Seal* | Rhizome. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Tonic. Astringent.* In Menorrhagia, Leucorrhœa, Hæmorrhoids. Said to be useful in Rheumatism and Gout. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | |
| Polygonum Bistorta, *Bistorta* | Rhizome. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Astringent.* |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | |
| Polygonum Hydropiper, *Smartweed* | Leaves. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Stimulant. Diuretic. Aphrodisiac.* In atonic Amenorrhœa, functional Impotence, Diarrhœa. |
| Extract | ..... | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Pomegranate. *See* Granatum. | | | | |
| Pongamia Glabra | Seeds. | | | |
| Oil, *Kurung Oil* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Externally in Pityriasis Versicolor and other parasitic Skin diseases. |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Poppy. *See* Papaver Somniferum. | | | | |
| Populus Tremuloides, *Aspen* | Bark. | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Bitter Tonic. Antiperiodic. Astringent.* In Malarial fevers. |
| Fluid Extract | | 1.—4. | f3 ¼—1 | |
| Port Wine. *See* Vinum Portense. | | | | |
| Potassa-*æ*, *Caustic Potash* | | | | *Alkali.* Potassa and Potassa with Lime are caustic. Liquor Potassæ (diluted) and the Carbonates are used both internally and externally as Alkalies. Potassa Sulphurata is used chiefly in Skin diseases and pustular eruptions. |
| Liquor-*is* Potassæ, 5½ % | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Potassa-*æ* cum Calce | | Externally. | | |
| Potassa-*æ* Sulphurata-*æ*, *Liver of Sulphur.* | | .03—.30 | gr. ½—5 | |
| Potassium. A metal. | | | | |
| Potassii Acetas-*tis* | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | The Salts with Vegetable Acids also act as Alkalies, being converted into Carbonates in the system, and in their elimination they act as *Diuretics.* Used in fevers, Rheumatism, Lithæmia. To produce alkalinity of the urine. In large doses they are mild *Saline Cathartics*, the Bitartrate and the Rochelle Salt being most reliable. The Bitartrate is useful in Dropsy. |
| Liquor-*is* Potassii Arsenitis. *See under* Arsenum. | | | | |
| Potassii Bicarbonas-*tis* | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | |
| Potassii Bichromas-*tis* | | .006—.06 | gr. 1-10—1 | |
| Potassii Bitartras-*tis*, *Cream of Tartar* | | 2.—15. | 3 ½—4 | |
| Potassii Bromidum-*i* | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | |
| Potassii Carbonas-*tis* | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | |
| Potassii Chloras-*tis* | | .20—1.30 | gr. 3—20 | |
| Trochisci-*os** Potassii Chloratis | | In each .30 | gr. 5 in each | |
| Potassii Citras-*tis* | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | The Chlorate is *Deodorant* and *Alterative* when applied to mucous membranes. In Diphtheria and Scarlatina used both internally and locally. In Pharyngitis and Laryngitis used locally. Best given alone, as it forms explosive compounds with many substances. |
| Potassii Citras-*tis* Effervescens-*tis* | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | |
| Liquor-*is* Potassii Citratis | | 4.—30. | f3 1—8 | |
| Potassii Cyanidum-*i* | | .003-.015 | gr. 1-20—1-4 | |
| Potassii et Sodii Tartras-*tis*, *Rochelle Salt* | | 8.—30. | ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Pulvis-*eris* Effervescens-*tis* Compositus-*i*, *Seidlitz Powder* | | | 1 powder | |
| Potassii Ferrocyanidum-*i* | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | The Nitrate is *Diuretic* and *Diaphoretic* and was formerly much used in fevers. Nitre paper is used as a fumigation in Asthma. |
| Potassii Hypophosphis-*tis* | | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | |
| Potassii Iodidum-*i* | | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | The Sulphate is a mild *Cathartic*, but is seldom used. |
| Unguentum-*i* Potassii Iodidi | | Externally. | | |
| Potassii Nitras-*tis*, *Nitre* | | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | The Bromide is a *Nervous Sedative.* It is the most efficient remedy in Epilepsy. In Infantile Convulsions, Headaches, Fevers, Insomnia, Nervousness, Hysteria. Sedative to Sexual organs. |
| Charta-*æ* Potassii Nitratis, *Nitre Paper* | | Fumigation | | |
| Potassii Permanganas-*tis* | | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | The Iodide is *Alterative* and *Sialagogue.* Especially valuable in tertiary Syphilis. In Asthma, chronic Bronchitis, chronic Rheumatism, Scrofulous and other enlargements. In Lead poisoning to promote elimination of Lead. |
| Potassii Sulphas-*tis* | | 2.—15. | 3 ½—4 | The Bichromate is *Alterative* but used mainly as escharotic to Syphilitic warts and foul Ulcers. |
| | | | | The Cyanide is in action similar to *Hydrocyanic Acid.* |
| | | | | The Ferrocyanide is a *Reagent.* |
| | | | | The Hypophosphite is *Tonic.* |
| | | | | The Permanganate is noticed under *Manganum.* |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C. c. | | |
| Potassium Cantharidinate | | | | The *Cantharidinate* has been proposed in the treatment of Tuberculosis. |
| Potassium Ferricyanide | | | | The *Ferricyanide* is used as a reagent. |
| Potassium Hyposulphite | | | | The *Hyposulphite* is similar to Sulphite. *See under* Acid Sulphurous. |
| Potassium Iodate | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | The *Iodate* acts similarly to Chlorate upon mucous membrane, but more powerfully. In Diphtheria, Stomatitis. |
| Potassium Phosphate | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | The *Phosphate* said to be *Alterative.* |
| Potassium Salicylate | | .20—1. | gr. 3—15 | The *Salicylate* is similar to *Sodium Salicylate.* |
| Solution of Potassium Silicate, *Soluble Glass Solution* | | | | Same use as *Liquor Sodii Silicatis.* |
| Potassium Sulphite. *See under* Acid, Sulphurous. | | | | |
| Potassium Sulpho-Carbolate | | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | The *Sulpho-Carbolate* is similar to *Sodium Sulpho-Carbolate.* |
| Potassium Tartrate | | 2.—15. | ʒ ½—4 | *Diuretic. Laxative.* |
| Potassium Tellurate | | .03—.05 | gr. ½—¾ | Recommended to check the night sweats of Phthisis. |
| Potentilla Tormentilla | Rhizome. | 1.—2. | gr. 15—30 | *Astringent.* |
| Fluid Extract | | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | |
| Prairie Dock. *See* Parthenium Integrifolium. | | | | |
| Prickly Ash. *See* Xanthoxylum. | | | | |
| Prickly Poppy. *See* Argemone Mexicana. | | | | |
| Prinos Verticillatus, *Black Alder* | Bark. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Astringent. Tonic.* In Diarrhœas, Intermittent fever. |
| Fluid Extract | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Propylamine. *See* Trimethylamine. | | | | |
| Prosopis Juliflora | | | | Source of Mesquite Gum. |
| Prunum-*i* (Prunus Domestica), *Prune* | Fruit. | Freely. | | *Laxative.* |
| Prunus-*i* Virginiana-*æ* (Really Prunus Serotina), *Wild Cherry.* | Bark. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Bitter Tonic. Sedative* by virtue of Hydrocyanic acid which is developed in the cold infusion. In Pulmonary diseases, Coughs, Dyspepsia. |
| Extractum-*i* Pruni Virginianæ Fluidum-*i* | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Infusum-*i* Pruni Virginianæ | | 30.—60. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Syrupus-*i* Pruni Virginianæ | | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Prussian Blue. *See under* Ferrum. | | | | |
| Prussic Acid. *See* Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. | | | | |
| Ptelea Trifoliata, *Hop Tree* | Bark of root | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Tonic.* |
| Fluid Extract | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Pulsatilla-*æ* (Anemone P., and A. pratensis) | Whole pl'nt | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Emmenagogue.* Slightly *Sedative* to circulation. In Catarrhs, Menstrual disorders, Whooping-Cough and Asthma. |
| Extract | | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | |
| Fluid Extract | | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Anemonine (alkaloid) | | .005-.015 | gr. 1-12—¼ | |
| Pulvis-*eris* Aromaticus-*i*. *See under* Cinnamomum Zeylanicum. | | | | |
| Pulvis-*eris* Effervescens-*tis* Compositus-*i*. *See under* Potassii et Sodii Tartras. | | | | |
| Pumpkin Seed. *See* Pepo. | | | | |
| Purging Cassia. *See* Cassia Fistula. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pyoktanin, *Methyl-violet* (Yellow Pyoktanin.) (Blue Pyoktanin.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Antiseptic.* For general use. Externally has been used with success in Ophthalmic diseases. Injected into Malignant tumors it is said to retard their growth. |
| Pyrethrum-*i* (Anacyclus P.), *Pellitory* | Root. | 2.—4. | 3 ½—1 | *Sialagogue. Irritant.* As gargle. As snuff in chronic Catarrh. In Paralysis of muscles of tongue or pharynx. |
| Tinctura-œ Pyrethri | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Pyrethrum Parthenium, *Feverfew.* | Whole herb | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | Action and uses similar to those of Anthemis. |
| Pyridine | ..... | .12—.25 | *m* 2—4 | *Heart Stimulant.* In Asthma, Angina pectoris. |
| Pyrodin. *See under* Hydracetine. | | | | |
| Pyrogallol, *Pyrogallic Acid.* Ointment, 2 to 3 % | ..... | ..... | ..... | Externally in Skin diseases. |
| Pyroxylinum-*i*, *Gun Cotton* | ..... | ..... | ..... | To prepare Collodion and Celluloid. |
| Quassia-œ (Picræna excelsa) | Wood. | ..... | ..... | *Bitter Tonic. Anthelmintic.* Has produced narcosis in a child. Used in atonic Indigestion and Diarrhœa. In infusion as enema to remove Thread-worms. *Contains no Tannin.* |
| Extractum-*i* Quassiæ | ..... | .03—.20 | gr. ½—3 | |
| Extractum-*i* Quassiæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 1.—4. | f 3 ¼—1 | |
| Tinctura-œ Quassiæ | ..... | 2.—8. | f 3 ½—2 | |
| Infusion | ..... | 30.—60. | f ℥ 1—2 | |
| Quassiin (bitter principle) | ..... | .002—.02 | gr. 1-30—⅓ | |
| Quebracho. *See* Aspidosperma. | | | | |
| Queen's Root. *See* Stillingia. | | | | |
| Quercus Alba-œ, *White Oak* | Bark. | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Astringent.* In Diarrhœas, relaxed conditions of Digestive tract. As gargle. The decoction as astringent lotion. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f 3 ¼—1 | |
| Decoction | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Quercus Lusitanica | ..... | ..... | ..... | Source of Nutgall. |
| Quercus Tinctoria, *Black Oak* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Coloring agent.* |
| Quevenne's Iron. *See* Ferrum Reductum. | | | | |
| Quillaja-œ (Q. Saponaria), *Soap Bark* | Inner bark. | 1.—2. | 3 ¼—½ | *Sternutatory. Diuretic. Expectorant.* Not much used. The decoction is a pleasant vehicle for cough medicines. |
| Tinctura-œ Quillajæ | ..... | 2.—8. | f 3 ½—2 | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—2. | f 3 ¼—½ | |
| Decoction | ..... | 4.—8. | f 3 1—2 | |
| Quince Seed. *See* Cydonium. | | | | |
| Quinidine. *See under* Cinchona. | | | | |
| Quinina. *See under* Cinchona. | | | | |
| Quinol. *See* Hydrochinone. | | | | |
| Quinoline. *See* Chinoline. | | | | |
| Ranunculus (several species), *Crowfoot* | Whole pl'nt | Externally. | ..... | Formerly used as Vesicant. |
| Rape Seed (seed of Brassica napus and other varieties), *Cole Seed* | Seeds. | ..... | ..... | Source of Rape-Seed oil. |
| Oil. *Colza oil. Oleum Rapæ* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Substitute for Olive oil and as lubricant. |
| Raspberry. *See* Rubus Idæus. | | | | |
| Red Cedar. *See* Juniperus Virginiana. | | | | |
| Red Clover. *See* Trifolium Pratense. | | | | |
| Red Gum. *See* Eucalyptus Kino. | | | | |
| Red Lip Salve. *See under* Theobroma. | | | | |
| Red Poppy. *See* Papaver Rhœas. | | | | |
| Red Precipitate. *See* Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. | | | | |

| SUBSTANCE. | PART USED. | DOSE. Grams or C. c. | DOSE. | USES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red Saunders. *See* Santalum Rubrum. | | | | |
| RESINA-*æ* (from Turpentine), *Resin* | ..... | ..... | ..... | In plasters and ointments. |
| CERATUM-*i* RESINÆ, *Basilicon Ointment* | ..... | Externally. | ..... | Resin Cerate is applied to Bruises, Ulcers, etc. |
| EMPLASTRUM-*i* RESINÆ, *Adhesive Plaster* | ..... | Externally. | ..... | *Protective.* |
| RESORCINUM-*i*, *Resorcin. Resorcinol* | ..... | .12—.30<br>.30—1. | gr. 2—5<br>gr. 5—15 | *Antiseptic.* May be used internally.<br>*Antipyretic.* Less valuable than the newer antipyretics. |
| Retinol, *Resinol. Rosinol* | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | *Antiseptic.* Has been used internally in Laryngeal and Bronchial disorders. *Solvent.* As vehicle for other antiseptics. With Salol as injection in Cystitis. |
| Rhamnus Frangula, *Buckthorn. See* Frangula. | | | | |
| Rhamnus Catharticus, *Buckthorn.* | Fruit. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Hydragogue Cathartic.* Usually combined with other remedies, as alone it is rather harsh in action. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Syrup | ..... | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| RHAMNUS-*i* PURSHIANA-*æ*, *Cascara Sagrada* | Bark. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Tonic Cathartic.* In chronic Constipation. |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* RHAMNI PURSHIANÆ FLUIDUM-*i* | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Rhatany. *See* Krameria. | | | | |
| RHEUM-*i* (R. officinale), *Rhubarb.* | Root. | .20—2. | gr. 8—30 | *Tonic. Cathartic. Astringent.* In small doses tonic to Intestinal tract. In larger doses safe and efficient *Laxative.* Its cathartic effect is apt to be followed by constipation unless combined with more powerful agents, as with Aloes in the Compound Rhubarb pill. Its astringency makes it a valuable laxative in Diarrhœas when irritating matter is to be removed from the bowels. The Mixture of Rhubarb and Soda is *Antacid* and *Laxative.* This and the Aromatic Syrup are much used for children. The principal use of Rhubarb is as occasional laxative, in Diarrhœas, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Hepatic disorders and atonic Constipation. |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* RHEI | ..... | .20—1. | gr. 8—15 | |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* RHEI FLUIDUM-*i* | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| MISTURA-*æ* RHEI ET SODÆ | ..... | 8.—60. | f ʒ ¼—2 | |
| PILULÆ-*as** RHEI | ..... | ..... | 1 to 5 pills. | |
| PILULÆ-*as** RHEI COMPOSITÆ-*as* | ..... | ..... | 1 to 8 pills. | |
| PULVIS-*eris* RHEI COMPOSITUS-*i* | ..... | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | |
| SYRUPUS-*i* RHEI | ..... | Child 4. | Child f ʒ 1 | |
| SYRUPUS-*i* RHEI AROMATICUS-*i* | ..... | | | |
| TINCTURA-*æ* RHEI | ..... | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| TINCTURA-*æ* RHEI AROMATICA-*æ* | ..... | 4.—12. | f ʒ 1—3 | |
| TINCTURA-*æ* RHEI DULCIS | ..... | 8.—30. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Wine | ..... | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Rhus Aromatica, *Sweet Sumach* | Bark of root | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Astringent. Diuretic.* In Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Hæmorrhages, Urinary disorders. In Enuresis of children said to be very efficient; also in hysterical Enuresis. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| RHUS-*ois* GLABRA-*æ*, *Sumach* | Fruit. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Astringent.* Chiefly as mild acidulous, astringent drink, gargle or lotion. In catarrhal Diarrhœa. |
| EXTRACTUM-*i* RHOIS GLABRÆ FLUIDUM-*i* | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| RHUS-*ois* TOXICODENDRON-*i* (R. radicans), *Poison Ivy* | Fr'sh leaves | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | Little used. Has been recommended in Rheumatic pains. The Tincture, largely diluted, as lotion to Bruises, Burns, etc. |
| Tincture of Fresh Leaves | ..... | .006—.12 | *m* 1-10—2 | |
| Rochelle Salt. *See* Potassii et Sodii Tartras. | | | | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Rosa-æ Centifolia-æ, *Pale Rose* | Petals. | ..... | ..... | *Flavoring agent.* Perfume. |
| Rosa Damascena, *Damask Rose* | Petals. | | | |
| Aqua-æ Rosæ | ..... | Indefinite. | | |
| Aqua-æ Rosæ Fortior-*is* | ..... | | | |
| Unguentum-*i* Aquæ Rosæ, *Cold Cream* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Cold Cream is used to soften the skin. Applied to chapped hands. |
| Oleum-*i* Rosæ, *Otto of Rose* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Flavoring agent.* Perfume. |
| Spirit of Rose | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Flavoring agent.* |
| Rosa-æ Gallica-æ, *Red Rose* | Driedpetals | ..... | ..... | *Flavoring agent.* The Confection is used as excipient in pill masses. |
| Confectio-*nis* Rosæ. | | | | |
| Extractum-*i* Rosæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | The Fluid Extract and Syrup are used as vehicles and for flavoring other medicines. The Honey is used locally as mouth-wash. Cerate as lip-salve. |
| Mel-*lis* Rosæ, *Honey of Rose* | ..... | Freely. | | |
| Syrupus-*i* Rosæ | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Create | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Roseine. *See* Fuchsine. | | | | |
| Rosmarinus Officinalis, *Rosemary* | Leaves. | ..... | ..... | In infusion as *Stimulant* and *Carminative.* |
| Oleum-*i* Rosmarini | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | The Oil as stimulating external application. *Perfume.* |
| Spirit | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Rottlera. *See* Kamala. | | | | |
| Rubia Tinctorum, *Madder* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Coloring agent.* |
| Rubidium and Ammonium Bromide | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Sedative.* Similar in action and uses to the other Bromides. |
| Rubidium Iodide | ..... | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | Substitute for Potassium Iodide. |
| Rubus-*i* (several species), *Blackberry* | Bark of root | ..... | ..... | *Astringent.* In Diarrhœas. |
| Extractum-*i* Rubi Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Syrupus-*i* Rubi | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Rubus-*i* Idæus-*i*, *Raspberry* | Fruit. | ..... | ..... | *Flavoring agent.* |
| Syrupus-*i* Rubi Idæi | ..... | Indefinite. | | |
| Rue. *See* Ruta Graveolens. | | | | |
| Rumex-*icis* (R. Crispus), *Yellow Dock* | Root. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Tonic. Astringent. Alterative.* In Scrofulous cutaneous diseases, Laryngeal irritation, Hepatic disorders. |
| Extractum-*i* Rumicis Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Ruta Graveolens, *Rue* | Leaves. | ..... | ..... | Source of Oil of Rue. |
| *See* Oleum Rutæ. | | | | |
| Sabadilla, *Asagræa Officinalis* | Seeds. | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | Source of Veratrine. Action and uses same as of Veratrine. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | |
| *See* Veratrina. | | | | |
| Sabbatia, *American Centaury* | Flowering plant. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Bitter Tonic. Contains no Tannin.* |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Sabina-æ (Juniperus S.), *Savine* | Tops. | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Emmenagogue. Diaphoretic. Irritant.* In atonic Amenorrhœa and Dysmenorrhœa. The oil is a *Vesicant* if applied locally. Used as *Stimulant* to Ulcers, etc. Used also internally. |
| Extractum-*i* Sabinæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Oleum-*i* Sabinæ, *Oil of Savine* | ..... | .06—30. | *m* 1—5 | |
| Cerate | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Saccharin, *Gluside* (derived from Toluene, a coal-tar product) | ..... | .06—.50 | gr. 1—8 | *Sweetening agent. Antiseptic.* Is 280 times sweeter than Cane sugar. In Cystitis and as substitute for sugar in the diet of diabetics. |
| Saccharum-*i*, *Cane Sugar* | ..... | Indefinite. | ..... | *Sweetening agent. Preservative.* |
| Syrupus-*i* | ..... | Indefinite. | ..... | Syrup as vehicle. |
| Saccharum-*i* Lactis, *Sugar of Milk* | ..... | Indefinite. | ..... | By virtue of the hardness of its particles it is useful in preparing triturations and powders. |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Safflower. *See* Carthamus Tinctorius. | | | | |
| Saffron. *See* Crocus. | | | | |
| Sage. *See* Salvia. | | | | |
| St. Ignatius Bean. *See* Ignatia. | | | | |
| St. John's Wort. *See* Hypericum Perforatum. | | | | |
| Salep (several species of Orchis) | Tubers. | Freely. | ..... | *Demulcent.* In form of mucilage as [vehicle. |
| Salicinum-*i*, *Salicin* (from several species of Salix and Populus) | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Tonic. Antiperiodic.* In Rheumatism, Malarial fevers. |
| Salicylamide | ..... | .12—.30 | gr. 2—5 | *Antiseptic. Antipyretic.* Similar in use to Salicylic acid. In Rheumatism, Neuralgia. |
| Salipyrin, *Salicylate of Antipyrin* | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Antipyretic. Analgesic.* In Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica. |
| Salix (S. Alba and other species), *Willow* | Bark. | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Tonic. Astringent Antiperiodic.* Usually in infusion. Same uses as Salicin. |
| Salol, *Salicylate of Phenol* | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Antiseptic.* Valuable for internal use, as it does not interfere with digestion. In fermentative Vomiting and Diarrhœa, Flatulence, catarrhal Jaundice. Recommended in acute Rheumatism. |
| Salol-Camphor | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Stimulating Antiseptic.* In purulent Otitis. |
| Salophen | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | Substitute for Salol and Salicylic acid. |
| Saltpetre. *See* Potassii Nitras. | | | | |
| Salvia-æ (S. officinalis), *Sage* | Leaves. | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Stimulant. Astringent.* The infusion as gargle, often combined with Alum. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f 3 ¼—1 | |
| Infusion | ..... | 30 —60. | f ℥ 1—2 | |
| Sambucus-*i* (S. canadensis), *Elder* | Flowers. | 2.—4. | 3 ½—1 | *Diaphoretic. Stimulant.* Usually in warm infusion. |
| Elder-Flower Water | ..... | Freely. | ..... | Elder-flower Water as vehicle for lotions. |
| Sambucus Nigra | Bark. | ..... | ..... | Said to be *Diuretic.* In decoction. |
| Sandal Wood. *See* Santalum Album | | | | |
| Sandarach. A resin | ..... | ..... | ..... | Used as a varnish. |
| Sanguinaria-æ (S. canadensis), *Bloodroot* | Rhizome. | .12—2. | gr. 2—30 | *Expectorant. Emetic. Alterative.* In Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhs, atonic Dyspepsia, Hepatic disorders, functional Amenorrhœa. The powdered root as a snuff; also applied to foul Ulcers. As an emetic Sanguinaria is harsh. |
| Extractum-*i* Sanguinariæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .06—.30<br>1.—4. | *m* 1—5<br>f 3 ¼—1 | *Expectorant.*<br>*Emetic.* |
| Tinctura-æ Sanguinariæ | ..... | .30—15. | *m* 5—f 3 4 | |
| Vinegar | ..... | .30—12. | *m* 5—f 3 3 | |
| Sanguinarine | ..... | .005—.0075<br>.03—.06 | gr 1-12—⅛<br>gr. ½—1 | *Expectorant.*<br>*Emetic.* |
| Santalum Album, *White Sandal Wood.* *See* Oleum Santali | Wood. | ..... | ..... | Source of Oil of Sandalwood. |
| Santalum Citrinum, *Yellow Sandal Wood* | Wood. | | | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 4.—8. | 3 1—2 | Same uses as Copaiba. |
| Santalum-*i* Rubrum-*i* (Pterocarpus santalinus), *Red Saunders* | Wood. | ..... | ..... | *Coloring agent.* |
| Santonica-æ (from Artemisia paucifiora), *Levant Wormseed* | Unexpanded flower heads. | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Anthelmintic.* To remove Ascarides. *To be used with care and followed by a purgative.* |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—2. | f 3 ¼—½ | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Santoninum-*i* (from Santonica), *Santonin* | | .015—.06<br>.06—.30 | gr.¼-1child<br>gr.1-5 adult | Same use as Santonica. Has also been used in Enuresis in children. |
| Trochisci-*os** Santonini | | In each .03 | ½gr.in each | Same uses as the above. |
| Sodium Santoninate | | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Troches of Sodium Santoninate | | In each .06 | 1 gr.in each | |
| Santonin-Oxim | | .03—.30 | gr. ½—5 | Same action as Santonin. Said to be safer. |
| Sapo-*nis*, *White Castile Soap* | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Laxative.* Seldom used internally except in suppository or pill. |
| Emplastrum-*i* Saponis | | Externally. | | |
| Linimentum-*i* Saponis | | Externally. | | |
| Sapo Animalis, *Curd Soap* | | | | Basis of Toilet soaps. |
| Sapo-*nis* Mollis, *Soft Soap* | | Externally. | | *Antiseptic.* In diseases of the Skin. |
| Tinctura-*æ* Saponis Mollis | | Externally. | | |
| Saponaria Officinalis, *Soapwort* | Root. | 15.—30. | ʒ ½—1 | *Alterative.* Formerly used in infusion in Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, etc. |
| Sarsaparilla-*æ* (several species of Smilax) | Root. | 2.—4. | ʒ ½—1 | *Tonic. Alterative.* Has very feeble medicinal powers. Used by physicians chiefly as vehicle for stronger alteratives, as Iodides and Mercurials in Syphilis. Largely used as a popular tonic and "blood purifier." |
| Decoctum-*i* Sarsaparillæ Compositum-*i* | | 30.—120. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Extractum-*i* Sarsaparillæ Fluidum-*i* | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Extractum-*i* Sarsaparillæ Fluidum-*i* Compositum-*i* | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Syrupus-*i* Sarsaparillæ Compositus-*i* | | 8.—30. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Sassafras (S. variifolium) | Bark of root | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | The warm infusion is *Diaphoretic.* The drug is popularly regarded as a "blood purifier," but has feeble power. The oil is used as *Flavoring agent* and *Carminative.* |
| Oleum-*i* Sassafras | | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Infusion | | Freely. | | |
| Fluid Extract | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Spirit | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Sassafras Medulla-*æ*, *Sassafras Pith* | Pith. | Indefinite. | | *Demulcent.* |
| Mucilago-*inis* Sassafras Medullæ | | Freely. | | As vehicle. *Demulcent.* |
| Sassy Bark. *See* Erythrophlœum. | | | | |
| Savine. *See* Sabina. | | | | |
| Scammonium-*i*, a resinous product of Convolvulus Scammonia | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Hydragogue. Cathartic.* Usually with other agents in Cerebral disorders as *Derivative.* In Dropsies. |
| Resina-*æ* Scammonii | | .12—.50 | gr. 2—8 | |
| Scilla-*æ* (Urginea maritima), *Squill* | Bulb. | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Diuretic. Stimulant Expectorant.* In large doses *Emetic.* Like Digitalis it slows and strengthens the pulse and at the same time increases the excretion of urine. In Dropsies, Bronchitis, Croup. The compound Syrup contains Tartar Emetic and should be cautiously used with children. |
| Acetum-*i* Scillæ | | .60—3. | *m* 10—45 | |
| Extractum-*i* Scillæ Fluidum-*i* | | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Syrupus-*i* Scillæ | | 2.—4. | f ʒ ½—1 | |
| Syrupus-*i* Scillæ Compositus-*i*, *Hive Syrup* | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Tinctura-*æ* Scillæ | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Scoparius-*i* (Cytisus S.), *Broom* | Tops. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Diuretic.* In large doses *Emetic* and *Cathartic.* In Dropsies. |
| Decoction | | 60.—120. | f ʒ 2—4 | |
| Extractum-*i* Scoparii Fluidum-*i* | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Scoparine | | .03—.60 | gr. ½—10 | Same uses as above. |
| *See* Sparteine. | | | | |
| Scopolamine (from Scopolia carniolica) | | | | *Mydriatic.* Resembles Atropine and Hyoscyamine in action and uses. |
| Scouring Rush. *See* Equisetum Hyemale. | | | | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C. c. | | |
| Scurvy Grass. *See* Cochlearia Officinalis. | | | | |
| Scutellaria-æ (S. lateriflora), *Scull cap* | Whole herb | 4.—8. | ʒ 1–2 | Has little medicinal effect. Used as *Nervous Sedative.* |
| Extractum-*i* Scutellariæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1–2 | |
| Sea-Tangle. *See* Laminaria Digitata. | | | | |
| Seidlitz Powder. *See under* Potassii et Sodii Tartras. | | | | |
| Senecio Aureus, *Squaw Weed* | ..... | 4.—8. | ʒ 1–2 | *Diuretic. Emmenagogue.* |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1–2 | |
| Senega-æ (Polygala S.) | Root. | .60—1.30 | gr. 10—20 | *Stimulant Expectorant. Diuretic* In chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, typhoid Pneumonia, Croup, Dropsies. Often combined with Carbonate of Ammonium or Squill. |
| Extractum-*i* Senegæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .60—1.30 | *m* 10—20 | |
| Syrupus-*i* Senegæ | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1–2 | |
| Abstract | ..... | .30—.60 | gr. 5—10 | |
| Senna-æ (Cassia acutifolia and C. angustifolia) | Leaves. | 4.—12. | ʒ 1—3 | *Cathartic.* Very efficient and safe. In any condition requiring a purge except where inflammation exists in the intestinal tract. The Confection and the Compound Licorice Powder are mild preparations useful for children and in pregnancy. |
| Confectio-*nis* Sennæ | ..... | 4.—8. | ʒ 1–2 | |
| Extractum-*i* Sennæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 4.—12. | f ʒ 1—3 | |
| Infusum-*i* Sennæ Compositum-*i*, *Black Draught* | ..... | 30.—75. | f ʒ 1—2½ | |
| Pulvis-*eris* Glycyrrhizæ Compositus-*i* | ..... | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | |
| Syrupus-*i* Sennæ | ..... | 8.—30. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Serpentaria-æ (Aristolochia S., and A. reticulata), *Virginia Snakeroot* | ..... | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Stimulant. Tonic. Emmenagogue.* In Typhoid conditions, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Amenorrhœa of Chlorosis. As vehicle. |
| Extractum-*i* Serpentariæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Tinctura-æ Serpentariæ | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Sevum-*i*, *Suet. Mutton Suet* | ..... | ..... | ..... | In Ointments and Cerates. |
| Sherry Wine. *See* Vinum Xericum. | | | | |
| Simaruba | Barkofroot | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Bitter Tonic.* In atonic Diarrhœa, Dysentery. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Sinapis Alba-æ (Brassica alba), *White Mustard* | Seeds. | Indefinite. | ..... | As condiment. The fixed oil is bland, used to adulterate Olive oil. |
| Fixed Oil of Mustard. | | | | |
| Sinapis Nigra-æ (Brassica nigra), *Black Mustard* | Seeds. | Indefinite. | ..... | *Rubefacient. Irritant Emetic.* Mustard owes its irritant property to the Volatile oil, which is too acrid to be employed without dilution. It does not exist in the seed, but is developed in the presence of cold water. |
| Charta-æ Sinapis, *Mustard Paper* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Linimentum-*i* Sinapis Compositum-*i* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Oleum-*i* Sinapis Volatile-*is* | ..... | .0075-.015 | *m* ⅛—¼ | |
| Flour of Mustard, a mixture of white and black mustard | ..... | 4.—15. | ʒ 1—4 | Flour of Mustard is the commercial powdered mustard, and answers well for all ordinary uses. Frequently used as *Emetic.* Externally as plaster or poultice. |
| Skunk Cabbage. *See* Dracontium Fœtidum. | | | | |
| Slippery Elm. *See* Ulmus. | | | | |
| Smartweed. *See* Polygonum Hydropiper. | | | | |
| Soap. *See* Sapo. | | | | |
| Soap Bark. *See* Quillaja. | | | | |
| Soapwort. *See* Saponaria Officinalis | | | | |
| Soda-æ, *Caustic Soda* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Soda is *Caustic*, but rather milder than Potassa. |
| Liquor-*is* Sodæ | ..... | .30—1.30 | *m* 5—20 | |
| Liquor-*is* Sodæ Chloratæ. *See under* Chlorine. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C.c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium. A metal. *See also* Soda. | | | | |
| Sodii Acetas-*tis* | ..... | .60—4. | gr. 10—60 | The action and uses of Sodium salts are, in general, similar to those of Potassium salts. As *Alkalies* they are less disturbing than Potassium salts, although feebler. Being better tolerated by the system, they are more slowly eliminated, therefore less diuretic. |
| Sodii Arsenas-*tis*. *See under* Arsenum. | | | | |
| Sodii Benzoas-*tis* | ..... | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | |
| Sodii Bicarbonas-*tis* | ..... | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | |
| Trochisci-*os** Sodii Bicarbonatis | ..... | In each .20 | 3 gr. in each | |
| Sodii Bisulphis-*tis*. *See under* Acidum Sulphurosum. | | | | |
| Sodii Boras-*tis*, *Borax* | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | Liquor Sodæ, the Acetate and Carbonates as alkalies. |
| Sodii Bromidum-*i* | ..... | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | The Benzoate and Borate are *Antiseptic*. The former used in Cystitis to prevent decomposition of urine. Borax as mouth-wash in Thrush, as gargle in Pharyngitis, as dressing to foul Ulcers. |
| Sodii Carbonas-*tis* | ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Sodii Carbonas-*tis* Exsiccatus-*i* | ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Sodii Chloras-*tis* | ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Sodii Chloridum-*i*, *Common Salt* | ..... | .30—4. | gr. 5—60 | |
| Sodium Citrate | ..... | 15.—60. | ʒ ½—2 | |
| Sodii Hypophosphis-*tis* | ..... | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | The Bromide is *Sedative*. Is better tolerated than Bromide of Potassium. In large doses by enema it is very efficient to control obstinate Vomiting due to reflex or central causes. |
| Sodii Hyposulphis-*tis*. *See under* Acidum Sulphurosum. | | | | |
| Sodii Iodidum-*i* | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | |
| Sodii Nitras-*tis* | ..... | 15.—30. | ʒ ½—1 | |
| Sodii Nitris-*tis*. | | | | |
| Sodii Phosphas-*tis* | ..... | .30-30. | gr. 5—ʒ 1 | The Chlorate and Iodide resemble corresponding Potassium salts. |
| Sodii Pyrophosphas-*tis* | ..... | Not used as medicine | | |
| Sodii Salicylas-*tis* | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | The Chloride in solution as gargle and cleansing lotion in Diphtheria, Nasal catarrh, Pharyngitis. |
| Sodium Santoninate. *See under* Santoninum. | | | | |
| Sodium Silicate | ..... | .50 | gr. 8 | The Hypophosphite is *Tonic*. |
| Liquor-*is* Sodii Silicatis, *Solution of Soluble Glass* | ..... | Externally. | | The Citrate, Nitrate, Phosphate and Sulphate are *Laxative*. |
| Sodii Sulphas-*tis*, *Glauber's Salt* | ..... | 4.—30. | ʒ 1—8 | The Nitrite to prepare Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. |
| Sodii Sulphis-*tis*. *See under* Acidum Sulphurosum. | | | | The Salicylate has same uses as Salicylic acid. |
| Sodii Sulphocarbolas-*tis* | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | The Silicate is said to be a good solvent of Uric acid. Recommended in chronic enlargement of Lymphatic glands. |
| Sodium Tartrate, formed in Soda Powders, *Effervescing Powders* | ..... | ..... | 1-2 powders | Liquor Sodii Silicatis, to prepare immovable surgical dressings. |
| Sodii et Potassii Tartras-*tis*. *See* Potassii et Sodii Tartras. | | | | The Sulphocarbolate used internally for same purposes as Carbolic acid, but is less reliable. |
| | | | | The Effervescing Powders are *Antacid*. They consist of one powder of Bicarbonate of Sodium and one of Tartaric acid, taken together. |
| Sodium Dithiosalicylate | ..... | .06—.30 | gr. 1—3 | *Antiseptic*. In Rheumatism. |
| Sodium Ethylate | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Caustic*. |
| Sodium Tetraborate | ..... | .20—.60 | gr. 3—10 | *Antiseptic*. Same uses as Boric acid; more soluble than latter. |
| Sodium and Theobromine Salicylate. *See* Diuretin. | | | | |
| Sodium Naphtolate, *Microcidin* | ..... | .06—.60 | gr. 1—10 | *Antiseptic*. |
| Solanin (from several species of Solanum) | ..... | .01—.06 | gr. 1-6—1 | *Analgesic*. In Neuralgia, painful Gastric disorders. Substitute for Morphine. |
| Solidago Odora, *Golden Rod* | Leaves and flower tops. | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Stimulant*. *Carminative*. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f3 ¼—1 | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Solomon's Seal. *See* Polygonatum Giganteum. | | | | |
| Soluble Glass. *See under* Sodium or Potassium. | | | | |
| Solutol, ) Preparations of Cresylic Solveol, ( Acid | | | | *Antiseptics.* |
| Somnal, *Ethyl-Chloral Urethane*, Alcoholic solution, 1 in 3. | | 1.—2. | *m* 15—30 | *Hypnotic. Sedative.* Similar in action to Chloral. |
| Sorrel Tree. *See* Andromeda Arborea | | | | |
| Sozoiodol | | Externally. | | *Antiseptic.* In Skin diseases. As general Antiseptic in solution or as dusting powder. |
| Sozol | | Externally. | | *Antiseptic. Astringent.* |
| Spanish Flies *See* Cantharis. | | | | |
| Sparteine (from Scoparius) | | | | *Heart Stimulant. Diuretic.* Acts more promptly than Digitalis and does not present the danger of cumulative action. It increases arterial tension and produces its diuretic effect largely in this way. In Cardiac diseases, Dropsies. |
| Sparteinæ Sulphas-*tis* | | .006—.12 | gr. 1-10—2 | |
| Spearmint. *See* Mentha Viridis. | | | | |
| Species Pectorales. *See under* Althea. | | | | |
| Spermaceti. *See* Cetaceum. | | | | |
| Spermine (from seminal fluid of animals) | | | | *Restorative.* Injected subcutaneously in Senile debility and in various chronic diseases. |
| Spigelia-æ (S. marilandica), *Pink Root* | Rhizome and roots. | 1.—8. | ʒ ¼—2 | *Anthelmintic.* To expel Ascarides. Usually combined with cathartic, as in the Compound Infusion. In the absence of catharsis the drug may act as a *Narcotic.* |
| Extractum-*i* Spigeliæ Fluidum-*i* | | 1.—8. | f ʒ ¼—2 | |
| Compound Infusion, *Worm Tea.* | | 30.—150. | f ʒ 1—5 | |
| Spirea Tomentosa, *Hardhack* | | | | *Astringent. Tonic.* In Diarrhœas. |
| Extract | | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. *See under* Æther, Nitrous. | | | | |
| Spiritus Frumenti, *Whiskey. See under* Alcohol. | | | | |
| Spiritus Vini Gallici, *Brandy. See under* Alcohol. | | | | |
| Spunk. *See* Agaric. | | | | |
| Squaw Weed. *See* Senecio Aureus | | | | |
| Squill. *See* Scilla. | | | | |
| Stannum, *Tin.* | | | | |
| Stannic Chloride | | | | *Caustic.* Solution is used in dyeing. |
| Staphisagria-æ (Delphinium S.), *Stavesacre* | Seeds. | | | Said to be *Cathartic, Emetic* and *Diuretic.* Used chiefly externally as a *Parasiticide.* The alkaloid Delphinine resembles Aconite in action. |
| Fluid Extract | | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | |
| Ointment. *See* Delphinine. | | Externally. | | |
| Star Anise. *See* Illicium. | | | | |
| Starch. *See* Amylum. | | | | |
| Star Grass. *See* Aletris Farinosa. | | | | |
| Starwort. *See* Helonias Dioica. | | | | |
| Statice Limonium (S Caroliniana), *Marsh Rosemary* | Root. | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Astringent.* In Diarrhœas and relaxed conditions. |
| Fluid Extract | | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Stavesacre. *See* Staphisagria. | | | | |
| Stenocarpine (alkaloid from several species of Acacia), *Gleditschine* | | | | *Local Anæsthetic.* As substitute for Cocaine. Little used. |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stillingia-æ, *Queen's Root* | Root. | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Alterative.* In large doses *Emetic* and *Cathartic.* Used in Hepatic disorders, Scrofula, Syphilis. |
| Extractum-*i* Stillingiæ Fluidum-*i* | | 1.—4. | f 3 ¼—1 | |
| Compound Syrup | | 4.—30. | f 3 1—8 | |
| Decoction | | 30.—60. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Storax. *See* Styrax. | | | | |
| Stramonii Folia-*orum** (Datura S.) | Leaves. | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Narcotic. Anodyne.* The leaves are used chiefly as a fumigation in Asthma, and externally as poultice or fomentation. The general action of the drug is very similar to that of Belladonna. Used as *Antispasmodic* and *Anodyne* in Asthma, Chorea, spasmodic or nervous Cough, Neuralgia, Dysmenorrhœa, Mania. The Ointment externally to painful Ulcers, Hæmorrhoids, etc. |
| Fluid Extract | | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Stramonii Semen-*inis* | Seeds. | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | |
| Extractum-*i* Stramonii Seminis | | .015—.03 | gr. ¼—½ | |
| Extractum-*i* Stramonii Seminis Fluidum-*i* | | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | |
| Tinctura-æ Stramonii Seminis | | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | |
| Unguentum-*i* Stramonii | | Externally. | | |
| *See* Daturine. | | | | |
| Strontium. A mineral. | | | | |
| Strontii Bromidum-*i* | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | The salts of Strontium, and especially the Bromide, have been found useful in Gastric disorders, especially when there is hyperacidity. These salts are non-irritant, and the Bromide and Iodide have been proposed as substitutes for the corresponding Potassium salts. The Lactate is recommended in chronic Kidney diseases. |
| Strontii Iodidum-*i* | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | |
| Strontii Lactas-*tis* | | 1.—8. | 3 ¼—2 | |
| Strophanthus-*i* (S. Hispidus) | Seeds. | | | *Heart Stimulant. Diuretic.* Upon the heart its effect is similar to that of Digitalis, but it does not cause contraction of the arterioles. It is useful in Cardiac diseases, Bright's disease with Œdema. In Dropsies, Palpitation of the Heart. |
| Tinctura-æ Strophanthi | | .12—.60 | *m* 2—10 | |
| Strophanthin | | .0001—.0006 | 1-600—1-100 grain. | |
| Strychnina-æ (from Nux Vomica) | | .001—.003 | gr. 1-60—1-20 | *Bitter Tonic. Nerve Stimulant.* Action and uses same as those of Nux Vomica, which drug it represents fully. |
| Strychninæ Sulphas-*tis* | | .001—.005 | gr. 1-60—1-12 | |
| Strychnine Acetate | | .001—.005 | gr. 1-60—1-12 | |
| Strychnine Arsenate | | .001—.005 | gr. 1-60—1-12 | |
| Strychnine Nitrate | | .001—.005 | gr. 1-60—1-12 | |
| Styracol (compound of Guaiacol and Cinnamic Acid) | | | | *Antiseptic.* Proposed as substitute for Guaiacol. |
| Styrax-*cis*, *Storax* | | .30—1.30 | gr. 5—20 | *Stimulant. Expectorant. Antiseptic.* In chronic Bronchitis, Catarrhs, Purulent mucous discharges. To preserve fats. |
| Tinctura-æ Benzoini Composita-æ, 8 ℥ Storax | | 2.—4. | f 3 ½—1 | |
| Compound Tincture of Storax | | Externally. | | Application to Cuts and Bruises. |
| Suet. *See* Sevum. | | | | |
| Sugar. *See* Saccharum. | | | | |
| Sugar of Lead. *See* Plumbi Acetas. | | | | |
| Sugar of Milk. *See* Saccharum Lactis. | | | | |
| Sulphaminol | | Externally. | | *Antiseptic.* Substitute for Iodoform. |
| Sulphonal | | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | *Hypnotic.* Less depressing, therefore safer, than Chloral. |

*Plural.

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Sulphur, *Brimstone* | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Laxative. Alterative.* In chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, chronic Eczema, Psoriasis and other skin diseases. Employed both internally and externally. Very effectual externally for Scabies. |
| Sulphur-*is* Lotum-*i*, *Washed Sulphur* | ..... | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Sulphur-*is* Præcipitatum-*i* | ..... | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Sulphur-*is* Sublimatum-*i*, *Flowers of Sulphur* | ..... | 1.—4 | ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Sulphuris Iodidum-*i* | ..... | .06—.25 | gr. 1—4 | The washed Sulphur is most suitable for internal use. |
| Unguentum-*i* Sulphuris, 30 % | ..... | Externally. | | The Iodide is used in Scrofulous diseases of the skin. |
| Sulphurated Oil, *Balsam of Sulphur* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Sumach. *See* Rhus Glabra. | | | | |
| Sumbul (Ferula S.) | Root. | ..... | ..... | *Nerve Stimulant.* In Hysteria, typhoid conditions. |
| Tinctura-*æ* Sumbul | ..... | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Sundew. *See* Drosera Rotundifolia. | | | | |
| Svapnia, a purified Opium | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dose and uses same as of Opium. |
| Sweet Almond. *See* Amygdala Dulcis. | | | | |
| Sweet Birch. *See* Oleum Betulæ Volatile. | | | | |
| Sweet Fern. *See* Comptonia Asplenifolia. | | | | |
| Sweet Flag. *See* Calamus. | | | | |
| Sweet Gum. *See* Liquidambar. | | | | |
| Sweet Orange Peel. *See* Aurantii Dulcis Cortex. | | | | |
| Sweet Spirit of Nitre. *See under* Æther, Nitrous. | | | | |
| Sweet Sumach. *See* Rhus Aromatica. | | | | |
| Sycocarpus Rusbyi, *Cocillana* | Bark. | | | |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | *Expectorant* Produces free flow of mucus In Bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases Cautiously in Phthisis and in the aged. |
| Symphytum Officinale, *Comfrey* | Root. | 4.—12 | ʒ 1—3 | *Demulcent Astringent.* Used in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bronchitis, Leucorrhœa, relaxed conditions Given in decoction. |
| Syrupus-*i*. *See under* Saccharum. | | | | |
| Syrup of Hypophosphites. *See* Hypophosphites. | | | | |
| Tabacum-*i* (Nicotiana T.) . *See* Nicotine. | Leaves. | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Emetic Sedative.* Very depressing and dangerous In large doses *Narcotic.* As *Antispasmodic* and *Anodyne* Seldom used. |
| Tag Alder. *See* Alnus Serrulata. | | | | |
| Tamarindus-*i* (T. indica), *Tamarind* | Pulp of fruit. | Freely. | ..... | *Laxative* Enters into Confection of Senna Used also in form of infusion as an acidulous drink in fevers. |
| Tanacetum-*i* (T. vulgare), *Tansy* | Leaves and tops. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Emmenagogue. Anthelmintic.* Dangerous in large doses. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Volatile Oil | ..... | .06—.20 | *m* 1—3 | |
| Tar. *See* Pix Liquida. | | | | |
| Taraxacum-*i* (T. officinale), *Dandelion* | Root. | 4.—15. | ʒ 1—4 | *Bitter Tonic. Diuretic. Laxative.* In Dyspepsia with torpid Liver, Hepatic disorders. |
| Extractum-*i* Taraxaci | ..... | .30—2. | gr. 5—30 | |
| Extractum-*i* Taraxaci Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 4.—15. | f ʒ 1—4 | |
| Tartar Emetic. *See* Antimonii et Potassii Tartras. | | | | |
| Teel Oil. *See* Oleum Sesami. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Terebenum-*i* (from Turpentine) | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | *Stimulant Expectorant.* In Cough, chronic Bronchitis, Hay Asthma. |
| Terebinthina-*œ*, *Turpentine.* An oleoresin from Pine. | | | | |
| Oleum-*i* Terebinthinæ | ..... | 2.—15. | f 3 ½—4 | *Anthelmintic.* |
| Oleum-*i* Terebinthinæ Rectificatum-*i.* | ..... | .30—2. | *m* 5—30 | *Stimulant. Diuretic. Cathartic.* Externally *Vesicant.* In typhoid conditions, chronic Inflammations of mucous membranes. In Intestinal Ulceration and Hæmorrhage. As *Anthelmintic* in large doses combined with Castor oil. The crude French Oil in Phosphorus poisoning. |
| Linimentum-*i* Terebinthinæ | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Terebinthina-*œ* Canadensis, *Balsam of Fir. Canada Balsam.* | ..... | Externally. | | |
| Terpin | ..... | .12—2. | gr. 2—30 | *Antiseptic. Expectorant.* In Bronchitis, Pertussis. Recommended as *Diuretic* in chronic Nephritis. |
| Terpini Hydras-*tis*, *Terpin Hydrate* | ..... | | | |
| Terpinol | ..... | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | Same uses as above. |
| Tetronal | ..... | .06—1. | gr. 1—15 | *Hypnotic.* |
| Teucrine (an extract from Teucrium Scordium) | ..... | ..... | ..... | Recommended locally in local Tuberculosis. |
| Thalline | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | *Antipyretic. Antiseptic.* |
| Thalline Sulphate | ..... | .12—.60 | gr. 2—10 | |
| Thalline Tartrate | ..... | .12—.50 | gr. 2—8 | |
| Thapsia Garganica | Bark of root and resin. | Externally. | ..... | *Counter-Irritant.* Usually as plaster. |
| Plaster. | | | | |
| Theine (similar to or identical with Caffeine). | | | | |
| Theobroma Cacao, *Cacao* | Seeds. | ..... | ..... | To prepare Chocolate. |
| Oleum-*i* Theobromatis, *Cacao Butter* | ..... | ..... | ..... | In preparing suppositories. |
| Cerate of Theobroma, *Red Lip Salve.* | | | | |
| Theobromine. | | | | |
| Theobromine and Lithium Salicylate | ..... | 1. | gr. 15 | Recommended as *Diuretic.* |
| Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate. *See* Diuretin. | | | | |
| Thiol | ..... | Externally. | ..... | *Stimulant* and *Antiseptic.* Used in Skin diseases, especially those accompanied with moisture. |
| Thiophene. | | | | |
| Thiophene Diiodide | ..... | Externally. | ..... | Proposed as substitute for Iodoform. |
| Sodium Thiophen sulphonate | ..... | Externally. | ..... | Applied in Prurigo. |
| Thioresorcin | ..... | Externally. | ..... | *Antiseptic.* Substitute for Iodoform. |
| Thiosinamine | ..... | Locally. | ..... | Recommended to soften cicatricial tissue. |
| Thoroughwort. *See* Eupatorium. | | | | |
| Thuja, *Arbor Vitæ* | Fresh tops. | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Aromatic Stimulant. Irritant. Diuretic. Emmenagogue.* In chronic Bronchitis and Catarrhs, Intermittent fever, Amenorrhœa. Strong tincture applied to warts. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f 3 ¼—1 | |
| Tincture | ..... | 4.—15. | f 3 1—4 | |
| Thymacetin (from Thymol) | ..... | .20—1. | gr. 3—15 | Said to be *Analgesic.* Recommended in nervous and mental disorders, Headache. |
| Thymus Vulgaris, *Thyme* | Leaves. | 1.—4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Aromatic Stimulant.* Mostly in infusion. *Carminative. Emmenagogue.* |
| Oleum-*i* Thymi | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Thymol | ..... | .06—1. | gr. 1—15 | *Antiseptic.* Used in ointment, as inhalation and as lotion. |
| Tilia (several species), *Linden* | Flowers. | 2.—6. | 3 ½—1½ | *Diaphoretic.* In infusion. |
| Tin. *See* Stannum. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tincturæ Herbarum Recentium,** *Tinctures of Fresh Herbs.* Official formula for: Fresh herb, 50 parts. Alcohol, 100 parts. | | | | |
| Tolu Balsam. *See* Balsamum Tolutanum. | | | | |
| Tonga (barks of several plants) | ..... | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | Recommended in Neuralgia and Rheumatism. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Tonka Bean. *See* Dipterix Odorata. | | | | |
| Tormentilla. *See* Potentilla Tormentilla. | | | | |
| Tragacantha-*æ*, *Gum Tragacanth* Mucilago-*inis* Tragacanthæ. | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Excipient* in making pills and troches. Mucilage as vehicle. |
| Tribromphenol. *See* Bromol. | | | | |
| Trifolium Pratense, *Red Clover* | Flower heads. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | Recommended in Pertussis. Also applied to indolent Ulcers. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Trigonella Fœnumgræcum, *Fenugreek* | Seeds. | ..... | ..... | Externally in ointments, plasters or poultices. |
| Trillium Erectum, *Birthroot* | Rhizome. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | *Tonic. Astringent.* In diseases of Genito-urinary tract, Asthma. Externally to Ulcers and Wounds. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Trimethylamine. A gas. In solution as | | | | |
| Commercial Propylamine | ..... | .06—.25 | *m* 1—4 | Externally *Irritant.* |
| TrimethylamineHydrochlorate | ..... | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | Recommended in Rheumatism and Gout. |
| Trional | ..... | .30 1.30 | gr. 5—20 | *Hypnotic.* |
| Triticum-*i* (Agropyrum repens), *Couch Grass* | ..... | 4.—30. | ʒ 1—8 | *Demulcent. Diuretic.* In chronic Cystitis and other Urinary disorders. |
| Extractum *i* Tritici Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 4.—30 | f ʒ 1—8 | |
| Decoction | ..... | Freely. | | |
| Trituraciones, *Triturations.* Official general formula for: The substance, 10 parts. Sugar of Milk, 90 " | | | | |
| Tropacocaine (from "small-leaved Coca") | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Local Anæsthetic.* Similar to Cocaine. |
| Tuberculin<br>Tuberculocidin | ..... | ..... | ..... | Recommended in Tuberculosis, by hypodermic injection. |
| Tulip Tree. *See* Liriodendron Tulipifera. | | | | |
| Tully's Powder. *See under* Morphine. | | | | |
| Tumenol<br>Tumenol sulphonic acid | ..... | Externally. | ..... .... | In diseases of the Skin. |
| Turmeric. *See* Curcuma Longa. | | | | |
| Turnera. *See* Damiana. | | | | |
| Turpentine. *See* Terebinthina. | | | | |
| Turpeth Mineral. *See* Hydrargyri Subsulphas Flavus. | | | | |
| Tussilago Farfara, *Coltsfoot* | Leaves. | 2.—8. | ʒ ½—2 | *Expectorant. Demulcent.* In Pulmonary affections. Leaves externally to Ulcers. |
| Fluid Extract | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Ulmus-*i* (U. fulva), *Slippery Elm.* | Inner bark. | ..... | ..... | *Demulcent. Emollient.* As poultice. Internally in Pharyngitis, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cystitis, Irritation of Urinary tract. |
| Mucilago-*inis* Ulmi | ..... | Freely. | | |
| Decoction | ..... | Freely. | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grams or C.c. | | |
| Uralium, *Chloral-urethane* | .... ..... | 1.—3. | gr. 15—45 | *Hypnotic.* |
| Ultramarine | .. ..... .. | ..... | ..... | *Coloring agent.* |
| Unguentum-*i*, *Ointment* | ..... .... | Externally. | | |
| Urethane, *Ethyl Carbamate* | ..... . . | .20—3. | gr. 3—45 | *Hypnotic.* |
| Ustilago. *See under* Zea Mays | | | | |
| Uva-æ Ursi (Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi), *Bearberry* | Leaves. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Astringent. Diuretic.* In chronic disorders of Genito-urinary organs, Incontinence of urine, Strangury. |
| Extractum-*i* Uvæ Ursi | . ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Extractum-*i* Uvæ Ursi Fluidum-*i* | . ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Infusion | ..... | 30.—60. | f ℥ 1—2 | |
| *See* Arbutin. | | | | |
| Valeriana-æ (V. officinalis), *Valerian* | Rhizome and roots. | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Stimulant. Antispasmodic.* In Hysteria, Chorea and other functional Nervous disorders. Headaches. In Typhoid conditions. |
| Extractum-*i* Valerianæ Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Tinctura-æ Valerianæ | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Tinctura-æ Valerianæ Ammoniata-æ | ..... | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Abstract | ..... | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | |
| Oil | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Vallet's Mass *See under* Ferrum. | | | | |
| Vanilla-æ (V. planifolia) | Fruit. | ..... .... | ..... | *Flavoring agent.* |
| Tinctura-æ Vanillæ | ..... | ..... | ... ..... | |
| Vanillin | ..... | ..... .. ... | ..... | *Tonic.* Recommended in Indigestion. |
| Vaseline. *See* Petrolatum. | | | | |
| Veratrina-æ (from Sabadilla) | ..... | .002-.006 | gr.1-30--1-10 | Has been employed in Neuralgia and Rheumatism, but is rarely used internally. Applied externally in Neuralgia. |
| Oleatum-*i* Veratrinæ, 2 % | .. ..... .. | Externally. | | |
| Unguentum-*i* Veratrinæ, 4 % | ..... . . | Externally. | | |
| Veratrum Album, *White Hellebore* (Similar to or identical with Veratrum Viride.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Sedative.* More irritant to intestinal tract than Veratrum Viride. *Cathartic. Emetic.* |
| Veratrum-*i* Viride-*is*, *American Hellebore* | Rhizome and roots. | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | *Sedative.* In action similar to Aconite. In sthenic Fevers, acute Inflammations, Mania, Puerperal Convulsions. |
| Extractum-*i* Veratri Viridis Fluidum-*i* | ..... | .06—.30 | *m* 1—5 | |
| Tinctura-æ Veratri Viridis | ..... | .12—.60 | *m* 2—10 | |
| Verbascum Thapsus, *Mullein* | Leaves or flowers. | 30.—120 | ʒ 1—4 | *Demulcent. Emollient.* In Pulmonary diseases. Recommended in irritable conditions of Urinary tract. |
| Infusion | ..... .. | Freely. | | |
| Viburnum-*i* Opulus-*i*, *Cramp Bark* | Bark. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | Used as *Antispasmodic.* In Hysteria, nervous disorders of Pregnancy. |
| Extractum-*i* Viburni Opuli Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Viburnum-*i* Prunifolium-*i*, *Black Haw* | Bark. | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | *Tonic. Uterine Sedative.* Used to prevent abortion. In Dysmenorrhœa. |
| Extractum-*i* Viburni Prunifolii Fluidum-*i* | ..... | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Vinegar. *See* Acetum. | | | | |
| Vinum-*i* Album-*i*, *White Wine* (Contains 12.4 to 17.3 % by weight of absolute alcohol.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Stimulant.* Wines depend largely for their medicinal value upon the alcohol they contain. |
| Vinum-*i* Aromaticum-*i* | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | Aromatic wine is used externally as a lotion. |
| Vinum Portense, *Port Wine* | ..... | ..... | ..... | Formerly the official Red Wine. |
| Vinum-*i* Rubrum-*i*, *Red Wine* (Contains 12.4 to 17.3 % by weight of absolute alcohol.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | Uses same as of Vinum Album. |
| Vinum Xericum, *Sherry Wine* | ..... | .. ..... | ..... | Formerly the official White Wine. |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. | | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grains or C. c. | | |
| Viola Tricolor, *Pansy*.. ..... | Whole pl'nt | 1.——4. | 3 ¼—1 | *Expectorant.* In Pulmonary diseases. Recommended in Eczema and other Skin diseases. In infusion, and externally in poultice. |
| Virginia Creeper. *See* Ampelopsis Quinquefolia. | | | | |
| Virginia Snakeroot. *See* Serpentaria | | | | |
| Virgin's Bower. *See* Clematis. | | | | |
| Vitellus-*i*, *Yolk of Egg* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *Nutritive.* As vehicle. Used to emulsify oils. |
| Glyceritum-*i* Vitelli. *Glyconin* | ..... | Freely. | | |
| Wahoo. *See* Euonymus. | | | | |
| Warburg's Tincture. *See under* Cinchona. | | | | |
| Water Avens. *See* Geum Rivale. | | | | |
| Water Melon. *See* Citrullus Vulgaris. | | | | |
| Water Plantain. *See* Alisma Plantago. | | | | |
| Wax. *See* Cera. | | | | |
| Whiskey *See under* Alcohol. | | | | |
| White Hellebore. *See* Veratrum Album. | | | | |
| White Indian Hemp. *See* Asclepias Incarnata. | | | | |
| White Lead. *See* Plumbi Carbonas. | | | | |
| White Oak. *See* Quercus Alba. | | | | |
| White Precipitate. *See* Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. | | | | |
| Wild Carrot. *See* Daucus Carota. | | | | |
| Wild Cherry. *See* Prunus Virginiana. | | | | |
| Wild Ginger. *See* Asarum Canadense. | | | | |
| Wild Indigo. *See* Baptisia Tinctoria. | | | | |
| Wild Liquorice. *See* Abrus Precatorius. | | | | |
| Wild Marjoram. *See* Origanum. | | | | |
| Wild Yam. *See* Dioscorea Villosa. | | | | |
| Willow. *See* Salix. | | | | |
| Wintergreen. *See* Gaultheria. | | | | |
| Witch Hazel. *See* Hamamelis. | | | | |
| Wood Oil. *See* Gurjun Balsam. | | | | |
| Wood Spirit. *See* Alcohol, Methylic. | | | | |
| Wood Tar. *See* Pix Liquida. | | | | |
| Wood Vinegar. *See* Acid, Pyroligneous. | | | | |
| Woorara. *See* Curare. | | | | |
| Wormwood. *See* Absinthium. | | | | |
| Xanthoxylum-*i*, *Prickly Ash*..... | Bark. | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | *Stimulant. Diaphoretic. Alterative.* In Myalgia, catarrhal Jaundice, Syphilis, chronic Rheumatism, chronic Hepatic disorders. |
| Extractum-*i* Xanthoxyli Fluidum-*i*..... ..... | ..... | .60—2. | *m* 10—30 | |
| Decoction..... ..... | ..... | 30.——60. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Xylol, *Xylene. Dimethyl-benzene.* | ..... | 1.——3. | gr. 15—45 | *Antiseptic.* |
| Yarrow. *See* Achillea Millefolium. | | | | |
| Yellow Dock. *See* Rumex. | | | | |
| Yellow Jasmine. *See* Gelsemium. | | | | |
| Yellow Ladies' Bedstraw. *See* Galium Verum. | | | | |
| Yellow Parilla. *See* Menispermum. | | | | |
| Yellow Wash. *See under* Hydrargyrum. | | | | |
| Yerba Buena. *See* Micromeria Douglassii. | | | | |

| Substance. | Part used. | Dose. Grams or C. c. | Dose. | Uses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yerba Mansa. *See* Anemopsis Californica. | | | | |
| Yerba Reuma. *See* Frankenia Grandiflora. | | | | |
| Yerba Santa. *See* Eryodictyon Glutinosum. | | | | |
| Zea Mays, *Indian Corn.* | | | | |
| Zea-æ, *Corn Silk* | Styles and stigmas. | 4.—8. | ʒ 1—2 | Corn Silk is *Diuretic.* Used in disorders of Genito-urinary organs, Incontinence of Urine, Cardiac dropsy. Corn Ergot is similar in action to Ergot of Rye. |
| Extractum-*i* Zeæ Fluidum-*i* | | 4.—8. | f ʒ 1—2 | |
| Ustilago Maydis, *Corn Smut. Corn Ergot* | | 1.—4. | ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Fluid Extract | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Zincum-*i*, *Zinc* | | | | Zinc Salts are *Astringent* and *Tonic* and in large doses *Irritant.* As *Tonics* they influence the Nervous system principally and are employed in functional Nervous disorders. In Hysteria, Epilepsy, Chorea, Asthma, etc. |
| Zinci Acetas-*tis* | | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | |
| Zinci Bromidum-*i* | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Zinci Carbonas-*tis* Præcipitatus-*i* | | Externally. | | |
| Ointment | | Externally. | | |
| Zinci Chloridum-*i* | | Externally. | | |
| Liquor-*is* Zinci Chloridi | | Externally. | | |
| Zinci Iodidum-*i* | | .06—.20 | gr. 1—3 | The Sulphate and Acetate are the most valuable as *Astringents.* Applied in weak solution to inflamed mucous membranes, Conjunctivitis, Urethritis, Vaginitis, Catarrhs, etc. In large doses they *Astringent Tonic.*] are *Emetic* and *Emetic.*] for this purpose the Sulphate is much used, being a mild, efficient and prompt emetic for any age. In Croup. |
| Zinci Oxidum-*i* | | .06—.30 | gr. 1—5 | |
| Oleatum-*i* Zinci, 5 % | | Externally. | | |
| Unguentum-*i* Zinci Oxidi, 20 % | | Externally. | | |
| Zinci Phosphidum-*i* | | .006—.02 | gr. 1-10—⅛ | |
| Zinci Sulphas-*tis* | | .03—.12 | gr. ½—2 | |
| | | .60—2. | gr. 10—30 | |
| Zinci Valerianas-*tis* | | .03—.20 | gr. ½—3 | |
| Zinc Lactate | | .015—.06 | gr. ¼—1 | |
| Zinc Mercuric-Cyanide | | Antiseptic. | | |
| Zinc Sozoiodolate | | Locally. | | |
| Zinc Sulphocarbolate | | Externally. | | The Carbonate and Oxide are chiefly used externally as mildly sedative agents to Wounds, Ulcers and diseases of the skin. |
| Ointment | | Externally. | | |
| | | | | The Chloride is a powerful *Escharotic* and *Antiseptic.* |
| | | | | The Bromide, Phosphide and Valerianate have the general properties and uses of the combined substances. |
| | | | | The Iodide is used mostly as an *Alterative* external remedy. |
| | | | | The Sozoiodolate in solution locally in Blennorrhœas. |
| Zingiber-*is* (Z. officinale). *Ginger.* | Rhizome. | .30—1. | gr. 5—15 | *Aromatic Stimulant* Condiment. As *Carminative* in Flatulence. Mild stimulant in atonic Indigestion. The Syrup as vehicle. |
| Extractum-*i* Zingiberis Fluidum-*i* | | .30—1. | *m* 5—15 | |
| Oleoresina-œ Zingiberis | | .03—.12 | *m* ½—2 | |
| Syrupus-*i* Zingiberis | | 2.—8. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Tinctura-œ Zingiberis | | 1.—4. | f ʒ ¼—1 | |
| Trochisci-*os** Zingiberis | | Freely. | | |
| Infusion | | 15.—60. | f ʒ ½—2 | |
| Zylonite. *See* Celluloid. | | | | |

*Accusative case-ending plural.

## IV.

# TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

At 15° C. unless otherwise specified.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acetone (at 16.4° C.) | .792 |
| Acid, Acetic | 1.048 |
| " Acetic, Dilute | 1.008 |
| " Acetic, Glacial | 1.056—1.058 |
| " Butyric | .973 |
| " Formic | 1.060—1.063 |
| " Hydriodic (liquid) | 1.700 |
| " Hydriodic, Dilute | 1.112 |
| " Hydrobromic, Dilute | 1.077 |
| " Hydrochloric | 1.163 |
| " Hydrochloric, Dilute | 1.050 |
| " Hypophosphorus, Dilute | 1.046 |
| " Lactic | 1.213 |
| " Nitric | 1.414 |
| " Nitric, Dilute | 1.057 |
| " Oleic | .900 |
| " Phosphoric | not below 1.710 |
| " Phosphoric, Dilute | 1.057 |
| " Sulphuric | not below 1.835 |
| " Sulphuric, Aromatic | .939 |
| " Sulphuric, Dilute | 1.070 |
| " Sulphurous | not below 1.035 |
| Alcohol, Amylic | .818 |
| " Ethylic, Absolute | not above .797 |
| " Ethylic, Deodorized | .816 |
| " Ethylic (94%) | .820 |
| " Ethylic, Dilute (48.6%) | .936 |
| " Methylic | .802 |
| Aldehyd | .790 |
| Amylene Hydrate (at 12° C.) | .812 |
| Amyl Nitrite | .870— .880 |
| Aniline | 1.020—1.023 |
| Apiol | 1.078 |
| Aqua Ammoniæ | .960 |
| " Ammoniæ Fortior | .901 |
| Balsam of Peru | 1.135—1.150 |
| Benzin | .670— .675 |
| Benzol | .850 |
| Bromine | 2.990 |
| Bromoform (at 0° C.) | 2.880 |
| Camphor | .995 |
| Carbon Disulphide | 1.268—1.269 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 1.599 |
| Cera Alba | .965— .975 |
| Cera Flava | .955— .967 |
| Cetaceum | .945 |
| Chloral-Menthol | 1.196 |
| Chloroform, Purified | not below 1.490 |
| " Commercial | not below 1.470 |
| Citronella, Oil of | .883 |
| Copaiba | .940— .993 |
| Creasote | not below 1.070 |
| Cumin, Oil of | .975 |
| Ether, Acetic | .893— .895 |
| " Ethylic | .725— .728 |
| Ethyl Bromide | 1.420 |
| " Chloride (at 0° C.) | .9214 |
| " Cyanide | .780 |
| " Iodide | 1.920 |
| " Nitrite | .900 |
| Ethylene Bichloride (at 0° C.) | 1.271 |
| Eucalyptol | .930 |
| Fel Bovis | 1.018—1.028 |
| Glycerin | not below 1.250 |
| Honey | not below 1.375 |
| Iodoform | 2.000 |
| Liquor Ammonii Acetatis | 1.022 |
| " Calcis | 1.0015 |
| " Ferri Acetatis | 1.160 |
| " Ferri Chloridi | 1.387 |
| " Ferri Citratis | 1.250 |
| " Ferri Nitratis | 1.050 |
| " Ferri Subsulphatis | 1.550 |
| " Ferri Tersulphatis | 1.320 |
| " Hydrargyri Nitratis | 2.100 |
| " Plumbi Subacetatis | 1.195 |
| " Potassæ | 1.036 |
| " Potassii Citratis | 1.059 |
| " Sodæ | 1.059 |
| " Sodæ Chloratæ | 1.052 |
| " Sodii Silicatis | 1.300—1.400 |
| " Zinci Chloridi | 1.535 |
| Mercury | 13.5584 |
| Methyl Iodide | 2.230 |
| " Salicylate | 1.183—1.185 |
| Methylene Bichloride | 1.344 |
| Oleum Adipis | .910— .920 |
| " Æthereum | .910 |
| " Amygdalæ Amaræ | 1.060—1.070 |
| " Amygdalæ Amaræ (after Hydrocyanic acid is removed) | 1.043—1.049 |
| " Amygdalæ Expressum | .915— .920 |
| " Anisi | .980— .990 |
| " Aurantii Corticis | .850 |
| " Aurantii Florum | .875— .890 |
| " Bergamottæ | .880— .885 |
| " Cadinum | .990 |
| " Cajuputi | .922— .929 |
| " Cari | .910— .920 |
| " Caryophylli | 1.060—1.067 |
| " Chenopodii | .970 |
| " Cinnamomi (Ceylon) | 1.040 |
| " Cinnamomi (Chinese) | 1.055—1.065 |
| " Copaibæ | .890— .910 |
| " Coriandri | .870— .885 |
| " Cubebæ | .920 |
| " Erigerontis | .850 |
| " Eucalypti | .915— .925 |
| " Fœniculi | not below .960 |
| " Gaultheriæ | 1.175—1.185 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Oleum Gossypii Seminis | .920— .930 |
| " Hedeomæ | .930— .940 |
| " Juniperi | .850— .890 |
| " Lavandulæ | .890 |
| " Lavandulæ Florum | .885— .897 |
| " Limonis | .858— .859 |
| " Lini | .930— .940 |
| " Menthæ Piperitæ | .900— .920 |
| " Menthæ Viridis | .930— .940 |
| " Morrhuæ | .920— .925 |
| " Myrciæ | .975— .990 |
| " Myristicæ | .870— .900 |
| " Olivæ | .915— .918 |
| " Picis Liquidæ | .970 |
| " Pimentæ | 1.045—1.055 |
| " Ricini | .950— .970 |
| " Rosæ | .865— .880 |
| " Rosmarini | .895— .915 |
| " Rutæ | .880 |
| " Sabinæ | .910— .940 |
| " Santali | .970— .978 |
| " Sassafras | 1.070—1.090 |
| " Sesami | .919— .923 |
| " Sinapis Volatile | 1.018—1.029 |
| " Succini | .920 |
| " Terebinthinæ | .855— .870 |
| " Theobromatis | .970— .980 |
| Oleum Thymi | .900— .930 |
| " Tiglii | .940— .960 |
| " Valerianæ | .950 |
| Paraldehyd | .9943 |
| Peroxide of Hydrogen (10-volume solution) | 1.006—1.012 |
| Petrolatum (liquefied) | .875— .945 |
| Petroleum | .777— .865 |
| Phosphorus (at 10° C.) | 1.830 |
| Propylamine (at 20° C.) | .7186 |
| Resina | 1.070—1.080 |
| Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi | .836— .842 |
| " Ammoniæ | .810 |
| " Ammoniæ Aromaticus | .905 |
| " Frumenti | .917— .930 |
| " Glonoini | .826— .832 |
| " Vini Gallici | .925— .941 |
| Syrupus | 1.317 |
| " Acidi Hydriodici | 1.313 |
| " Ferri Iodidi | 1.353 |
| Terebene | .862 |
| Thymol (solid) | 1.069 |
| Tinctura Ferri Acetatis | .950 |
| " Ferri Chloridi | .960 |
| Vinum Album | .990—1.010 |
| " Rubrum | .989—1.010 |

# TABLE OF POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

| Poison. | Toxic dose | Action. | Prominent symptoms. | Antidotes and treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grams or C. c. | | | *Antidotes in italics.* |
| *Organic Acids.* | | | | |
| **Acid, Acetic**<br>" **Citric**<br>" **Tartaric** | ..... | Irritant to digestive tract. | Gastric irritation. | Emesis. *Chalk, Magnesia, Soap.* Demulcents. |
| **Acid, Carbolic** | .30 | Corrosive. Systemic poison. | Locally pain followed by anæsthesia; white stain; pulse weak. Dyspnœa. | Emesis. *Albumen. Atropine* recommended. *Sulphate of Magnesia* or other *soluble sulphate.* Oil or other demulcents. Stimulants. Nitrite of Amyl. |
| **Acid, Hydrocyanic**<br>(U. S. P. 2%.)<br>Bitter Almonds.<br>Potassium Cyanide. | 2. | Depresses brain and heart. | Sudden various symptoms of depression. Dyspnœa. | Artificial respiration. Use stomach pump or tube. Cold douche to the head and chest or alternate with hot douche. Ammonia, Chlorine inhalation. Mixture of *Persulphate* and *Protosulphate of Iron.* |
| **Acid, Oxalic**<br>Soluble Oxalates. | 4. | Local irritant. Depresses heart and nerve centers | Abdominal pain, vomiting, collapse, stupor. | *Carbonate of Lime* in any form, *Magnesia, Lime water* and Oil, Anodynes, Demulcents Stimulants. |
| *Mineral Acids.* | | | | |
| **Acid, Hydrochloric**<br>" **Nitric**<br>" **Sulphuric** | * | Corrosive. | Thirst, vomiting, burning pain in throat and stomach; tissues corroded; more or less collapse. | A glassful of water † *immediately* to dilute the acid, follow by a solution of *Magnesia, Soap* or *Plaster from the wall. No Carbonates.* Demulcents. Stimulants and Morphine hypodermically if needed. Stomach pump should not be used. |
| **Aconite** | ..... | Depresses heart and nervous system. | Local tingling and numbness, becoming general. Slow, weak pulse; dyspnœa. Pupil usually dilated. | Evacuate stomach. Alcoholic stimulants, Ammonia, Digitalis, Nux Vomica. Slight Galvanic shocks are recommended. *Tannin* in Aconitine poisoning. |
| Tincture of root | 1.50 | | | |
| Aconitine | .001 | | | |
| **Alcohol**<br>(acute poisoning) | ..... | Sedative when taken in poisonous amount. Brain, heart and nerve centers depressed. Arterioles are dilated. | Intoxication; stupor. Pupils usually dilated; face and eyes congested. Breathing stertorous. Temperature of the body reduced. | Emesis by Mustard, Sulphate of Zinc, Apomorphine hypodermically or by stomach pump. Relieve congestion of Brain by sinapisms and artificial heat to different parts of the body with cold cautiously applied to the head. Stimulants. Coffee, Ammonia. Faradization and other means to arouse and stimulate reflexes. Digitalis if heart becomes weak. Artificial respiration if breathing is insufficient. |
| **Ammonia** | ..... | Irritant. | Great irritation in air passages. Gastric irritation with pain, vomiting and purging; prostration. Odor of Ammonia. | Water immediately to dilute poison followed by diluted *Lemon juice* or *Vinegar.* Inhalation of *Vapor of Acetic Acid.* Stomach pump should not be used. Demulcents, Anodynes, Stimulants. |
| Water of Ammonia. | | | | |
| Stronger Water of Ammonia | * 4. fatal. | Caustic. | | |
| Carbonate of Ammonium | | | | |
| **Anilin,** *See* Nitro-Benzole | | | | |

*Poisonous effect depends more upon concentration than upon quantity.

†There can be no objection to the use of water in Sulphuric acid poisoning, if sufficient is employed. In mixing 100 C. c. of water at 70° F. with 10 C. c. of Sulphuric acid, the temperature increased to only 111° F.; and in mixing 200 C. c. of water (a glassful) with 10 C. c. of Sulphuric acid the temperature increased to only 94° F.

| POISON. | TOXIC DOSE | ACTION. | PROMINENT SYMPTOMS. | ANTIDOTES AND TREATMENT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grams or C.c. | | | *Antidotes in italics.* |
| **Antimony**..... | ..... | Powerful emetic and heart sedative, irritant. | Vomiting and diarrhœa with severe pain in abdomen; metallic taste; soreness of mouth and throat. Temperature reduced; small, rapid and weak pulse; collapse. Stupor or convulsions before death. | Aid emesis. *Tannic Acid* in solution freely. Morphine hypodermically to lessen pain. Stimulants, External warmth, Demulcents. |
| TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY AND POTASSIUM, *Tartar Emetic*..... | .12 adult. .08 child. | | | |
| CHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY. | | | | |
| **Arsenic**..... | ..... | Escharotic. Irritant when diluted. | Faintness; gastro-intestinal irritation; vomiting and purging; thirst. Prostration; cramps; convulsions or coma. In some cases *Collapse* is the most prominent symptom and in others *Stupor* and *Coma*. Some cases resemble *Cholera*. | Aid emesis (unless vomiting has been profuse) by the use of Mustard or Sulphate of Zinc. May wash out stomach by means of flexible tube, but stomach pump should not be used. Freshly prepared *Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron** or *Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron with Magnesia* freely and follow by an emetic, then by Castor Oil. Demulcents, Anodynes, Stimulants, External warmth. |
| ARSENOUS ACID, *White Arsenic*..... | .12 fatal. | | | |
| ARSENIURETTED HYDROGEN (a gas). | | | | |
| ARSENIC DISULPHIDE, *Red Sulphide of Arsenic. Realgar.* | | | | |
| ARSENIC TRISULPHIDE, *Orpiment. King's Yellow.* | | | | |
| ARSENITE OF COPPER, *Scheele's Green.* | | | | |
| ACETO-ARSENITE OF COPPER, *Paris Green. Schweinfurth Green.* | | | | |
| LIQUOR POTASSII ARSENITIS, *Fowler's Solution.* | | | | |
| LIQUOR SODII ARSENATIS. | | | | |
| **Arum Maculatum.** (Whole plant is poisonous, but heat destroys the poisonous properties.) | ..... | Irritant. | Gastro-intestinal irritation. | Emesis, Demulcents. Anodynes and Stimulants if necessary. |
| **Barium**..... | ..... | Corrosive. | Gastro-intestinal irritation; headache; convulsions and various other nervous symptoms; palpitation of the heart. | Give freely of *Sulphate of Sodium, Sulphate of Magnesium* or other *soluble Sulphate*, and follow by an emetic. Demulcents, Anodynes, Stimulants and Digitalis if needed. |
| CARBONATE. | | | | |
| CHLORIDE. | | | | |
| HYDRATE. | | | | |
| NITRATE. | | | | |
| OXIDES. | | | | |
| **Belladonna** (Leaves, berries or root)..... | ..... | Deliriant narcotic. Dilates pupil and paralyzes accommodation. Vaso-motor stimulant. | Dryness of mouth and pharynx. Eyes bright; dilatation of pupil; spectral illusions. Face flushed; hurried respiration; delirium; convulsions; stupor; coma. | Emetics or stomach pump. *Tannic Acid, Animal Charcoal* followed by Emetic. Follow antidote later with Castor Oil. Heat or cold externally, either or alternately as needed. Artificial respiration and Stimulants if necessary. Opium may be of value, later Pilocarpine hypodermically is recommended. |
| ATROPINE..... | .08 to .045 fatal. | | | |
| **Bromine,** By stomach.. | ..... | Caustic. Sedative to nerve centers. | Severe symptoms of irritation; depression of nerve-centers; paralysis. | Dilute with large draughts of water. Very dilute solution of *Alkalies.* Ether. Brisk cathartic *Alkalies.* |
| By inhalation.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Ether or Ammonia by inhalation. |

* This is the Ferri Oxidum Hydratum, U. S. P. To prepare it freshly, have always on hand in separate bottles 200 C. c. (f ʒ viss) of solution of Tersulphate of Iron and 220 C. c. (f ʒ vii) of Water of Ammonia. When wanted, dilute the solutions largely, mix with constant stirring, strain and wash with water, then give freely suspended in water.

| Poison. | Toxic dose | Action. | Prominent symptoms. | Antidotes and treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grams or C. c. | | | *Antidotes in italics.* |
| **Brucine.** *See* Nux Vomica. | | | | |
| **Calabar Bean.** *See* Physostigma. | | | | |
| **Camphor**..... | 1.30 | Disturbs functions of brain and nerve centers. | Vertigo; pain in stomach; delirium or stupor; convulsions; usually sweating. | Emesis. Follow by Castor Oil or Sulphate of Magnesium. Stimulants if necessary to support nerve-centers. |
| **Cannabis Indica**..... | ..... | Intoxicant. | Hilarity; mental confusion; pupils dilated; drowsiness. | Meet indications as they arise. (*There is no case on record of fatal poisoning by this drug.*) |
| **Cantharides**..... ... | 1.50 | Irritant. Sometimes aphrodisiac. | Gastro-intestinal irritation with pain; vomiting and purging. Pain in loins; severe irritation of genito-urinary organs; sometimes strong erotic excitement. Collapse; stupor; coma. In some cases delirium, convulsions, paralysis. | Emesis. Stomach tube or pump may be used. Demulcents. *No oils should be employed, as they dissolve Cantharidin and favor its absorption.* Anodynes by the rectum, Opium, Cocaine, Belladonna. Morphine hypodermically or Anæsthetics, if suffering is intense. Leeches to hypogastrium. Warm baths. Mild Diuretics and Cathartics. |
| Tincture. ..... | 30. fatal. | | | |
| Cantharidin (activ principle). | | | | |
| **Carbolic Acid.** *See* Acid, Carbolic. | | | | |
| **Carbonic Anhydride** *Carbonic acid gas.* | | Regarded by some as narcotic. | Headache; giddiness; drowsiness. Cyanosis if oxygen is excluded. Coma. | Supply fresh air or Oxygen. Artificial respiration and Stimulants if necessary. |
| **Carbonic Oxide**..... | ..... | Destroys the oxygen-carrying power of the red blood-corpuscles. | Headache; vertigo; prostration; vomiting; dyspnœa. Feeble and rapid pulse; stupor. In some cases convulsions. | The hæmoglobin being so altered as to be incapable of taking up Oxygen, the treatment by inhalation of fresh air and of Oxygen is not so successful as in simple Asphyxia; still this means of giving an abundance of Oxygen to the blood-cells that may remain uninjured should be employed. In urgent cases venesection and transfusion of blood are recommended. |
| Charcoal gas. | | | | |
| Coal gas. | | | | |
| Illuminating gas. | | | | |
| **Castor Oil Beans**... | Three seeds have been fatal to an adult. | Irritant. | Severe gastro-intestinal irritation. | Emesis. Demulcents. Anodynes and Stimulants if necessary. |
| (Seeds of Ricinus Communis.) | | | | |
| **Chloral Hydrate**..... | 2. | Hypnotic. Sedative. Paralyzes nerve-centers. | Stupor. Pupil at first contracted, later dilated. Temperature reduced. Respiration slow, or later may be rapid and shallow. | Emesis or stomach pump or tube. External warmth very important.† Arouse patient. Stimulate reflexes by external application of mustard, friction, slapping smartly. Faradization, Alcoholic stimulants, Atropine. strong Coffee, Strychnine, Ammonium Carbonate and Digitalis if urgent. Artificial or forced respiration.‡ Inhalation of Oxygen has been found very useful. |

*An atmosphere containing 1 to 2 % of Carbonic anhydride, with a corresponding diminution of Oxygen, is poisonous; with 5 to 10 % of Carbonic anhydride, and Oxygen lessened, death will occur, while it requires 10 to 20 % to extinguish a flame. Carbonic oxide is more poisonous.

†Brunton and Stricker found that animals which had received a dose of Chloral that would certainly kill them if they were left exposed, recovered when wrapped up in cotton-wool; and if the dose were increased so as to kill the animal even when thus wrapped up, it could still be kept alive by being put into a warm place so as to keep up its temperature artificially. A still larger dose was, as a matter of course, necessarily fatal.

‡See note under Opium.

| POISON. | TOXIC DOSE | ACTION. | PROMINENT SYMPTOMS. | ANTIDOTES AND TREATMENT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grams or C. c. | | | *Antidotes in italics.* |
| **Chloroform**..... | ..... ..... | Locally irritant. Anæsthetic. Paralyzes nerve centers; probably has a direct paralyzing effect upon heart. | *When taken by the stomach:* Gastric irritation; vomiting; odor of Chloroform. *Later:* Stupor; coma; convulsions. Finally reflexes abolished. | Emetic or use of stomach pump. Arouse patient. Recumbent posture. Stimulants, External warmth, Artificial respiration if necessary. |
| By stomach.... | 4. fatal to child of four. 15. fatal to adult. | | | |
| By inhalation.. | 1. quickly inhaled has been fatal. | ..... | *When inhaled:* Loss first of consciousness, then of sensibility. Syncope sometimes occurs early. Profound narcosis; reflexes abolished. Death by failure of heart or of respiration. | Stop the inhalation and supply abundance of fresh air. Invert patient in order to favor gravitation of blood to the brain and nerve-centers. Artificial respiration in warm atmosphere and inhalation of Nitrite of Amyl cautiously. External warmth and friction. Mild faradization of diaphragm and other muscles of respiration. |
| **Chromium Salts**..... | ..... | Violently irritant. | Gastro-intestinal irritation. | Dilute poison by giving water, then evacuate stomach or aid emesis. Dilute solution of *Sulphide of Potassium, Sodium* or *Ammonium*. Demulcents, Stimulants and Anodynes if needed. |
| POTASSIUM BICHROMATE. POTASSIUM CHROMATE. | 8. fatal. | | | |
| Lead Chromate. *See* Fead | | | | |
| **Cicuta Virosa,** *Water Hemlock. Cowbane*... (Root has been mistaken for Parsnip.) | ..... | Irritant to nerve centers. | Pain in stomach. Convulsions resembling Tetanus or Epilepsy. | Emesis. Anodynes. Nerve Sedatives, Bromide of Potassium, Chloral. Stimulants if needed. |
| **Citric Acid.** *See* Acid, Citric. | | | | |
| **Coal Gas.** *See* Carbonic Oxide. | | | | |
| **Cocculus Indicus.** *See* Picrotoxin. | | | | |
| **Colchicum Autumnale**..... | ..... | Irritant. Depresses nervous system. | Gastro-intestinal irritation and pain, severe vomiting and purging. Hoarseness, prostration, collapse. In some cases delirium or convulsions. | Evacuate stomach or aid emesis by large draughts of warm water. Brisk Cathartic if needed. *Tannic Acid* is regarded as an antidote but cannot be relied upon fully. Demulcents. Anodynes and Stimulants as needed. |
| Corm ..... | 3. fatal. | | | |
| Seed..... | Tablespoonful fatal. | | | |
| Wine of Root ..... | 10. fatal. | | | |
| COLCHICINE..... | Less than .03 fatal. | | | |
| COLCHICEIN..... | .10 | | | |
| **Conium,** *Hemlock*..... | ..... | Paralyzant to motor nerves. | Headache, great muscular weakness; paralysis of motor nerves, beginning at their periphery. Usually dilatation of pupil with Ptosis; finally paralysis of respiration. | Emetics or use of stomach pump. *Tannic Acid*, follow by a brisk Cathartic. Stimulants. Coffee, Atropine and Strychnine are recommended. External warmth. Artificial respiration. |
| Green Fruit. | | | | |
| Juice ..... | 30. | | | |
| CONINE ..... | .06 | | | |
| **Copper Salts**..... | ..... | Irritant. | Gastric irritation with pain and vomiting of greenish matter; purging. Jaundice in some cases. Convulsions or paralysis may follow. | Aid emesis. *Albumen* freely is best antidote. Milk, Mucilaginous drinks. *Ferrocyanide of Potassium* if pure. Opium. Stimulation if necessary. |
| ARSENITE *See* Arsenic. | | | | |
| CARBONATE, "*Natural*" *Verdigris.* | | | | |
| SUBACETATE, *Verdigris*.. | 15. | | | |
| SULPHATE, *Blue Vitriol*. | 30 fatal. | | | |

| Poison. | Toxic dose | Action. | Prominent symptoms. | Antidotes and treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grams or C.c. | | | *Antidotes in italics.* |
| **Corrosive Sublimate** *See* Mercuric Chloride. | | | | |
| **Creasote**..... (Often adulterated with carbolic acid.) | ..... | Irritant. | Gastro-intestinal irritation. | Dilute freely with water, then emesis; follow by Demulcents. |
| **Croton Oil**..... | 2. fatal. | Irritant. Drastic cathartic. | Violent gastro-intestinal irritation; severe purging with collapse, and other symptoms resembling those of Cholera. | Demulcents, Anodynes, Morphine hypodermically. |
| **Crowfoot.** *See* Ranunculus. | | | | |
| **Curare,*** *Woorara*..... Curarine (said to be many times stronger than Curare). | ..... | Paralyzant. | Paralysis of motor nerves, later of vagus and spinal cord, and finally of heart; arterioles dilated. Death usually by paralysis of respiration. | Artificial or forced respiration† until poison is eliminated. Stimulants, Strychnine, Atropine. |
| **Cyanide of Potassium.** *See* Acid, Hydrocyanic. | | | | |
| **Digitalis,** *Foxglove*..... | ..... | In toxic doses it depresses the heart's action | Vomiting and pain in stomach. Headache; disordered vision; pupils become dilated and fixed; sclerotic bluish. Pulse becomes weak, may be irregular or intermittent, especially upon rising. Death by heart failure. | Empty stomach by emetic or pump. Active Cathartic. *Tannic Acid* freely as the best antidote, although it is not entirely reliable. Recumbent position must be maintained. Alcoholic Stimulants, Opium, Coffee. |
| Extract..... | 1.30 fatal. | | | |
| Tincture..... | 6. | | | |
| Digitalin (an indefinite mixture of active principles)..... | .015 | | | |
| **Elaterium**..... | ..... | Drastic cathartic. | Violent vomiting and purging, with severe griping; collapse. | Anodynes, Morphine hypodermically. Demulcents, Stimulants. |
| Elaterin (several times stronger than Elaterium). | | | | |
| **Ergot**..... (Cases of acute poisoning are very rare) | ..... | Indefinite. | Various symptoms of depression. In severe cases paralysis may occur. | Emesis. Stimulants. External warmth. *Tannic Acid* is recommended. |
| **Eserine.** *See* Physostigma. | | | | |
| **Ether,** By stomach..... | ..... | Irritant. | Gastro-intestinal irritation. | Stimulate elimination. Demulcents. Stimulants if needed. |
| By inhalation.... | ..... | Anæsthetic. | Cessation of respiration. | Stop the inhalation. Provide abundance of fresh air. Artificial respiration. External warmth. Stimulants if necessary. Faradization may be useful. |
| **Fish or Mussels**..... (Poisoning supposed to be due to organic bases [ptomaines] developed under certain conditions.) | ..... | Irritant. | Symptoms are various. Usually some gastric irritation, pain and vomiting. Eruption of urticaria; itching and sometimes swelling of eyelids. Dyspnœa. In some cases delirium, convulsions or other grave nervous symptoms. | Emetic and Cathartic. Demulcents, Stimulants, Anodynes and other treatment as each case may require. |
| **Fowler's Solution.** *See under* Arsenic. | | | | |

*Curare is so rapidly eliminated by the kidneys that the effects of the drug cannot usually be obtained when it is given by the stomach. Hence accidental poisoning by Curare is not likely to occur unless with the taking of a large dose the function of the kidneys is impaired. When given hypodermically the characteristic effects are produced.

†See note under Opium.

| Poison. | Toxic dose | Action. | Prominent symptoms. | Antidotes and treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grams or C. c. | | | *Antidotes in italics.* |
| ***Fungi**<br>Amanita Muscaria, Agaricus Phalloides and others. (The irritant principle of many fungi is destroyed by boiling, drying or maceration in acids, alkalies or alcohol. The narcotic principle, however, called *Muscarine*, resists the action of heat, drying or these reagents.) | ..... | Irritant. Narcotic. | Gastro-intestinal irritation, pain and vomiting. Various nervous symptoms; headache; vertigo; visual disturbances. in some cases delirium or coma. | Emetic and Cathartic (common salt or mustard as emetic). Demulcents and other treatment according to indications. Atropine hypodermically is recommended as physiological antidote. *Tannic Acid* has been thought to be useful. |
| **Gelsemium,** *Yellow Jasmine*<br>Fluid Extract<br>Tincture<br>Gelsemine.<br>Gelsemic Acid. | .....<br>4. fatal.<br>15. fatal. | Paralyzant. | Muscular weakness; dizziness; disturbance of vision; pupils become dilated and fixed. Later drowsiness; progressive motor paralysis. Temperature falls. Convulsions often occur. Death by paralysis of respiration. | Emetic if seen early enough. Both Atropine and Morphine are recommended. External stimulation by heat, friction, or mustard. Faradization. Stimulants internally if needed. Artificial respiration. |
| **Glonoin.** *See* Nitro-Glycerin. | | | | |
| **Hellebore, Black,** *Helleborus Niger*<br>Helleborein.<br>Helleborin. | ..... | Irritant. | Violent vomiting and purging; abdominal pain; collapse; convulsions. | Demulcents. Anodynes, Morphine hypodermically. Stimulants. |
| **Hellebore, Green,** *Veratrum Viride* | ..... | Sedative, especially to heart and spinal cord. | Pulse first is weak and slow, becoming very rapid upon exertion; *later* it becomes rapid and very weak. Nausea and vomiting. Temperature usually reduced; great prostration. There may be disturbance or loss of vision and semi-unconsciousness. | Emetic or aid emesis by large draughts of warm water. *Tannic Acid.* Recumbent posture with head even lower than feet. Anodynes and Stimulants by the rectum or hypodermically. Ammonia may, in extreme cases, be injected hypodermically or into a vein. External heat and external stimulation by mustard or friction, so as to keep up cutaneous circulation. |
| **Hellebore, White,** *Veratrum Album* | ..... | Drastic purgative. Emetic. | Vomiting and purging with severe pain; prostration; pulse weak; temperature reduced. | Anodynes. *Tannic Acid.* Demulcents. Stimulants. Recumbent posture. In general, treatment should be same as for Green Hellebore. |
| **Hemlock.** *See* Conium. | | | | |
| **Hydrochloric Acid.** *See* Acid, Hydrochloric. | | | | |
| **Hydrocyanic Acid.** *See* Acid, Hydrocyanic. | | | | |
| **Hyoscyamus,** *Henbane*<br>Hyoscyamine (nearly or quite identical with Atropine).<br>Hyoscine (more powerful than Hyoscyamine). | ..... | Similar to Belladonna but rather more hypnotic. | Same as in Belladonna poisoning. | Same as for Belladonna poisoning. |

*For an extensive and illustrated description of edible and poisonous Fungi, see Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, vol. iii, Wm. Wood & Co., N. Y.

| Poison. | Toxic dose | Action. | Prominent symptoms. | Antidotes and treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grams or C. c. | | | *Antidotes in italics.* |
| **Iodide of Potassium** (acute poisoning) | ..... | Irritant. | Gastro - intestinal irritation and pain; vomiting and purging. Headache; lachrymation and in some cases ptyalism, and even salivation has been observed. Frequently an eruption. Prostration. | Aid emesis. Demulcents, Diluents, Anodynes, Stimulants if needed. |
| **Iodine** (acute poisoning) Tincture. | ..... | Irritant. | Similar to above. | *Starch* freely, follow by evacuants. Other treatment as above. |
| **Iron Salts**..... Chloride, Tincture of. Sulphate, *Copperas.* | ..... | Irritant. | Gastric irritation and pain; vomiting. | Dilute with draught of water immediately. Dilute solution of *Sulphide of Potassium, Sodium* or *Ammonium.* Aid emesis by large draughts of warm water. Demulcents, Anodynes. Stimulants if needed. |
| **Jaborandi.** *See* Pilocarpine. | | | | |
| **Laburnum,** *Cytisus Laburnum*..... (Poisonous properties due to alkaloid *Cytisine.*) | ..... | Depressant or convulsive. | Vomiting; prostration; convulsions may occur. | Evacuate stomach or aid emesis. *Tannic Acid.* Anodynes and Stimulants if needed. |
| **Laudanum.** *See* Opium. | | | | |
| **Lead Salts**..... (acute poisoning) Acetate, *Sugar of Lead.* Carbonate, *White Lead.* Chloride. Chromate. Nitrate. Oxide, Red, *Red Lead.* Subacetate. | ..... | Irritant. | Gastro - intestinal irritation with severe colic, vomiting, constipation. If severe, convulsions may occur. | Aid emesis. *Sulphate of Magnesium* or other soluble *Sulphate* followed by emetic. Stimulate sweating by external warmth. Later *Iodide of Potassium* or very dilute *Sulphuric Acid* or both. |
| **Lobelia**..... Lobeline. | ..... | Depressing emetic. | Nausea and vomiting; in some cases purging. Prostration; weak pulse; cold sweats; pallor. Stupor, convulsions or coma may occur. | *Tannic Acid* with large draughts of warm water. Alcoholic stimulants, Opium or Morphine. External stimulation by dry heat, mustard or friction. |
| **Mercuric Chloride**.. (*Corrosive Sublimate. Bichloride of Mercury.*) | .20 fatal. | Corrosive. | Symptoms usually occur immediately. Burning sensation in throat and stomach, followed by nausea and severe vomiting; abdomen swollen, painful and tender; severe purging with straining; discharges from stomach and bowels are frequently bloody. Collapse; muscular cramp; stupor; convulsions. | *Albumen.* (White of one egg to each .25 Gm. [4 grains] of poison swallowed.) As a substitute for Albumen *Wheat-flour* paste, or *Milk.* Emesis after poison is neutralized. Demulcents. Opium, or Morphine hypodermically. Stimulants internally and heat or friction externally. Continue white of egg for one to two weeks. |
| **Mercuric Cyanide.** (Similar to above.) | | | | |

| Poison. | Toxic dose | Action. | Prominent Symptoms. | Antidotes and treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grams or C.c. | | | *Antidotes in italics.* |
| **Mercury Salts**..... (The Salts of Mercury, other than the Bichloride and Cyanide, are poisonous in proportion to their solubility.) | ..... | Irritant. | Symptoms of gastro-intestinal irritation in varying degree, according to amount of, and degree of solubility of, the salt. | Prompt emesis by means of Mustard or Sulphate of Zinc; follow by moderate amount of *Albumen* or *Milk*, after which induce further emesis and purgation. Meet other indications as they arise. |
| **Mezereum,** *Daphne Mezereum*..... Bark or Berries. | ..... | Irritant. | Gastro-intestinal irritation; pain, vomiting and purging; collapse. | Promote emesis by large draughts of warm water, Demulcents. Anodynes. Stimulants if needed. |
| **Mirbane, Essence of.** *See* Nitro-Benzole. | | | | |
| **Morphine.** *See* Opium. | | | | |
| **Mussels.** *See* Fish. | | | | |
| **Nicotine.** *See* Tobacco. | | | | |
| **Nitrate of Silver.** *See* Silver Nitrate. | | | | |
| **Nitrite of Amyl**..... | ..... | ..... | Flushing of face, succeeded by pallor; pupils dilated. Muscular relaxation. Respiration irregular; cyanosis may occur. Pulse slow and weak. | Stimulants. Artificial respiration. Warmth externally. |
| **Nitre.** *See* Potassium Nitrate. | | | | |
| **Nitric Acid.** *See* Acid, Nitric. | | | | |
| **Nitro-Benzole,** *Essence of Mirbane*..... (Poisoning has followed inhalation of the vapor.) Anilin. | 1. | Resembles narcotic. | Symptoms occur after some hours. Headache; sense of fatigue followed by unconsciousness. Complete muscular relaxation, or convulsions; face livid; nails blue. Odor of oil of Bitter Almond. | Evacuate stomach at once by brisk emetic or stomach pump or tube, and wash out stomach with plenty of warm water. Stimulants. Alternated douches of cold and warm water. Artificial respiration. Atropine hypodermically has been recommended. |
| **Nitro-Glycerin,** *Gloinoin*..... | ..... | ..... | Dyspnœa; cyanosis; coma. | Cold to head. Ergot. Atropine hypodermically. |
| **Nux-Vomica**..... | 2. | Increases irritability of spinal cord. | Restlessness; muscular twitching; tetanic spasms, usually painful, with intervals of rest; the extreme posture of *opisthotonos* occurs, *i.e.*, the back is so curved that the body rests upon the heels and the head; the corners of the mouth are often drawn up so as to produce the *Sardonic grin*. Later the jaws become fixed and death occurs by asphyxia or exhaustion. Consciousness usually remains until near death. | If seen early evacuate stomach, then give *Tannic Acid* freely and follow by a quick emetic. Bromide of Potassium in large doses, 8.—16. Gm. (ʒ 2—4). and Chloral 1.—2. Gm. (gr. 15—30), every half-hour if necessary. *The patient must be kept very quiet.* When convulsions are severe, inhalations of Ether or Chloroform. Forced respiration* if asphyxia threatens. Curarine hypodermically has been suggested. Bladder should be emptied. |
| Alcoholic Extract..... | .20 | | | |
| Brucine. | | | | |
| Strychnine..... | .02 | | | |

*See note under Opium.

| Poison. | Toxic dose | Action. | Prominent symptoms. | Antidotes and treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grams or C.c. | | | *Antidotes in italics.* |
| **Opium**..... Camphorated Tincture, *Paregoric* (contains about ¼ grain of Opium to a fluidrachm). Tincture, *Laudanum*. (This and all other official fluid preparations contain about 6 grains of Opium to a fluidrachm.) Codeine. Morphine..... Narcotine. | .25—.30 fatal. .03 fatal. | 1st stage—Stimulant. | Often slight stimulation or excitement. | *Evacuate stomach* by use of Mustard stirred up in luke-warm water, aided by Sulphate of Zinc, 1.30—2. Gm. (gr. 20—30) if vomiting does not speedily occur; meanwhile *Tannic Acid* should be given freely. Aid emesis by large draughts of warm water so as to wash out stomach. The stomach tube may be useful. Apomorphine .005 Gm. (one-twelfth grain) hypodermically if patient cannot swallow. |
| | | 2nd stage—Narcotic. | Intoxication, drowsiness and stupor. Pupils are contracted. Pulse slow and full; respiration slow and often stertorous. Face flushed, sometimes cyanosed. Unconsciousness seems complete, but patient can be partially aroused by shaking or shouting. | *Maintain respiration:* 1st. By arousing patient and stimulating reflex activity by external stimulation, shouting, smart slapping, frictions. Faradization, alternate douche of quite hot (as hot as the hand can bear) and ice-cold water to head and chest. Cautious inhalation of Ammonia. 2nd. By hypodermic injection of Atropine in ordinary doses only, to be repeated according to the state of the respiration. 3rd. If respiration is slow, or rapid and shallow, so that in either case insufficient air enters the lungs, artificial respiration or forced respiration* must be employed without intermission until proper respiration be established. Inhalation of Oxygen. Strong Coffee freely or Caffeine hypodermically. Catheterization should not be neglected, and large enemata of warm water may aid elimination. |
| | | 3rd stage—Paralyzant. | Prostration; coma. Respirations may become more rapid and shallow. Pulse weaker and more rapid. Face becomes pallid, sometimes cyanosed. Before death occurs pupil becomes dilated; reflexes abolished; convulsions may occur. Death usually by failure of respiration. | *Sustain circulation.* Strychnine, Coffee. External warmth and friction. Digitalis if heart failure threatens. Alcoholic stimulants. Strong infusion of Coffee by enema. Keep up artificial or forced respiration with or without Oxygen. |

* The principle of forced respiration, as practiced in physiological experiment, has been applied to the treatment of Opium poisoning by Prof. Geo. E. Fell, of Buffalo, N. Y. The apparatus used consists of bellows, face-mask and the necessary rubber tubes, with stopcock arranged to facilitate imitation of the natural respiratory rhythm, and to allow the addition of oxygen to the inspired air. Dr. Fell has employed the method in 11 cases that seemed hopeless with the use of ordinary means of treatment and in 3 cases that were absolutely hopeless. Of the 11 cases 8 were saved.

High authorities have pronounced forced respiration as no better than the usual methods of artificial respiration, but the experience given above would seem to place the method among the most effectual means at our command for resuscitation of seemingly hopeless cases of Opium poisoning.

| Poison. | Toxic dose | Action. | Prominent symptoms. | Antidotes and treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grams or C. c. | | | *Antidotes in italics.* |
| **Orpiment.** *See* Arsenic. **Oxalates.** } *See* Acid, **Oxalic Acid.** } Oxalic. **Paregoric.** *See* Opium. **Paris Green.** *See* Arsenic. **Phaseolus Lunatus.** (Seeds yield Hydrocyanic acid.) *See* Acid, Hydrocyanic. | | | | |
| **Phosphorus**..... | .06 fatal. | Irritant. | Symptoms usually do not appear until after a few hours. Then weakness; nausea with vomiting and other symptoms of gastric irritation; vomited matters are luminous in the dark, and have the odor of Phosphorus. Later jaundice and in some cases delirium; convulsions; coma. Hemorrhages may occur. Temperature may be greatly reduced. In some cases death occurs early and the symptoms are not typical. | *Sulphate of Copper*, .20 Gm. (3 grains) in dilute solution every five minutes as antidote and to induce emesis. If at hand *Crude acid French Oil of Turpentine* or, as a substitute for it, *Old oxidized Oil of Turpentine*, and follow by a quick saline cathartic. Ordinary Turpentine is of no value and may be dangerous, as oils should be avoided because they are solvents for Phosphorus. After poison is neutralized and removed employ Demulcents. Mucilaginous drinks. Anodynes and Stimulants if necessary. |
| **Physostigma,** *Calabar Bean*..... ..... Physostigmine (Eserine). | Six beans were fatal to boy of six. | Spinal sedative. | Giddiness; tremors; muscular weakness. Contraction of pupil. Generally there is purging and in some cases vomiting. Respiration slow, becoming irregular. Death by failure of respiration. | Evacuate stomach by prompt emetic or stomach pump or tube. Atropine in ordinary doses until pupils dilate. External warmth, friction, mild Faradization. Chloral has been recommended, also Strychnine. Stimulants if needed. Artificial or forced respiration†. |
| **Picrotoxin**..... (From Cocculus Indicus.) | ..... | Stimulant to motor and respiratory centers. | Various symptoms of irritation. Said to produce in some cases symptoms of narcosis. | Evacuate stomach, and follow by a quick cathartic. To counteract effects of the poison, Bromide of Potassium and Chloral. Meet other indications as they arise. |
| **Pilocarpine**..... (From Jaborandi.) | ..... | Diaphoretic. Sedative. | Profuse sweating and salivation followed by weakness and prostration. In some cases vomiting. | Evacuate stomach. Atropine is regarded as an efficient physiological antidote. Meet other indications as they arise. |
| **Potassa**..... **Soda.** (Soda as a poison is very similar to Potassa.) Liquor Potassæ. Commercial Potash and Soda are impure Carbonates containing much free alkali. | 15. * | Caustic. | Burning and pain in stomach and abdomen; severe vomiting and purging; prostration. | A large draught of water immediately, and follow with diluted *Vinegar* or *Lemon juice*. Albumen, Oils, Acidulated demulcent drinks. Opium or Morphine to relieve pain. Stimulants. |

*Poisonous effect depends rather upon concentration than quantity.
†See note under Opium.

| Poison. | Toxic dose | Action. | Prominent symptoms. | Antidotes and treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grams or C. c. | | | *Antidotes in italics.* |
| **Potassium Bitartrate,** *Cream of Tartar* | 60. fatal. | Irritant purgative. | Gastro-intestinal irritation. | Demulcents. *Chalk* or *Magnesia* mixed with water. |
| **Potassium Carbonate.** *See* Potassa. | | | | |
| **Potassium Chlorate** | | Irritant; believed to produce serious changes in the blood. | Gastro-intestinal irritation with pain and vomiting. Irritation of kidneys, often with suppression of urine and other symptoms of acute nephritis. Cyanosis and nervous symptoms may occur. | Demulcents. Saline purgative and diuretic. Calomel may be valuable. Coffee or Caffeine. Stimulants moderately. Heat externally. Transfusion of blood is recommended. |
| **Potassium Nitrate** | 25. fatal. | Irritant. | Gastro-intestinal irritation with violent vomiting and in some cases purging. Muscular weakness, collapse. Various nervous symptoms may occur. | Dilute at once with large draught of warm water and promote emesis. Give brisk non-irritating cathartic. Follow by demulcent drinks. Keep patient warm. Anodynes and Stimulants as needed. If collapse occurs, warmth, friction, or mustard externally. |
| **Potassium Sulphate** | 40. fatal. | Irritant. | Similar to above. | Same as for Potassium Nitrate. |
| **Prussic Acid.** *See* Acid, Hydrocyanic. | | | | |
| **Ptomaines.** Bases developed during putrefactive changes in organic matter and believed to be the cause of the symptoms of poisoning by cheese, ice-cream, milk, canned foods, sausage, etc. | | The action of some is very similar to that of well-known poisonous substances. | Symptoms are various but in most cases resemble those of poisoning by irritants or by narcotics. | After stomach has been emptied the treatment must be directed to meet indications as they arise. |
| **Ranunculus,** *Crowfoot. Buttercup.* (Heat or drying destroys poison.) | | Irritant. | Gastro-intestinal irritation. | Evacuate stomach by prompt emetic such as Mustard. Demulcents. Anodynes and Stimulants as needed. |
| **Realgar.** *See* Arsenic. | | | | |
| **Red Lead.** *See* Lead Salts. | | | | |
| **Red Precipitate.** *See* Mercury Salts. | | | | |
| **Sausage.** *See* Ptomaines. | | | | |
| **Savine** (Juniperus Sabina) Tops. Volatile Oil. | | Irritant. | Gastric irritation and vomiting with severe pain. Sometimes irritation of genito-urinary tract. Unconsciousness; convulsions; collapse. | Aid emesis by draught of warm water. Brisk saline cathartic or Castor Oil. Demulcents. Anodynes and Stimulants as needed. |
| **Silver Nitrate** | | Irritant. | Severe gastric irritation; vomiting; convulsions; later diarrhœa. | Solution of *Common Salt* freely. *Albumen.* Mucilaginous drinks. Other treatment as the case may require. |

| Poison. | Toxic dose | Action. | Prominent symptoms. | Antidotes and treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grams or C.c. | | | *Antidotes in italics.* |
| **Soda.** *See* Potassa. | | | | |
| **Solanum Dulcamara,** *Woody Nightshade. Bitter-Sweet* | ..... | Irritant and convulsive. | Gastric irritation, nausea and in some cases vomiting and purging. Restlessness; delirium; convulsions. | Evacuate stomach by emetic or stomach tube, or aid emesis by large draughts of warm water. Coffee by enema. Pilocarpine Nitrate has been recommended. Other treatment according to needs of each case. |
| **Solanum Nigrum,** *Black or Garden Nightshade* | ..... | | | |
| **Stramonium.** (Similar as a poison to Belladonna.) *See* Belladonna. | | | | |
| **Strychnine.** *See* Nux Vomica. | | | | |
| **Sugar of Lead.** *See* Lead Salts. | | | | |
| **Sulphuric Acid.** *See* Acid, Sulphuric. | | | | |
| **Tansy** (Leaves)..... Volatile Oil. | 4. fatal. | Irritant. | Similar to those caused by Savine. | Treatment same as for poisoning by Savine. |
| **Tartar Emetic.** *See* Antimony. | | | | |
| **Tobacco**..... | 2. | Irritant. Sedative. | Nausea, vomiting, in some cases purging; pain in stomach. Prostration; delirium; cramps. Rapid, weak pulse; collapse. | Aid emesis by large draughts of warm water. *Tannic Acid.* Strychnine. Demulcents. Anodynes. Stimulants. External warmth, friction, etc. |
| Nicotine (one of the most active poisons known)..... | A few drops probably fatal. | | | |
| **Turpentine, Oil of**... | ..... | Irritant. Narcotic. | Gastric irritation; vomiting and purging in some cases. Irritation of urinary organs with urine lessened. Unconsciousness; convulsions; collapse. | Evacuate stomach by use of mustard or stomach tube, or if vomiting has occurred aid by large draughts of warm water. Sulphate of Magnesium as cathartic. Hot fomentations to loins. Demulcents. Alcoholic stimulants and Anodynes if needed. Warmth and friction externally. |
| **Verdigris.** *See* Copper Salts. | | | | |
| **Veratrine**..... (Alkaloid from Asagræa Officinalis, *not* from Veratrum.) | .004 | Irritant. Sedative. | Muscular twitchings. Severe vomiting, usually with purging. Pulse soon becomes slow and weak. Convulsions; later paralysis. | *Tannic Acid* freely, follow by emetic ifne cessary, and large draughts of warm water. Recumbent posture. Stimulants. Coffee. External warmth. |
| **Veratrum Album.** *See* Hellebore, White. | | | | |
| **Veratrum Viride.** *See* Hellebore, Green. | | | | |
| **White Lead.** *See* Lead Salts. | | | | |
| **Woorara.** *See* Curare. | | | | |
| **Yellow Jasmine.** *See* Gelsemium. | | | | |
| **Zinc Chloride**..... "Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid" (200 grains of Zinc Chloride in one fluidounce). | ..... | Corrosive. | Violent irritation of stomach immediately, with vomiting and pain. Tissues corroded. Nervous symptoms; collapse. | A glassful or two of milk or water *immediately* to dilute poison. Dilute solution of *Carbonate of Potassium* or *Sodium. Albumen.* Demulcents. Anodynes. Stimulants. |
| **Zinc Sulphate**..... | 15.—30. | Irritant. Emetic. | Gastric irritation; vomiting. | Dilute solution of *Carbonate of Potassium* or *Sodium*, or *Tannic Acid. Albumen.* Demulcents. Anodynes and Stimulants if necessary. |

## VI.

# THERMOMETRIC EQUIVALENTS.

### CENTIGRADE AND FAHRENHEIT SCALES.

To reduce Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit: Divide by 5, multiply by 9 and add 32.*
To reduce Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade: Subtract 32,† divide by 9 and multiply by 5.

| C.° | F.° | C.° | F.° | C.° | F.° | C.° | F.° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -40 | -40 | 8 | 46.4 | 56 | 132.8 | 104 | 219.2 |
| -39 | -38.2 | 9 | 48.2 | 57 | 134.6 | 105 | 221 |
| -38 | -36.4 | 10 | 50 | 58 | 136.4 | 106 | 222.8 |
| -37 | -34.6 | 11 | 51.8 | 59 | 138.2 | 107 | 224.6 |
| -36 | -32.8 | 12 | 53.6 | 60 | 140 | 108 | 226.4 |
| -35 | -31 | 13 | 55.4 | 61 | 141.8 | 109 | 228.2 |
| -34 | -29.2 | 14 | 57.2 | 62 | 143.6 | 110 | 230 |
| -33 | -27.4 | 15 | 59 | 63 | 145.4 | 111 | 231.8 |
| -32 | -25.6 | 16 | 60.8 | 64 | 147.2 | 112 | 233 6 |
| -31 | -23.8 | 17 | 62.6 | 65 | 149 | 113 | 235.4 |
| -30 | -22 | 18 | 64.4 | 66 | 150.8 | 114 | 237.2 |
| -29 | -20.2 | 19 | 66.2 | 67 | 152.6 | 115 | 239 |
| -28 | -18.4 | 20 | 68 | 68 | 154.4 | 116 | 240.8 |
| -27 | -16 6 | 21 | 69.8 | 69 | 156.2 | 117 | 242.6 |
| -26 | -14.8 | 22 | 71.6 | 70 | 158 | 118 | 244.4 |
| -25 | -13 | 23 | 73.4 | 71 | 159.8 | 119 | 246.2 |
| -24 | -11.2 | 24 | 75.2 | 72 | 161.6 | 120 | 248 |
| -23 | - 9.4 | 25 | 77 | 73 | 163.4 | 121 | 249.8 |
| -22 | - 7.6 | 26 | 78.8 | 74 | 165.2 | 122 | 251.6 |
| -21 | - 5.8 | 27 | 80.6 | 75 | 167 | 123 | 253.4 |
| -20 | - 4 | 28 | 82.4 | 76 | 168.8 | 124 | 255.2 |
| -19 | - 2.2 | 29 | 84.2 | 77 | 170.6 | 125 | 257 |
| -18 | - 0.4 | 30 | 86 | 78 | 172.4 | 126 | 258.8 |
| -17 | 1.4 | 31 | 87.8 | 79 | 174.2 | 127 | 260.6 |
| -16 | 3.2 | 32 | 89.6 | 80 | 176 | 128 | 262.4 |
| -15 | 5 | 33 | 91.4 | 81 | 177.8 | 129 | 264.2 |
| -14 | 6.8 | 34 | 93.2 | 82 | 179.6 | 130 | 266 |
| -13 | 8.6 | 35 | 95 | 83 | 181.4 | 131 | 267.8 |
| -12 | 10.4 | 36 | 96.8 | 84 | 183.2 | 132 | 269.6 |
| -11 | 12.2 | 37 | 98.6 | 85 | 185 | 133 | 271.4 |
| -10 | 14 | 38 | 100.4 | 86 | 186.8 | 134 | 273.2 |
| - 9 | 15.8 | 39 | 102.2 | 87 | 188.6 | 135 | 275 |
| - 8 | 17.6 | 40 | 104 | 88 | 190.4 | 136 | 276.8 |
| - 7 | 19 4 | 41 | 105.8 | 89 | 192.2 | 137 | 278.6 |
| - 6 | 21.2 | 42 | 107.6 | 90 | 194 | 138 | 280.4 |
| - 5 | 23 | 43 | 109.4 | 91 | 195.8 | 139 | 282.2 |
| - 4 | 24.8 | 44 | 111.2 | 92 | 197.6 | 140 | 284 |
| - 3 | 26.6 | 45 | 113 | 93 | 199.4 | 141 | 285.8 |
| - 2 | 28.4 | 46 | 114.8 | 94 | 201.2 | 142 | 287.6 |
| - 1 | 30.2 | 47 | 116.6 | 95 | 203 | 143 | 289.4 |
| **0** | **32** | 48 | 118.4 | 96 | 204.8 | 144 | 291.2 |
| 1 | 33.8 | 49 | 120.2 | 97 | 206.6 | 145 | 293 |
| 2 | 35.6 | 50 | 122 | 98 | 208.4 | 146 | 294.8 |
| 3 | 37.4 | 51 | 123.8 | 99 | 210.2 | 147 | 296.6 |
| 4 | 39.2 | 52 | 125.6 | **100** | **212** | 148 | 298.4 |
| 5 | 41 | 53 | 127.4 | 101 | 213.8 | 149 | 300.2 |
| 6 | 42.8 | 54 | 129.2 | 102 | 215 6 | 150 | 302 |
| 7 | 44.6 | 55 | 131 | 103 | 217.4 | | |

* Below 0° F. *subtract* 32; between 0° C. and 0° F. subtract *from* 32.
† Below 0° F. *add* 32; between 0° C. and 0° F. subtract *from* 32.

**VII.**

# THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Unit of length: **Meter**—One forty-millionth part of the earth's meridian.
Unit of capacity: **Liter**—One cubic decimeter.
Unit of weight: **Gram***—Weight of one cubic centimeter* of distilled water at 4° C.

## LENGTH.

| EXACT EQUIVALENTS. | | | | APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| .03937079 inch | MILLIMETER, | .001 | | 1-25 of an inch. |
| .3937079 inch | CENTIMETER, | .01 | | 2-5 of an inch. |
| 3.937079 inches | DECIMETER, | .1 | | 4 inches. |
| 39.37079 inches | **Meter,** | 1. | | 3 feet 3 inches. |
| 32 feet 9.7079 inches | DEKAMETER, | 10. | | 2 rods. |
| 328 feet 1.079 inches | HEKTOMETER, | 100. | | 20 rods. |
| 3280 feet 10.79 inches | KILOMETER, | 1000. | | ⅝ of a mile. |
| 6.213824 miles | MYRIAMETER, | 10000. | | 6 1-5 miles. |

## CAPACITY.

| EXACT EQUIVALENTS. | | | | | APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Liquid.* | *Dry.* | | | | *Liquid.* | *Dry.* |
| .2705624 f ʒ | .06102705 cu. in | MILLILITER, | .001 | | 16 *m* | .06 cu. in. |
| .338158 f ʒ | .6102705 cu. in | CENTILITER, | .01 | | 2.7 f ʒ | .6 cu. in. |
| .845395 gi. | 6.102705 cu. in | DECILITER, | .1 | | 3.3 f ʒ | 6 cu. in. |
| 1.0567454 qts. | .90813 qt. | **Liter,** | 1. | | 1 qt. | .9 qt. |
| 2.64186 gal. | 1.13516 pks. | DEKALITER, | 10. | | 2.5 gal. | 1 pk. |
| 26.4186 gal. | 2.8379 bu | HEKTOLITER, | 100. | | 26 gal. | 2.8 bu. |
| 264.186 gal. | 1.30802 cu. yds | KILOLITER, | 1000. | | 8.3 bbls. | 35 cu. ft. |
| 2641.86 gal. | 13.0802 cu. yds. | MYRIALITER, | 10000. | | 84 bbls. | 13 cu. yds. |

## WEIGHT.

| EXACT EQUIVALENTS. | | | | | APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Avoirdupois.* | *Troy.* | | | | *Avoirdupois.* | *Troy.* |
| | .01543234874 grain | MILLIGRAM, | .001 | | | 1-60 grain. |
| | .1543234874 grain | CENTIGRAM, | .01 | | | 1-6 grain. |
| | 1.543234874 grains | DECIGRAM, | .1 | | | 1.5 grains. |
| | 15.43234874 grains | **Gram,** | 1. | | | 15 grains. |
| 5.6438304 drs. | 2.572 ʒ | DEKAGRAM, | 10. | | 5.6 drs. | 2.5 ʒ |
| 3.5274 oz. | 3.215 ʒ | HEKTOGRAM, | 100. | | 3.5 oz. | 3 ʒ |
| 2.2046 lbs. | 2.679 lbs. | KILOGRAM, | 1000. | | 2.2 lbs. | 2.6 lbs. |
| 22.046 lbs. | 26.79 lbs. | MYRIAGRAM, | 10000. | | 22 lbs. | 26 lbs. |

## EQUIVALENTS FOR LINEAR MEASURE.

| | *Meters.* | EXACTLY. | APPROXIMATELY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ Inch = | .00635 | or 6.35 Millimeters. | 6¼ Millimeters. |
| ¾ Inch = | .01905 | " 19.05 " | |
| **1 Inch =** | .0254 | " **2.54 Centimeters.** | 2½ Centimeters. |
| 6 Inches = | .1524 | " 15.24 " | 15 " |
| 10 Inches = | .2540 | " 25.40 " | 25 " |
| **1 Foot =** | .3048 | " **30.48 Centimeters.** | 30½ " |
| 1 Yard = | .91439 | " 91.439 " | 90 " |
| 1 Rod = | 5.02914 | " 5.02914 Meters. | 5 Meters. |
| 1 Mile = | 1609.3264 | " 1.6093264 Kilometers. | 1.6 Kilometers. |

## EQUIVALENTS FOR FLUID MEASURE.

| | EXACTLY. *C. c.* | APPROXIMATELY. *C. c.* | | EXACTLY. *C. c.* | APPROXIMATELY. *C. c.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1 Minim =** | .06161 | .06 | **1 Fluidrachm =** | 3.696 | 3.7 |
| 4 Minims = | .24644 | .25 | **1 Fluidounce =** | 29.573 | 30. |
| 5 Minims = | .30805 | .30 | 1 Pint = | 473.179 | 475. |
| 10 Minims = | .6161 | .60 | 1 Quart = | 946.358 | 950. |
| 15 Minims = | .924 | 1. | 1 Gallon = | 3785.432 | 3800. |
| 16.23 Minims = | 1. | 1. | | | |

*Abbreviations: Gram, Gm.; Cubic centimeter, C. c.

## EQUIVALENTS FOR TROY MEASURE.

| | EXACTLY. Gm. | APPROXIMATELY. Gm. | | EXACTLY. Gm. | APPROXIMATELY. Gm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-100 grain = | .00065 | .0006 | 10 grains = | .6479 | .60 or .65 |
| 1-60 " = | .00108 | .001 | 15 " = | .9717 | 1. |
| 1-10 " = | .00648 | .006 | 15.43 " = | 1. | 1. |
| ⅛ " = | .0081 | .008 | 20 " = | 1.296 | 1.25 |
| ¼ " = | .0162 | .015 | 30 " = | 1.944 | 2. |
| ½ " = | .0324 | .03 | **1 Drachm** = | 3.888 | 4. |
| **1 Grain** = | .0648 | .06 or .065 | 2 drachms = | 7.776 | 8. |
| 3 grains = | .1944 | .20 | 4 " = | 15.551 | 15.50 |
| 4 " = | .2592 | .25 | **1 Ounce** = | 31.102 | 31. |
| 5 " = | .3239 | .30 | | | |

### AVOIRDUPOIS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 ounce | = 28.350 | 28. | 1 pound | = 453.592 | 450. |

## EQUIVALENTS FOR COMMON MEASURES—APPROXIMATE.

A drop = .03—.06 Gm. (three to six centigrams).
A teaspoonful = 4—5 C. c. (four to five cubic centimeters).
A dessertspoonful = 8—10 C. c. (eight to ten cubic centimeters).
A tablespoonful = 15 C. c. (fifteen cubic centimeters).
A heaped tablespoonful = 20 C. c. (twenty cubic centimeters).

### RULES FOR CONVERTING QUANTITIES FROM TROY TO METRIC TERMS.

1. If in grains (or minims), multiply the number by .065 (fluids .06) or divide by 15 (fluids 16). The result will express the quantity in grams or decimal of a gram.
2. If in drachms, multiply the number by 4 (fluids 3.70). The product will express the quantity in grams.
3. If in ounces, multiply the number by 31 (fluids 30). The product will express the quantity in grams.

### RULES FOR CONVERTING QUANTITIES FROM METRIC TERMS TO TROY.

1. Divide grams by .065 (fluids 0.6) or multiply by 15 (fluids 16). The result will be in grains (or minims).
2. Divide grams by 4 (fluids 3.70). The result will be in drachms.
3. Divide grams by 31 (fluids 30). The result will be in ounces.

### TO LEARN DOSES IN METRIC TERMS WHEN ACCUSTOMED TO TROY TERMS.

For all substances having a minimum dose of 1-60 grain, adopt .001 Gm. (1 milligram) as the convenient starting-point.
For substances with a minimum dose of 1 grain, adopt .05 Gm. (5 centigrams) as the starting-point.
For all substances having a minimum dose of 10 grains, adopt .50 Gm. (50 centigrams) as the starting-point.
For larger doses adopt grams and half-grams as nearly as possible.
Do not attempt to learn exact equivalents. Establish in your mind convenient approximate equivalents.

### RULE FOR USE OF THE METRIC SYSTEM IN WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS BY THOSE WHO ARE OBLIGED FROM LONG USAGE TO THINK IN THE OLD SYSTEM.

As there are between fifteen and sixteen grains in a gram, the ordering of fifteen or sixteen doses always establishes a relation between the two systems, which permits us to apply the following rule:*

(1) Make the whole quantity to consist of sixteen doses; then, (2) The number that represents the single dose of an ingredient in grains or minims will express the required quantity of that ingredient in grams or cubic centimeters.

For example:

| | Grams or C. c. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Potassii bromidi (single dose 10 grains)..... | 10 |
| Morphinæ sulphatis (single dose ¼ grain).. | 25 |
| Spiritus ætheris nitrosi (single dose 30 min.) | 30 |
| Aquæ q. s. ad (16 teaspoonful doses)..... | 60 |
| M. Sig., etc. | |

The same rule applies in prescribing powders or pills:

| | Grams or C. c. |
|---|---|
| ℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ et opii (single dose 5 grs.) | 5 |
| Pulveris digitalis (single dose 1 grain)..... | 1 |
| Strychninæ sulphatis (single dose 1-50 grain). | 02 |
| Misce et divide in chartulas numero xvj. | |

**Medical News*, Philadelphia, March 25, 1893.

V421
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1894

Long, E.H.
Tables for doctors & druggist.104061

NAME | DATE DUE

5-43-5M